

FINANCES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

His annual report on the state of the Finances.

DECEMBER 24, 1849.

Laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 3, 1849.

The Secretary of the Treasury reports:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

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

Receipts from customs - - - -	\$28,346,738 82
Receipts from public lands - - - -	1,688,959 55
Receipts from miscellaneous sources - - - -	1,038,649 13
Receipts from avails of treasury-notes and loans in specie - - - -	17,755,750 00
Receipts from avails of treasury-notes funded - - - -	10,833,000 00

59,663,097 50

Add balance in the treasury July 1, 1848 - - - -

153,534 60

59,816,632 10

The expenditures for the same fiscal

year were, in cash - - - -	\$46,798,667 82
Treasury-notes funded - - - -	10,833,000 00

57,631,667 82

Leaving a balance in the treasury July 1, 1849, of -
(as appears in detail by accompanying statement A.)

2,184,964 28

ESTIMATES.

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

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

EXPENDITURES, VIZ:

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

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

Receipts from customs	-	-	-	\$32,000,000 00
“ public lands	-	-	-	2,150,000 00
“ miscellaneous sources	-	-	-	300,000 00
Total estimated receipts	-	-	-	<u>34,450,000 00</u>

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

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

This sum is composed of the following particulars, viz:

Civil list; foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous	-	-	-	\$11,088,724 64
Expenses of collecting revenue from customs	-	-	-	2,750,000 00
Expenses of collecting revenue from lands	-	-	-	170,835 00
Army proper, &c.	-	-	-	8,296,183 44
Fortifications, ordnance, arming militia, &c.	-	-	-	2,015,446 00
Internal improvements, &c.	-	-	-	1,247,203 38
Indian department	-	-	-	1,912,710 53
Pensions	-	-	-	1,927,010 00
Naval establishment	-	-	-	11,353,129 64
Interest on public debt and treasury notes	-	-	-	3,742,951 13
Purchase of stock of the loan of 28th January, 1847	-	-	-	492,898 97
				<u>44,997,092 73</u>

Deficit July 1, 1851	-	-	-	10,547,092 73
Do. July 1, 1850	-	-	-	5,828,121 66

Total deficit for 1850 and 1851	-	-	-	<u>16,375,214 39</u>
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Prior to the first of July last the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs were paid out of the accruing revenue at the several ports, and only the balance came into the treasury; of course the receipts at the treasury, actual and estimated, were of the nett revenue after deducting all expenses.

By the act of 3d March last, the system was changed from and after the 1st July, 1849; and, accordingly, the receipts, actual and estimated, from that date, are of the gross revenue, and estimates are submitted of the expenses of collection.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Under the provisions of the 6th section of the act of 3d March last, I present herewith a "statement of the amount of money expended at each custom-house in the United States during the fiscal year ending the 30th June last, and also the number of persons employed, and the occupation and salary of each person, at each of the said custom-houses, during the period aforesaid," (marked D.)

It will be seen, from the statement referred to, that full complements of

officers for twenty-four revenue vessels were charged upon the revenue. The number of officers has been reduced to sixteen of each grade.

PUBLIC DEBT.

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

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

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

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

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

Parts of the old funded and unfunded debt, on presentation	\$122,735 10
Debts of the District cities, assumed by Congress, \$60,000 payable annually	960,000 00
Five per cent. stock, per act of August, 1846, redeemable August 9, 1851	303,573 92
Five per cent. loan of March 3, 1843, redeemable July 1, 1853	6,468,231 35
Six per cent. loan of July 22, 1846, redeemable November 12, 1856	4,999,149 45
Six per cent. loan of April 15, 1842, redeemable December 31, 1862	8,198,686 03
Six per cent. loan of January 28, 1847, redeemable January 1, 1868	27,618,350 55
Six per cent. loan of January 28, 1847, redeemable January 1, 1868	149,828 00

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

WAYS AND MEANS.

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

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

The excess of army expenditures thus ascertained was	\$58,853,993 41
And the excess of navy expenditures	4,751,627 90

Making together the sum of	63,605,621 31
The increase of debt by the loans and treasury notes authorized by the acts of July 22, 1846, 28th January, 1847, and March 31, 1848, was	49,000,000 00

The difference between these sums, viz :	14,605,621 31
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was of course paid out of the revenue (including balance on 1st April, 1846, and \$563,061 39 premiums on loans) towards the extraordinary military and naval expenses of the war.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(See statement marked J.)

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

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

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

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

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

The aggregate of these sums, viz:

Balance in the treasury on the 1st of July, 1849	-	-	-	\$2,184,964 28
Payments under the treaty	-	-	-	7,629,108 00
Payments out of general fund on account of debt	-	-	-	790,566 39
Land fund diverted	-	-	-	2,000,000 00

Amounts to	-	-	-	12,604,638 67
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and would have made a balance in the treasury to that amount on the 1st of July, 1849, had none of them been applied to the extraordinary purposes above designated.

During the current fiscal year there will be required, in May next, for the payment of an instalment to Mexico, \$3,540,000, and the land revenue, estimated as diverted, will be \$2,000,000; making, together, \$5,540,000—which added to the aforesaid sum of \$12,604,638 67, would make \$18,144,638 67; from which deducting the estimated deficit on the 1st of July, 1850, of \$5,828,121 66, would have left an estimated balance in the treasury, on that day, of \$12,316,517 01. Adding to that balance the instalment to Mexico due in 1851, \$3,360,000, and the revenue from lands diverted, \$2,000,000, would make an aggregate of \$17,676,517 01; from which deducting the estimated deficit on the 1st of July, 1851,

(\$10,547,092 73,) would have made an estimated balance in the treasury on that day, of \$7,129,424 28.

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

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

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

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

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

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

It is not a question of assuming a power not expressly granted by the constitution, on the ground that it may tend to the attainment of a general end therein expressed. Here, the power to regulate commerce and the power to levy and collect duties are expressly given, and the only question is, whether they ought or ought not to be exercised with a view to the general good.

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

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

If it were true that a duty laid on a given article with a view to encourage our own productions is unlawful, because it may operate, by dis-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For instance, we exported, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, raw cotton to the value of about sixty-six millions of dollars. If

that cotton had been spun and woven at home, (supposing its value to be increased fourfold by manufacture,) it would have produced a value of about one hundred and ninety-eight millions in addition. What would have been the effect of this increased production on the prosperity of the country?

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

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

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

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

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

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

Upon commerce the effect might be expected to be, if possible, still more marked. It is not enough to say that no country ever diminished its commerce by increasing its productions, and that no injury would therefore result to that interest. There would probably be not only a great increase in the amount, but an improvement not less important in the nature of our commerce.

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

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

understands that it is better employed in carrying his crop than in carrying away his seed-wheat and manure.

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

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

Our annual products were estimated by my predecessor in this department at three thousand millions of dollars, while our average exports are about one hundred and thirteen millions, and our imports about one hundred and six millions; making together two hundred and nineteen millions, exclusive of gold and silver and of foreign commodities imported and re-exported. An eminent British authority estimates the annual creation of wealth in Great Britain and Ireland at between two thousand one hundred and two thousand two hundred millions. If we add, for articles omitted by him, between three and four hundred millions, we shall have a total of two thousand five hundred millions. The British exports and imports amount annually to about five hundred and twenty millions exclusive of gold and silver, and of foreign commodities imported and re-exported. If their foreign trade were brought down to our scale upon this estimate, it would be reduced to about one hundred and eighty-three millions. If ours were raised to their scale, it would reach about six hundred and twenty-four millions.

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

A leading cause of the existing difference is to be found in the fact that Great Britain exports chiefly what she has first brought to the form

in which it is ready for ultimate consumption; it is at the stage of its highest value, and her market is almost eo-extensive with the civilized world.

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

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

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

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

1st. Want of capital.

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

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

1st. Capital, which is but the accumulated savings of labor, is believed to be abundant among ourselves for any purpose to which it can be profitably applied. It is more divided than in some other countries, and associations of capital are therefore more common among us than elsewhere. It will be increased by the labor of every successive year; and or investments reasonably secure, it will flow in whenever required (as

has always heretofore done) from other countries, where it may exist in greater abundance. The amount of capital required for a large production is not enormous. The whole capital, for instance, employed in the establishment and support of iron-works in England and Wales in 1847 has been estimated at less than one hundred millions of dollars; the annual production there being one million two hundred thousand tons.

2d. The difference between the price of labor here and in Great Britain is certainly great, and, it is to be hoped and expected, will never be diminished by a reduction of wages here. The difference has been estimated at an average of thirty-three per cent. Probably the average difference is much more than that. In some branches, such as the manufacture of iron, it is certainly much greater. This difference is in part compensated by the disadvantages under which the foreign manufacturer is placed by the necessity, in some branches, of procuring his raw material from a great distance, or transporting a heavy article of production (such as iron) to a distant market. In addition, he is pressed by a heavy burden of taxation. The greater efficiency of our labor is to some extent an additional compensatory element. This includes the greater capacity for acquiring skill, the superior general intelligence, the higher inventive faculty, the greater moral and physical energy, both of action and endurance, which our people possess in comparison with the foreign laborer. Better fed, clothed, housed, and educated—conscious of the ability to lay up some capital annually from his savings—encouraged to invest that capital in the enterprise in which his labor is engaged—enjoying practically greater civil and political liberty—looking forward to an indefinite future, in which,

through his own good conduct and example, he may expect each successive generation of his descendants to be better circumstanced than its predecessors,—it cannot be doubted that these advantages add greatly to the efficiency of the American laborer. The precise extent to which they go towards compensating the difference in the price of labor, it is difficult to define. The efficiency of our labor may be expected to increase with the increase of reward to the laborer. In many of the New England factories, the laborers are encouraged to invest their surplus earnings in the stock of the company by which they are employed, and are thus stimulated, by direct personal interest, to the greatest exertion. It may be expected that this system will be introduced into other branches in which it may be found practicable, tending, as it does, so powerfully to elevate the laborer, increase production, and practically instruct all men in the great truth of the essential harmony of capital and labor.

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

4th. The fluctuations in the foreign markets have for many years been such as seemed to denote an unhealthy and feverish state of business. They are not in the natural course of a wholesome trade. They seem to betoken a change in existing arrangements, and the apprehension of such change is also evinced in the efforts now making in England to sustain the British manufacturer, by putting at hazard other important branches of industry. The competition of new establishments with very large ones already in existence abroad, and in which the price of labor is lower, is evidently not an equal competition. The capital fixed in machinery, furnaces, &c., cannot be changed, and the work of production will not cease until the price shall have been reduced to a point very little above the cost of materials, labor, and repairs. Of course, where the lower price is paid for labor there will be a larger margin for reduction by the sacrifice of part of the profit; and when a great accumulation is in hand of the avails of the business of former years, the owner may find it his interest for awhile to sell his commodity at less than the actual cost, if by that means he can drive out his rival, looking, of course, to subsequent reimbursement (at least) when he shall again have the control of the market.

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

To counteract the influence of these unfavorable circumstances, which, so long as they continue, must greatly retard our advancement, limit our

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. The rates of duty are, in my opinion, too low, especially on articles similar to our own staples. I conceive that the revenue has suffered materially from this circumstance. Indeed, I am compelled to believe that it would have been greatly diminished but for the extraordinary demand for our breadstuffs and provisions produced by the famine in Europe in 1847, and to a great extent continued by the short crop abroad in 1848. (See statement marked M, hereto annexed.) Even under these favorable circumstances, the average revenue from woollens, cottons, hempen goods, iron, sugar, hemp unmanufactured, salt and coal, has fallen, under the act

of 1846, from \$14,162,607 to \$13,392,624 50, taking the average from the receipts of 1845-1846, and those of 1848-1849; being an average diminution of \$769,982 50, as will be seen by table marked N, hereto annexed; the loss of annual revenue being as follows:

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

The gain as follows:

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

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

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

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

As the standard of value at every port must at last depend upon the average of the invoices that are passed there, every successful attempt at undervaluation renders more easy all that follow it. The consequences are, not only that the revenue suffers, that a certain sum is in effect annu-

ally given by the public among dishonest importers, as a premium for their dishonesty, but that fair American importers may be gradually driven out of the business, and their places supplied by unknown and unscrupulous foreign adventurers. As long ago as 1801, Mr. Gallatin urged the extension of specific duties on the ground, now repeated, of the prevention of undervaluation. In his report of that year he used the following language: "Without any view to an increase of revenue, but in order to guard, as far as possible, against the value of goods being underrated in the invoices, it would be eligible to lay specific duties on all such articles now paying duties ad valorem as may be susceptible of that alteration." At that time specific duties were already laid on spirits and wines, sugar, molasses, tea, coffee, salt, pepper, steel, nails and spikes, hemp, coal, cordage, and several other articles.

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

By the 2d section of the act of 10th August, 1846, it is provided, that "in appraising all goods, at any port of the United States, heretofore subjected to specific duties; but upon which ad valorem duties are imposed by the act of the thirtieth July last, entitled 'An act reducing the duty on imports, and for other purposes,' reference shall be had to values and invoices of similar goods imported during the last fiscal year, under such general and uniform regulations for the prevention of frauds or undervaluations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury."

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

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

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

When prices abroad are very high, the duty is high also; and when they fall to a very low point, the duty is low in proportion. It is a sliding-scale of the worst kind. If the duty forms a part of the price, it renders the extremes of fluctuation more remote from each other by a per centage on the range equal to the rate of the duty. If the fluctuation abroad be from \$50 to \$20, the range is of course \$30. A specific duty of \$15 would

leave the range still \$30. But, at an ad valorem of thirty per cent., the highest point would be \$65, and the lowest \$26, making a range of \$39. On every account, I strongly recommend a return to the system of specific duties on all articles to which they can be conveniently applied.

3. On those articles on which an ad valorem duty is retained, I recommend that it be levied on the market value in the principal markets of our own country at the time of arrival. It would be easier to ascertain at our ports such market value, than it is to ascertain what was that of a foreign country at a past time. Every importer should declare the value of his goods, and by giving the option to the government to take them at the value thus declared, or levy the duty on the actual value, it is probable that comparatively few cases of undervaluation would occur. In connexion with this subject, and as a measure tending to the prevention of fraud, error, and want of uniformity of valuation at the various ports of our extended coast, I would recommend the appointment of appraisers at large, whose duty it shall be to visit, from time to time, the different custom-houses, interchange views, superintend the mode of appraisals, and suggest such practical reforms as may be deemed necessary to a just and equal enforcement of the revenue laws. The provisions of the constitution which require that all duties and imposts shall be uniform throughout the United States, cannot, even with a home valuation, be fully and effectually enforced in practice, without some system of general supervision more perfect in this respect than can be established under the existing provisions of law, which merely give to the Secretary of the Treasury authority to direct the appraisers for any collection district to attend in any other collection district for the purpose of appraising any goods, wares, and merchandise imported therein.

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

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

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

WAREHOUSES.

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

This subject is one of great embarrassment to the department. Congress has not made any provision for these expenses, unless they are embraced in the appropriation for the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs. To a large extent, they are incurred without the receipt

of any revenue whatever; and in order to meet the provisions of this act, and grant all its facilities to commerce in the several districts, it must continue to impose an annual charge upon the treasury. This act provided that in all cases where the duties upon imported merchandise are not paid within the period allowed by law, or whenever the importer shall make entry for warehousing the same, the said merchandise shall be taken possession of by the collector, and deposited in the public stores, or in other stores to be agreed on by the collector and the importer. It appears also to be contemplated by the act that the storage shall be at the usual rate at the port of importation.

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

These requirements of law have imposed upon the department the necessity of making ample provision for large quantities of merchandise in advance of their arrival, and of securing the attendance of competent officers, clerks, and laborers, to take charge of the same. The experience of three years fully proves that the receipts from storage at the usual rates (and no other should be charged) will not defray the expense of the system.

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

From the 1st December, 1846, to 30th June, 1849, the aggregate exports of dutiable merchandise from warehouse amounted to \$7,213,810, or an annual average of \$2,792,439. In these exports from warehouse there is included the merchandise that was imported from foreign countries and transported to Canada; also the wheat, wheat-flour, &c., that have been transported from Canada, and the salted fish, &c., from other British North American provinces, intended for shipment from our ports to foreign countries.

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

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

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

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

The only descriptions of merchandise that will bear unnecessary and circuitous transportation, are the more valuable articles of manufactures; and these have not, to any considerable extent, sought a deposite in our warehouses with a view to re-exportation. Experience everywhere demonstrates that the commodities which may with advantage be deposited in public warehouses, are mainly such as are needed for the consumption

of the country for food or manufacture. With the present frequent and rapid communications by steam with all parts of the commercial world, it cannot reasonably be expected that merchandise to any extent will be sent to our warehouses to await an export demand.

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

was	\$7,830,010 00
And the average amount at the end of each quarter was	5,742,166 00
Also, that the largest amount of duties payable on this merchandise at the end of any quarter was	2,501,394 35
And the average amount at the end of each quarter was	1,800,100 52

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

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

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

SUB-TREASURY.

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

customary mode of keeping and transferring money, they violate the law. If they undertake themselves its custody and carriage, they incur great risk and responsibility.

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

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

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

1st. That any person having a draft on an assistant treasurer be permitted to deposit his draft with the assistant treasurer, and draw for the amount, from time to time, in such sums as he may desire, upon his own orders, payable to any person or persons; provided that the whole amount of the draft should be actually drawn within a short period, say two weeks after the deposit of the draft.

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

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

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

In consequence of the recent alteration of the British navigation laws, British vessels, from British or other foreign ports, will, (under our existing laws,) after the 1st day of January next, be allowed to enter in our ports with cargoes of the growth, manufacture, or production of any part of the world, on the same terms as to duties, imposts, and charges, as vessels of the United States and their cargoes.

I deem it proper to invite the consideration of Congress to the existing provisions of law regulating the coasting trade of the United States, with a view to such modifications thereof as may be deemed expedient and proper to meet the altered condition of that trade which has arisen since the law regulating it was passed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The custom-house structure at New Orleans has progressed throughout the past season without interruption, and as rapidly as was deemed prudent with due regard to the massive character and general nature of the work. The foundations have been laid, and the walls on the four sides of the building carried up to the plinth course of granite; which has been completed around the entire structure. The unexpended balance of the appropriation for this work will not, it is believed, prove sufficient to carry on the same beyond the close of the present month. It is therefore recommended that additional means be provided by Congress at an early day for the continuous prosecution of the work.

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

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

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

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

In connexion with the subject of marine hospitals, I would remark that experience has fully demonstrated that the resources of the fund arising under the acts of 16th July, 1798, and 3d May, 1802, for the re-

relief of sick and disabled seamen, with the aids from time to time derived from the bounty of Congress, are inadequate to meet the demands for relief. As a necessary consequence, the department is compelled to adhere to restrictions imposed by my predecessors in office, and to follow their example in like expedients, often arbitrary in character and partial in operation, yet essential to the proper control of the expenditures. In view of these embarrassments, of the increased charges likely to arise from the establishment and organization of public hospitals, and looking to the favorable regard heretofore entertained for the claims of men who, by their labors and perils in peace and war, contribute so largely to the wealth and power of the nation, means are asked in the estimate sufficient to provide for their destitution and sickness in all the ports of the Union.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The statements of the accounts of the mint, as required by the 7th section of the act of 1792, and of the assays of foreign coins required by the acts of 10th April, 1806, 25th and 28th June, 1834, and 2d March, 1843, will be transmitted in a future communication.

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

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

Respectfully submitted.

W. M. MEREDITH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE,
*Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.*

A.

Statement of duties, revenues, and public expenditures, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, agreeably to warrants issued, exclusive of trust fund.

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

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

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

CIVIL LIST.

Legislative.....	\$1,105,431 57
Executive	1,065,044 85
Judiciary	595,925 22
Governments in the Territories of the United States.....	8,649 54

Surveyors and their clerks	\$43,227 97
Officers of the mint and branches	43,877 78
Commissioner of Public Buildings	2,043 95
Secretary to sign patents for public lands	1,425 00

Total civil list..... \$2,865,615 88

FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.

Salaries of ministers	47,566 09
Salary of minister resident to Turkey.....	4,500 00
Salaries of chargés des affaires.....	69,950 90
Salaries of secretaries of legation.....	11,701 93
Salary of dragoman to Turkey ..	2,312 50
Commissioner to reside in China.....	4,000 00
Secretary and Chinese interpreter.....	2,000 00
Renewal of diplomatic intercourse with Mexico.....	7,851 48
Certain diplomatic services, including tobacco agent	26,461 09
Outfits of ministers and chargés des affaires.....	13,500 00
Outstanding claims of the late mission to China.....	375 00
Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands.....	3,500 00
Contingent expenses of all the missions abroad	19,233 19
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse	8,584 31
Salary of consul at London.....	2,000 00
Clerk-hire and office-rent to consul at London	2,800 00
Relief and protection of American seamen.....	100,835 41
Intercourse with Barbary powers	7,640 14
Interpreters, guards, and other expenses of the consulates in the Turkish dominions.....	82 27
Salary of the consul at Beyrout	1,328 80
Salary of the consul at Alexandria	3,000 00
Payment of the instalment which fell due on the 30th of May, 1848, under the 12th article of the treaty with Mexico ..	2,039,530 06
Payment of the instalment which fell due on the 30th of May, 1849, under the 12th article of the treaty with Mexico.....	3,500,000 00
Payment of liquidated claims against Mexico, per act of July 29, 1848	2,089,578 84
Expenses of the commission under treaty with Mexico.....	4,000 00
Payments to French seamen killed or wounded at Toulon	500 00

Total foreign intercourse..... 7,972,832 01

MISCELLANEOUS.

Surveys of public lands.....	192,008 71
Support and maintenance of light-houses, &c.....	377,433 79
Building light-houses, &c.....	141,203 01
Marine hospital establishment.....	103,167 65
Building marine hospitals.....	37,564 80
Building custom-houses and warehouses.....	235,837 47
Public buildings in Washington, &c.....	27,126 12
Support and maintenance of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia.....	6,283 80
Relief of the several corporate cities of the District of Columbia.....	113,662 27
Auxiliary watch for the city of Washington.....	6,245 50
Support of insane paupers of the District of Columbia.....	6,075 54
Support of 12 transient paupers in the Washington Infirmary.....	1,300 00
Patent fund.....	81,372 28
Survey of the coast of the United States.....	165,000 00
Mint establishment.....	88,050 00
Three per cent. to the State of Illinois.....	10,863 44
Three per cent. to the State of Indiana.....	23,000 00
Three per cent. to the State of Alabama.....	8,435 15
Three per cent. to the State of Missouri.....	16,140 00
Five per cent. to the State of Louisiana.....	15,950 47
Five per cent. to the State of Michigan.....	7,737 35
Five per cent. to the State of Arkansas.....	10,196 73
Five per cent. to the State of Florida.....	2,218 26
Five per cent. to the State of Iowa.....	16,422 05
Two per cent. to the State of Alabama.....	32,802 07
Debitures and other charges.....	294,521 82
Additional compensation to officers of the customs.....	11,520 16
Payment of horses lost, &c.....	12,075 28
Repayment for lands erroneously sold.....	25,784 52
Refunding money for lands purchased in the Greensburg district, Louisiana.....	164 87
Expenses incident to loans and treasury-notes.....	39,076 87
Results and account of the Exploring Expedition.....	30,753 00
Expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, act of August 10, 1846.....	30,910 14
Expenses of mineral land service.....	38,631 86
Salaries of assistant treasurers and clerks.....	23,431 07
Contingencies of their offices.....	9,189 92
Compensation to special agents to examine accounts and money in the hands of the several depositories.....	7,206 40
Refunding duties paid under protest, act of March 3, 1839.....	140,464 62
Refunding duties paid by colleges, &c.....	1,117 70
Refunding duties paid contrary to the terms of the convention, 1815.....	665 14

Refunding duties paid on foreign merchandise, act of August 8, 1848	\$48,241 62
Payments to clerks of district courts, for statements, &c., under bankrupt act	4,899 45
Consular receipts.....	5,278 83
Building revenue cutters.....	73,998 67
Purchase of manuscript papers of General Washington.....	20,000 00
Purchase of manuscript papers of James Monroe.....	20,000 00
Purchase of manuscript papers of Thomas Jefferson.....	20,000 00
Improving grounds south of the President's house.....	6,000 00
Bringing the votes of President and Vice President to the seat of government.....	14,804 00
Payment of books ordered by Congress	113,409 02
Relief of sundry individuals.....	229,234 71
Distribution of the sales of public lands.....	23,246 55
Furniture for President's house.....	5,535 93
Miscellaneous items.....	4,600 01
Refunding duties collected in Mexico from contributions paid into the treasury.....	40,788 20
Compensation to designated depositories.....	5,014 61
Documentary History of the American Revolution.....	24,316 80
To reimburse the city of Washington for repairs to Potomac bridge.....	1,200 00
Lighting Pennsylvania avenue from the capitol to Treasury Department.....	2,514 00
Grading and gravelling Indiana avenue.....	11,284 77
Laying gas pipes, &c.; for public buildings.....	24,246 08
Purchase of bridges over Eastern branch.....	30,000 00
Grading and gravelling Four-and-a-half street.....	3,648 96
Historical paintings for capitol.....	2,000 00
Library for Territory of Oregon.....	2,000 00
Library for Territory of Minnesota.....	2,000 00
350 copies of Compend of Revenue Laws.....	4,270 00
350 copies of Debates of Senate.....	2,500 00
Salaries of special examiners of drugs, &c.....	2,302 17
Donation and exchange of documents.....	2,000 00
Boundary line between the United States and Mexico.....	23,475 00
Northeastern boundary line, under treaty of Washington.....	4,714 45
Reconstruction of maps destroyed by fire, showing boundary line under treaty of Washington	10,000 00
Total miscellaneous.....	\$3,179,192 66

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

Army proper.....	9,544,745 30
Military Academy.....	135,706 28

Fortifications and other works of defence	607,487 10	
Armories, arsenals, and munitions of war.....	832,654 83	
Harbors, rivers, roads, &c.....	145,698 02	
Surveys	41,771 82	
Pensions.....	1,099,213 05	
Indian department.....	1,152,324 87	
Claims of the State of Virginia.....	80,906 69	
Arming and equipping militia.....	175,136 35	
Payments to volunteers and militia of States and Territories.....	3,331,136 60	
Relief of individuals and miscellaneous.....	144,155 77	
	<hr/>	
Total.....		17,290,936 68

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

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

PUBLIC DEBT.

Interest on treasury-notes.....	\$673,530 15	
Interest on the public debt.....	2,865,351 35	
Interest on the Mexican indemnity stock.....	15,260 62	
Interest on war bounty stock.....	11,415 92	
	<hr/>	
Paying the old public debt.....	5,041 39	3,565,578 04
Redemption of stock of the loan of 1842.....	80,700 00	
Do.....do.....1843.....	136,000 00	
Do.....do.....1847.....	408,100 00	
Do.....do.....1848.....	260,000 00	
Redemption of war bounty stock, issued under act February 11, 1847.....	233,075 00	
	<hr/>	
Premiums and commissions on purchase of stock.....		1,122,916 39
		82,865 81

A—Continued

Reimbursement of treasury-notes, per acts prior to July 22, 1846; of which \$350 was paid for in specie, \$700 received for customs, and \$100 for lands.....	\$1, 150 00	
Reimbursement of treasury-notes, per act July 22, 1846; of which \$3,400 was paid for in specie, \$8,300 received for customs, and \$1,600 for lands.....	13, 300 00	
Reimbursement of treasury-notes, per act January 28, 1847; of which \$833,000 was paid for in specie, \$1,200 received for customs, and \$100 for lands.....	834, 300 00	\$848, 750 00
Reimbursement of treasury-notes, per acts prior to July 22, 1846—funded	19, 650 00	
Reimbursement of treasury-notes, per act of July 22, 1846—funded	265, 800 00	
Reimbursement of treasury-notes, per act of January 28, 1847—funded	10, 547, 550 00	10, 833, 000 00
Redemption of treasury-notes purloined, including interest		162 15
Total public debt.....		\$16, 453, 272 39
Total expenditures.....		57, 631, 667 82
Balance the treasury July 1, 1849.....		2, 184, 964 28
NOTE.—The amount stated above as redemption of stock of the loan of 1847 consists of—		
This sum returned by Corcoran & Riggs, on account of an over-issue in January, 1849.....		\$25, 600 00
This sum purchased.....		382, 500 00
		408, 100 00

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, December 1, 1849.

ALLEN A. HALL, Register.

B.

Statement of duties, revenues, and public expenditures, for the first quarter of the fiscal year, from July 1 to September 30, 1849, agreeably to warrants issued, exclusive of trust funds.

RECEIPTS.

From customs			\$11,643,728 54
From sales of public lands			406,119 28
From miscellaneous and incidental sources			178,189 40
			<hr/>
From avails of stock issued in funding treasury-notes under acts prior to act July 22, 1846.....	\$2,150 00		12,228,037 22
From avails of stock issued in funding treasury-notes under act of July 22, 1846.....	29,800 00		
From avails of stock issued in funding treasury-notes under act of January 28, 1847.....	807,500 00		
		\$829,450 00	
From avails of stock issued for specie deposited under act of March 31, 1848.....		399,050 00	
		<hr/>	1,238,500 00
			<hr/>
			13,466,537 22

EXPENDITURES.

Civil list, miscellaneous, and foreign intercourse			\$2,036,767 92
Expenses of collecting revenue from customs		\$530,397 77	
Payment of debentures or drawbacks, bounties, and allowances		86,801 63	
		<hr/>	617,199 40
Expenses of collecting revenue from lands			23,972 22
Army proper, &c			1,360,055 62
Fortifications, ordnance, arming militia, &c			510,370 51
Naval establishment			2,050,535 16
Indian department			748,306 90
Pensions			681,383 33
Paying the old public debt			21 92
Interest on the public debt and treasury-notes	\$26,466 39		
Interest on Mexican indemnity stock	7,589 37		
		<hr/>	34,055 76

B—Continued.

Reimbursement of treasury-notes under acts prior to act of July 22, 1846—paid in specie.....	\$50 00		
Reimbursement of treasury-notes under act of July 22, 1846—received for lands	2,550 00		\$2,600 00
		<hr/>	
Reimbursement of treasury-notes under acts prior to act of July 22, 1846—funded.....	2,150 00		
Reimbursement of treasury-notes under act of July 22, 1846—funded.....	29,800 00		
Reimbursement of treasury-notes under act of January 26, 1847—funded.....	807,500 00		
		<hr/>	
			839,450 00
			111 22
		<hr/>	
Redemption of treasury-notes which have been purloined, including interest.....			\$876,238 90
			<hr/>
			8,904,829 96
			<hr/>

ALLEN A. HALL, Register.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, December 1, 1849.

C.

ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS.

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

DECEMBER 3, 1849.

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to the printing and distribution of the annual estimates.

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

APPROVED January 7, 1846.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
November 16, 1849.

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

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

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

Viz:

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous.....	\$583,580 41
Pensions.....	255,000 00
Interest, &c., public debt; and treasury notes	3,700,878 40

\$6,236,310 28

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. M. MEREDITH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

HON. SPEAKER of the Ho. of Reps.

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

CIVIL, MISCELLANEOUS, AND FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.

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

For deficiency in the office of the Commissioner of Pensions in the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850, for temporary clerks, at \$3 33 per diem.....	\$6,529 78
For arrearages in the office of the Surgeon General for furniture consequent upon occupying Winder's building.....	225 00
For compensation to temporary clerks necessarily employed upon the current business of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850.....	11,972 82
For balance of salary due to D. Irvin, an associate judge of the Territory of Wisconsin, to 3d March, 1849, when the Territory of Minnesota was organized, agreeably to an account settled by the accounting officers.....	571 65
For deficiency in the appropriation for the contingent expenses of the Territory of Minnesota, from 1st July, 1849, to 30th June, 1850, per act 3d March, 1849.....	650 00
Expenses of collecting the revenue from customs from 1st January to 30th June, 1850, per act 3d March, 1849, viz:	
Expenses of collecting revenue.....	\$1,100,000 00
Additional expenses occasioned by the warehousing system authorized.....	50,000 00
Expenses of new districts in Texas, Oregon, &c.....	25,000 00
Expenses of new districts in California.....	100,000 00
Annual increase of new districts, increase of business, &c....	50,000 00
	<hr/>
	1,325,000 00
Expenses incident to the collection of the revenue from sales of public lands in the several States and Territory of Minnesota, per act 3d March, 1849, viz:	
Salaries and commissions of registers and receivers.....	\$62,185 00
Expense of depositing.....	9,115 00
Incidental expenses.....	12,550 00
	<hr/>
	83,850 00
To meet deficiencies for the expenses of pauper lunatics in the Maryland hospital at Baltimore for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850.....	1,328 00
For fifteen days' services of Joseph Bryan, as commissioner to take testimony, in pursuance of an inquiry by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, at \$8 per day.....	120 00
For continuing the construction of the custom-house at New Orleans during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850, in addition to the sum appropriated by the act of 3d March, 1849.....	100,000 00
To complete the erection of a custom-house at Eastport, Maine, and for compensation of architect, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850.....	8,780 00
For repairs to the custom-house at New Bedford, Massachusetts, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850.....	845 00
To provide for unseen expenses in the survey of the western coast of the United States, already commenced.....	15,000 00
The Secretary of State estimates, to complete the service of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850, viz:	
For outfit of the minister resident at Constantinople.....	\$6,000 00
For outfit of a chargé d'affaires to Naples.....	4,500 00
For one year's salary for secretary of the legation to Chili...	2,000 00
For expenses in running and marking the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, and paying the salaries of the officers of the commission.....	30,000 00
For relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries.....	25,000 00
	<hr/>
	67,500 00
	<hr/>
	1,696,851 47

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

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

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

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, November 16, 1849.

ALLEN A. HALL, Register.

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, November 16, 1849.

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

Viz:

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

To the estimates are added statements showing—

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

Viz:

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

2. The existing appropriations which will be required to be expended in the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1851, amounting to..... 5,656,530 34

Viz:

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

44,997,092 73

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

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

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. M. MEREDITH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

HON. SPEAKER of the House of Representatives.

<p style="text-align: center;">CIVIL LIST.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">LEGISLATURE.</p> <p><i>For compensation and mileage of senators and members of the House of Representatives, estimating 92 days for the second session of the 31st Congress, per act of January 22, 1818, (6 Laws, pages 253 and 254,) viz :</i></p>			<p>Appropriations made for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850.</p>
<p>Sixty senators, at \$8 per day.....</p> <p>Two hundred and thirty members of the House, at \$8 per day.....</p> <p>Speaker of the House of Representatives, at \$16 per day.....</p> <p>Delegates from Oregon and Minnesota Territories, at \$8 per day.....</p> <p>Travelling expenses to and from the seat of government, including \$2,500 for delegates from Oregon, under act of August 14, 1848—Laws 1st session 30th Congress, page 200..</p>	<p>\$44,160 00</p> <p>169,280 00</p> <p>1,472 00</p> <p>1,472 00</p> <p>199,954 40</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Compensation to officers and clerks of both houses of Congress.</i></p>			
<p>Secretary of the Senate, per act April 18, 1818—6 Laws, page 296.....</p> <p>Clerks, per same act.....</p> <p>Clerks, per resolution of the Senate of October 13, 1837—Journal, page 67—and resolution of July 7, 1838—Journal, page 543.....</p> <p>Messenger in said office, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 290—and act September 11, 1841—Laws, page 34.....</p> <p>Chaplain to the Senate, per act March 3, 1815—6 Laws, page 153.....</p> <p>Sergeant-at-arms and doorkeeper to the Senate, per act March 3, 1815—4 Laws, page 851.....</p> <p>Assistant doorkeeper, under the same act.....</p> <p>Clerk of the House of Representatives, per act April 18, 1818—6 Laws, page 296.....</p> <p>Clerks, per same act.....</p> <p>Clerks, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 290, section 2.....</p> <p>Clerk, per resolution March 6, 1826—1st session 29th Congress, page 316.....</p> <p>Clerks, per resolution October 11, 1837—1st session 25th Congress, page 184.....</p> <p>Messenger in said office, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 290—and act September 11, 1841—Laws, page 34.....</p> <p>Sergeant-at-arms to the House, per act March 3, 1815—4 Laws, page 831.....</p> <p>Doorkeeper to the House, per the same act.....</p> <p>Postmaster to the House, per resolution of the House of December 13, 1832—2d session 22d Congress, page 48.....</p>	<p>3,000 00</p> <p>4,800 00</p> <p>4,500 00</p> <p>1,095 00</p> <p>500 00</p> <p>1,500 00</p> <p>1,450 00</p> <p>3,000 00</p> <p>4,800 00</p> <p>4,500 00</p> <p>1,500 00</p> <p>3,000 00</p> <p>912 50</p> <p>1,500 00</p> <p>1,500 00</p> <p>1,500 00</p>	<p>\$416,338 40</p>	<p>\$768,200 00</p>

Chaplain to the House, per act March 3, 1815—6 Laws, page 153.....	500 00		
<i>Contingent expenses of both Houses of Congress.</i>			
For stationery, fuel, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the Senate, including publishing proceedings and debates.....		39,557 50	39,557 50
For stationery, fuel, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the House of Representatives—see Appendix No. 1.....	100,000 00		75,000 00
	197,749 00		
		297,749 00	137,518 78
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.			
Salary of librarian, per act of April 18, 1818—8 Laws, page 226, sec. 2.....	\$1,500 00		
Assistant librarian, per act March 3, 1841—2d session 26th Congress, page 31.....	1,150 00		
Assistant librarian, per act August 26, 1842—2d sess. 27th Congress, page 130.....	1,150 00		
Messenger, per same act.....	700 00		
	4,500 00		4,500 00
Contingent expenses of the library.....	800 00		800 00
Purchase of books for the library.....	5,000 00		5,000 00
Purchase of law books for the library.....	1,000 00		1,000 00
		11,300 00	
EXECUTIVE.			
Compensation to the President of the United States; per act Sept. 24, 1789—2 Laws, page 56.....	25,000 00		25,000 00
Compensation to the Vice President of the United States, per same act.....	5,000 00		5,000 00
		30,000 00	
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.			
Secretary of State, per act February 20, 1819—6 Laws, page 372.....	6,000 00		6,000 00
Clerks, per act April 23, 1830—8 Laws, page 389.....	18,350 00		
Clerk, per act May 9, 1836—9 Laws, page 330.....	900 00		
Clerk, per act August 12, 1848—1st session 30th Congress, page 137.....	2,000 00		
Messenger and assistant messenger, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 289.....	1,050 00		
		28,300 00	22,300 00
For incidental and contingent expenses of the Department of State, including the publication and distribution of the laws—Appendix No. 2.....		37,800 00	29,480 00
<i>For the general purposes of the Northeast Executive building.</i>			
Superintendent, at \$250, and four watchmen, at \$365 each, per act August 26, 1842—10 Laws, page 298, 1st session 30th Congress, page 138.....	1,710 00		1,710 00
Contingent expenses of said building, including fuel, labor, oil, and repairs.....	3,300 00		
		5,010 00	3,310 00

Estimates of appropriations—Continued.

			Appropriations made for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.			
Secretary of the Treasury, per act February 20, 1819—6 Laws, page 372.....	\$6,000 00	.....	\$6,000 00
Assistant Secretary, per act March 3, 1849—2d session 30th Congress, page 103, section 13..	3,000 00	.....
Clerks, per act April 20, 1818—6 Laws, page 317, section 2.....	10,400 00	.....
Clerk, per act March 2, 1827—7 Laws, page 381.....	1,400 00	.....
Clerk, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 288.....	1,150 00	.....
Clerks, per act May 9, 1836—9 Laws, page 330.....	2,150 00	.....
Clerks, per act June 23, 1836—9 Laws, page 390; and September 11, 1841, 1st session 27th Congress, page 39, section 3.....	3,600 00	.....
Clerk, per act August 20, 1842—2d session 27th Congress, page 130, section 5—submitted...	1,800 00	.....
Clerk, per act March 3, 1849—2d session 30th Congress, page 103, section 13.....	1,700 00	.....
Messenger, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 289.....	700 00	.....
Assistant messenger, per act May 9, 1836—9 Laws, page 330.....	650 00	.....
		\$32,550 00	21,850 00
First Comptroller, per act April 27, 1816—6 Laws, page 103.....	3,500 00	.....	3,500 00
Clerks, per act April 20, 1818—6 Laws, page 317.....	11,750 00	.....
Clerk, per act March 2, 1827—7 Laws, page 582.....	200 00	.....
Clerks, per act June 17, 1844—1st session 28th Congress, page 77, section 1—submitted.....	5,600 00	.....
Messenger, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 289.....	700 00	.....
		21,750 00	25,050 00
Second Comptroller, per act March 3, 1817—6 Laws, page 202, section 15.....	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00
Clerks, per act April 20, 1818—6 Laws, page 317.....	9,750 00	.....
Clerks transferred from Fourth Auditor, per act March 3, 1837—9 Laws, page 623.....	1,800 00	.....
Messenger, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 289.....	700 00	.....
Clerk, per act March 3, 1847—2d session 29th Congress, page 68—submitted.....	1,200 00	.....
Clerks, per act August 12, 1848—1st session 30th Congress, page 138—submitted.....	7,200 00	.....
		23,650 00	20,650 00
NOTE.—The Second Comptroller states he has estimated for the whole number of clerks now employed in his office, and believes that the public interest would be materially injured by any reduction.		.....
First Auditor, per act April 27, 1816—6 Laws, page 103.....	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00
Clerks, per act April 20, 1818—6 Laws, page 317.....	15,200 00	.....
Clerk, per act August 26, 1842—2d session 27th Congress, page 128, section 1—submitted...	1,000 00	.....

Clerks, per act August 12, 1848—1st session 30th Congress, page 138—submitted.....	2,300 00		
Messenger, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 289.....	700 00		
Assistant messenger, per act August 12, 1848—1st sess. 30th Congress, page 138—submitted..	600 00		
For \$250, additional, to each of the five clerks employed on the accounts of customs, now receiving \$1.150 per annum—submitted.....	1,250 00		
For \$200, additional, to the clerk engaged in recording the miscellaneous, now receiving \$800 per annum—submitted.....	200 00		
		24,250 00	19,800 00
Second Auditor, per act March 3, 1817—6 Laws, page 202, section 15.....	3,000 00		3,000 00
Clerks, per act April 20, 1818—6 Laws, page 317.....	17,200 00		
Clerks, per act August 10, 1846—1st session 29th Congress, page 145.....	4,000 00		
Clerk, per act August 10, 1846—1st session 29th Congress, page 160, section 3.....	1,000 00		
Clerks, per act March 3, 1847—2d session 29th Congress, page 68.....	3,450 00		
Clerks, per act August 12, 1848—1st session 30th Congress, page 139—submitted.....	9,000 00		
Clerks, per the same act—submitted.....	12,207 00		
Messenger, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 289.....	700 00		
Assistant messenger, per act March 3, 1849—2d session 30th Congress, page 48—submitted..	500 00		
		51,057 00	48,057 00
Third Auditor, per act March 3, 1847—6 Laws, page 203, section 15.....	3,000 00		3,000 00
Clerks, per act April 20, 1818—6 Laws, page 317.....	28,600 00		
Clerks, per act March 3, 1837—7 Laws, page 623.....	2,400 00		
Clerks, per act August 26, 1842—2d session 27th Congress, page 128—submitted.....	3,300 00		
Clerks, per act August 12, 1848—1st session 30th Congress, page 139—submitted.....	6,400 00		
Messenger and assistant messenger, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 289.....	1,050 00		
		44,750 00	41,750 00
Fourth Auditor, per act March 3, 1817—6 Laws, page 202, section 15.....	3,000 00		3,000 00
Clerks, per act April 20, 1818—6 Laws, page 318.....	13,250 00		
Clerks, per act March 2, 1827—7 Laws, page 581, section 2.....	2,000 00		
Clerk, per act August 26, 1842—10 Laws, page 297, section 6, and August 10, 1846, page 3; March 3, 1847, page 76; and August 12, 1848, page 139; and March 3, 1849—submitted..	1,200 00		
Messenger, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 290.....	700 00		
Assistant messenger, per act March 3, 1849—2d session 30th Congress, page 48—submitted..	250 00		
		20,400 00	17,400 00
Fifth Auditor, per act March 3, 1817—6 Laws, page 202, section 15.....	3,000 00		3,000 00
Clerks, per act April 20, 1818—6 Laws, page 318, section 2.....	7,700 00		
Clerk, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 289.....	1,400 00		
Clerks, per act August 26, 1842—2d session 27th Congress, page 128—submitted.....	2,000 00		
Clerk, per act August 12, 1848—1st session 30th Congress, page 139—submitted.....	800 00		
Messenger, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 290.....	700 00		
		15,600 00	12,600 00
Treasurer of the United States, per act February 20, 1804—3 Laws, page 569.....	3,000 00		3,000 00
Clerks, per act April 20, 1818—6 Laws, page 318, section 2.....	5,250 00		

			Appropriations made for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850.
Clerk, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 288, section 1.....	\$800 00		
Clerks, per act July 2, 1836—9 Laws, page 468, section 21.....	3,600 00		
Clerks, per act August 26, 1842—2d session 27th Congress, page 128—submitted.....	400 00		
Messenger, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 228.....	700 00		
		\$13,750 00	\$10,750 00
Register of the Treasury, per act April 30, 1816—6 Laws, page 145.....	3,000 00		3,000 00
Clerks, per act April 20, 1818—6 Laws, 317.....	22,350 00		
Clerks, per act March 2, 1827—7 Laws, page 581, section 6.....	800 00		
Clerk, per act August 26, 1842—2d session 27th Congress, page 128—submitted.....	1,400 00		
Clerk, per act March 3, 1849—2d session 30th Congress, page 48.....	1,400 00		
Messenger and assistant messenger, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 290.....	1,050 00		
Assistant messenger, per act June 17, 1844—1st session 28th Congress, page 77—submitted..	200 00		
		30,200 00	27,200 00
Solicitor of the Treasury, per act May 29, 1830—8 Laws, page 348, section 11.....	3,500 00		3,500 00
Clerk, under act of May 29, 1830—8 Laws, page 348, section 11, and act March 3, 1847—2d session 29th Congress, page 69.....	1,600 00		
Clerk, under act of July 24, 1813, transferred from the office of the Commissioner of the Revenue to that of the Fifth Auditor, and from the office of the Fifth Auditor to the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, under act of May 29, 1830—8 Laws, page 348, section 11..	1,150 00		
Clerk, per act May 26, 1824, transferred from the office of the Fifth Auditor to the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, by the Secretary of the Treasury.....	1,150 00		
One copying clerk, under act of June 17, 1844—1st session 28th Congress, page 77, and act August 12, 1848, page 140.....	800 00		
Four clerks, per act August 26, 1842—2d session 27th Congress, page 128, and March 3, 1847, page 86, section 4.....	4,950 00		
Messenger, per act May 29, 1830—8 Laws, page 348, section 11.....	500 00		
		13,650 00	10,150 00
Commissioner of Customs, per act March 3, 1849—2d session 30th Congress, page 103, section 12.....	3,000 00		
Clerk, per same act.....	1,700 00		
Clerks, per act April 20, 1818—6 Laws, page 317, section 6—transferred from the office of the First Comptroller.....	6,100 00		

Messenger, transferred from the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, per act March 3, 1827—7 Laws, page 289, section 2.

For five additional clerks, rendered absolutely necessary to conduct the business of the office, at \$1,200, each, per annum—submitted.

700 00
6,000 00

17,500 00

Incidental and contingent expenses of the Treasury Department.

Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, including copying, labor, blank books, stationery, sealing ships' registers, translating foreign languages, transmission of Mediterranean passports and sea-letters, printing, advertising, printing the public accounts, carrying the department mails, extra clerk hire, for preparing and collecting information to be laid before Congress, and miscellaneous.

Office of the First Comptroller—Appendix, No. 3.

Office of the Second Comptroller—Appendix, No. 4.

Office of the First Auditor—Appendix, No. 5.

Office of the Second Auditor—Appendix, No. 6.

Office of the Third Auditor.

Office of the Fourth Auditor.

Office of the Fifth Auditor.

Office of the Treasurer of the United States.

Office of the Register of the Treasury, including the printing of blank certificates of registers, enrolments, and licenses of vessels, and other blanks for the use of collectors of the customs.

Office of the Solicitor of the Treasury.

Office of the Commissioner of Customs—Appendix, No. 7.

18,000 00
2,500 00
1,500 00
2,500 00
1,500 00
1,250 00
950 00
775 00
1,500 00
4,000 00
2,500 00
2,500 00

16,000 00
2,500 00
1,500 00
1,500 00
989 08
1,200 00
950 00
775 00
1,500 00
4,000 00
2,250 00

39,475 00

For the general purposes of the Southeast Executive Building—Appendix, No. 8.

Superintendent at \$500, and eight watchmen at \$365 each, per act August 26, 1842—page 128.

For rent, fuel, watching, and miscellaneous expenses of additional buildings for accommodation of officers of the Treasury Department.

For contingent expenses of the southeast executive building.

3,420 00
11,000 00
14,600 00

3,420 00
13,453 08

29,020 00

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Secretary of the Interior, per act March 3, 1849—2d session 30th Congress, page 101.

Chief clerk, submitted.

Other clerks, submitted.

Messengers and laborers, submitted.

Books, stationery, furniture, and other contingencies.

Library, maps, &c.

Compensation of superintendent of building and four watchmen.

6,000 00
2,000 00
14,200 00
2,500 00
8,000 00
1,000 00
1,710 00

Estimates of appropriations—Continued.

			Appropriations made for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850.
Labor, fuel, lights, and incidental expenses of the building.....	\$2,200 00		
Commissioner of the General Land Office, per act July 4, 1836—9 Laws, page 536, section 10.	3,000 00	\$37,610 00	\$3,000 00
Recorder, per act March 3, 1837—9 Laws, page 624.....	2,000 00		
Draughtsman, assistant draughtsman, clerks, messenger, and packers, per act July 4, 1836— 9 Laws, page 536, section 10—deducting amount as per act March 3, 1845, page 54.....	79,150 00		
Eight additional clerks, per act August 12, 1848—1st session 30th Congress, page 139.....	8,000 00		
Assistant messenger, at \$1 75 per day, per act June 17, 1844—10 Laws, page 601.....	638 75		
		92,788 75	98,788 75
Contingent expenses, viz: tract books, patent records, parchment records of correspondence, stationery, including blank books and blank forms for the district land offices, advertising land sales, binding plats, field notes, &c., office furniture, and repairs of same, laborers, and other miscellaneous items.....	25,625 00		
For compensation of three temporary clerks (their services being indispensable) authorized by 7th section of act of March 3, 1849—acts 2d session 30th Congress, page 68.....	3,756 00		
		29,381 00	31,017 50
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, per act July 9, 1832—8 Laws, pages 654 and 655.....	3,000 00		3,000 00
Clerks, per act April 20, 1818—6 Laws, page 318, section 3—transferred from War Depart- ment.....	5,000 00		
Clerks, per act May 9, 1836—9 Laws, pages 331 and 332—and act March 3, 1847—page 137, section 4.....	9,500 00		
Messenger and assistant, per act May 9, 1836—9 Laws, pages 331 and 332.....	1,200 00		
		18,700 00	15,700 00
Contingent expenses, viz: \$500 for blank books, binding, and stationery, \$100 for labor, \$400 for miscellaneous items.....		1,000 00	1,000 00
Commissioner of Pensions, per act August 12, 1848—acts 1st session 30th Congress, page 142.	3,000 00		3,000 00
Clerks, per act May 9, 1836—9 Laws, page 331.....	10,400 00		
Clerk, transferred from the Navy Department, per act March 4, 1840—page 6, section 3.....	1,600 00		
Clerk, transferred from the office of the Secretary of War, per act April 20, 1818.....	1,600 00		
Two messengers, at \$500 each, per act August 26, 1842—page 129.....	1,000 00		
Compensation of 15 temporary clerks employed in the bounty land and pension business, at \$3 33 per diem each—submitted.....	15,634 00		
Two temporary messengers, at \$400 each—submitted.....	800 00		

Contingent expenses, viz: \$16,000 for stationery; \$2,500 for printing blank forms, regulations, and circulars, and for advertising; \$200 for furniture; \$300 for miscellaneous items; \$200 for binding.....

SURVEYORS GENERAL AND THEIR CLERKS.

Surveyor General northwest of the Ohio, per act May 18, 1796—2 Laws, page 537, section 10
Clerks, per act May 9, 1836—9 Laws, page 331.....

Surveyor General of Illinois and Missouri, per act April 3, 1818—6 Laws, pages 266 and 267
Clerks, per act May 9, 1836—9 Laws, page 331.....

Surveyor General of Louisiana, per act March 3, 1831—8 Laws, page 500, section 5.....
Clerks, per act May 9, 1836—9 Laws, page 331.....

Surveyor General of Florida, per act March 3, 1823—7 Laws, page 149, section 7.....
Clerks, per act May 9, 1836—9 Laws, page 331.....

Surveyor General in Wisconsin and Iowa, per act August 8, 1846—1st session 29th Congress, page 118.....
Clerks, per act August 8, 1846—page 118.....

For clerks in the offices of the Surveyors General, to be apportioned to them according to the exigencies of the public service; and, if necessary, to be employed in transcribing field-notes of surveys for the purpose of preserving them at the seat of government.....

Secretary to sign patents for public lands, per act July 4, 1836—9 Laws, page 536.....
Commissioner of the Public Buildings in Washington, per act March 3, 1843—2d session 27th Congress, page 552.....

Compensation to four assistants, drawkeepers at the Potomac bridge, including oil for lamps and machinery, firewood, and repairs.....

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of War, per act February 20, 1819—6 Laws, page 372.....
Clerks, per act April 20, 1818—6 Laws, page 318, section 3.....
Messenger and assistant messenger, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 290.....

Contingent expenses, including blank books, binding, stationery, labor, printing, newspapers, and periodicals, \$1,450; books, maps, and plans, \$1,000; extra clerks in the War Department, \$1,500; miscellaneous items, \$550.....

	34,034 00	42,077 39
	4,800 00	8,350 00
	2,000 00	2,000 00
	6,300 00	6,300 00
	8,300 00	
	2,000 00	2,000 00
	3,800 00	3,820 00
	5,800 00	
	2,000 00	2,000 00
	2,500 00	2,500 00
	4,500 00	
	2,000 00	2,000 00
	3,500 00	3,500 00
	5,500 00	
	2,000 00	2,000 00
	6,300 00	6,300 00
	8,300 00	
	20,000 00	22,500 00
	1,500 00	1,500 00
	2,000 00	2,000 00
	5,000 00	
	7,000 00	4,290 00
	6,000 00	6,000 00
	10,800 00	
	1,050 00	
	17,850 00	11,850 00
	4,500 00	4,500 00

Estimates of Appropriations—Continued.

			Appropriations made for the fiscal year ending 30th June 1850.
Clerk in the office of the Commanding General, per act May 9, 1836—9 Laws, page 331.....	\$1,000 00		
Messenger, per act August 26, 1842—page 129.....	500 00		
		\$1,500 00	\$1,500 00
Contingent expenses—miscellaneous items.....		300 00	300 00
Clerks in the office of the Adjutant General, per act April 20, 1818—6 Laws, page 319, sec. 3	2,150 00		
Clerk in the office of the Adjutant General, per act March 2, 1827—7 Laws, page 581, sec. 4	800 00		
Clerks in the office of the Adjutant General, per act May 9, 1836—9 Laws, page 331, sec. 1..	4,200 00		
Messenger, per act August 26, 1842—page 129.....	500 00		
For additional clerks in said office.....	2,800 00		
		10,450 00	10,450 00
Contingent expenses, printing Army Register and orders, blank books, binding, and stationery, \$1,200; miscellaneous items, \$300.....		1,500 00	1,500 00
Clerks in the office of the Quartermaster General, per act May 9, 1836—9 Laws, page 331..	6,800 00		
Messenger, per same act.....	500 00		
		7,300 00	7,300 00
Compensation of extra clerks to close the business of the war with Mexico.....		5,000 00	5,000 00
Contingent expenses, blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and printing, in said office, and office at Philadelphia.....		1,950 00	1,950 00
Clerks and messenger in the office of Clothing and Equipage, at Philadelphia, per acts May 26, 1842—7 Laws, pages 289 and 290, and August 23, 1842, page 115, section 3.....		4,040 00	4,200 00
Clerks in the office of the Paymaster General, per act April 20, 1818—6 Laws, page 319, sec. 3	6,400 00		
Messenger, per same act.....	700 00		
For clerk, per act March 3, 1849—2d session 30th Congress, page 51—submitted.....	800 00		
Clerks, per act August 10, 1846—page 148—submitted.....	2,000 00		
		9,900 00	9,900 00
Contingent expenses, blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items.....		1,400 00	1,400 00
Clerks in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, per act March 3, 1835—9 Laws, page 244.....	3,800 00		
Clerk, per act August 26, 1842—page 129.....	1,000 00		
Messenger, per same act.....	500 00		
Clerks, per act March 3, 1849—2d session 30th Congress, page 51—submitted.....	1,500 00		
		6,800 00	6,800 00

Contingent expenses, blank books, binding, stationery, printing, advertising, labor, and miscellaneous items.....		2,550 00	1,950 00
Clerks in the office of the Chief Engineer, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 289, section 1.	3,150 00		
Clerk, per act March 2, 1827—7 Laws, page 589, section 4	800 00		
Clerk, per act May 9, 1836—9 Laws, page 331, section 1	1,200 00		
Messenger, per act August 26, 1842—page 129.....	500 00		
		5,650 00	3,650 00
Contingent expenses, blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and miscellaneous items.....		1,000 00	1,000 00
Clerk in the office of the Surgeon General, per act April 20, 1818—6 Laws, page 337.....	1,000 00		
Clerk in the office of the Surgeon General, per act August 26, 1842—page 129.....	1,150 00		
Messenger, per same act.....	500 00		
Clerk, per act March 3, 1849—2d session 30th Congress, page 51—submitted	1,000 00		
		3,650 00	3,650 00
Contingent expenses, blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and miscellaneous items.....		275 00	175 00
Clerks in the office of the Colonel of Ordnance, per act April 20, 1818—6 Laws, p. 319, sec. 3.	2,950 00		
Clerks in the office of the Colonel of Ordnance, per act May 9, 1836—9 Laws, page 331.....	5,200 00		
Messenger, per same act; and act August 26, 1842—page 129.....	500 00		
		8,650 00	9,589 00
Contingent expenses, blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and miscellaneous items.....		850 00	1,061 00
Clerk in the Topographical Bureau, per act May 9, 1836—9 Laws, page 332.....	1,000 00		
Clerks, per act August 26, 1842—page 129.....	3,400 00		
Messenger, per same act.....	500 00		
		4,900 00	4,900 00
Contingent expenses, blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and miscellaneous items.....		1,250 00	1,250 00
<i>For the general purposes of the Northwest Executive building.</i>			
Superintendent, at \$250, and four watchmen, at \$365 each, per act August 26, 1842—page 129; and act June 17, 1844—page 77	1,710 00		1,710 00
Contingent expenses, viz: for labor, fuel, and light, \$2,400; miscellaneous items, \$1,600.....	\$4,000 00		
For rent for forty-two additional rooms for offices, properly warmed, at \$175 each	7,350 00		
	11,350 00		
		13,060 00	12,500 00
NAVY DEPARTMENT.			
Secretary of the Navy, per act February 20, 1819—6 Laws, page 372.....	6,000 00		6,000 00
Clerks, per act August 31, 1842—2d session 27th Congress, page 224	12,300 00		
Additional to one clerk, per act June 17, 1844—1st session 28th Congress, page 78.	200 00		
Messenger and assistant messenger, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 290	1,050 00		
Two clerks, per act August 26, 1842, and continued every year since.....	2,400 00		
		21,950 00	15,950 00

Estimates of appropriations—Continued.

			Appropriations made for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850.
For contingent expenses of said office.....		\$5,090 00	
Chief of Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks, per act August 31, 1842—2d session 27th Congress, page 223.....	\$3,500 00		\$3,500 00
Civil engineer, draughtsman, and clerks, per same act.....	6,200 00		
One clerk, per act August 12, 1848—page 145—submitted.....	1,000 00		
Messenger, per same act.....	700 00		
		11,400 00	7,900 00
For contingent expenses of said office.....		1,000 00	
Chief of Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, per act August 31, 1842—page 223.....	3,500 00		3,500 00
Clerks and draughtsman, per same act—page 224.....	4,200 00		
Clerk, per act March 3, 1847—submitted.....	1,000 00		
Messenger, per act August 31, 1842.....	700 00		
		9,400 00	5,900 00
For contingent expenses of said office.....		520 00	
Chief of Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs, per act August 31, 1842, and act of August 12, 1848.....	3,500 00		3,500 00
Assistant constructor, draughtsman, and clerks, per acts August 31, 1842, and March 3, 1845.....	9,400 00		
Messenger, per act August 31, 1842, section 6.....	700 00		
Salary of chief naval constructor.....	3,000 00		
Salary of engineer-in-chief.....	3,000 00		
		19,600 00	16,100 00
For contingent expenses of said office.....		1,000 00	
Chief of Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, per act August 31, 1842—page 223.....			3,000 00
Clerks, per act August 31, 1842.....	3,400 00		
Messenger, per same act.....	700 00		
Clerk, per act March 3, 1845.....	1,200 00		
Clerk, per act March 3, 1847.....	1,000 00		
		6,300 00	6,300 00
For contingent expenses of said office.....		770 00	
Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, per act Aug. 31, 1842—page 223.....	\$2,500 00		
Increase intended to be provided for by sec. 1, act of Mar. 3, 1849—submitted.....	500 00		
	3,000 00		2,500 00

Assistant to chief, per same act—page 224.....	1,400 00		
Clerks, per same act—page 224.....	2,000 00		
Increase of the salary of an \$800 clerk, per act March 3, 1847.....	200 00		
Messenger, per act August 31, 1842—section 6.....	700 00		
		7,300 00	4,800 00
For contingent expenses of said office.....		570 00	

NOTE.—The appropriation made for the contingent expenses of the Navy Department and all the bureaux, last year, was \$3,350.

For the general purposes of the Southeast Executive building.

Superintendent, at \$250, and three watchmen, at \$365 each, per act August 26, 1842—page 129.....	1,345 00		1,345 00
Contingent expenses, including labor, fuel, light, and miscellaneous items.....	2,825 00		
		4,170 00	2,825 00

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster General, per act March 2, 1827—7 Laws, page 589.....	6,000 00		6,000 00
Three Assistant Postmasters General, per act July 2, 1836—9 Laws, page 475, section 43.....	7,500 00		7,500 00
Clerks, per same act—page 475, section 43.....	46,800 00		
Clerks, per act July 30, 1842—10 Laws, page 242, section 1.....	11,600 00		
Messenger, per act July 2, 1836—9 Laws, page 475, section 48.....	750 00		
Three assistant messengers, per acts July 2, 1836, and March 2, 1847—section 3.....	1,350 00		
Two watchmen, per act July 2, 1836—9 Laws, page 475.....	600 00		
Superintendent of the General Post Office building, per act March 3, 1845—2d session 28th Congress, page 58.....	250 00		
Compensation to temporary clerks—act 1st session 30th Congress, page 146—submitted.....	2,000 00		
		76,850 00	68,480 00

Contingent expenses, viz: blank books, binding, stationery, fuel and oil, printing, labor, day watching, and miscellaneous items, and for arrears of contingencies in the present fiscal year.....	10,092 00		
For repairs of the General Post Office building, office furniture, painting, glazing, papering, and brickwork, including sums now due for like objects of expenditure.....	3,083 00		
For carpeting with three-ply carpet sixty rooms in the General Post Office building.....	3,500 00		
For painting the interior of the General Post Office building, including the passages and stairways.....	8,500 00		
		25,175 00	7,580 00

Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, per act July 2, 1836—9 Laws, page 475, section 44.....	3,000 00		3,000 00
Clerks, per same act.....	54,400 00		
Clerks, per act July 30, 1842—7 Laws, page 243, section 3.....	13,200 00		
Clerks, per act March 3, 1843—3d session 27th Congress, page 87.....	14,000 00		
Messenger, per act July 2, 1836—9 Laws, page 475.....	750 00		
Assistant messenger, per act March 2, 1847—page 6, section 3.....	450 00		
		85,800 00	82,800 00

Doc. No. 4.

Estimates of appropriations—Continued.

			Appropriations made for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850.
Contingent expenses, viz: blank books, binding, stationery, labor, printing blanks and circulars, and miscellaneous.....		\$6,700 00	\$6,790 00
MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRANCHES.			
Salary of the director of the mint at Philadelphia, per act January 18, 1837—9 Laws, page 578, section 7.....	\$3,500 00		
Salary of the treasurer of the mint, per same act.....	2,000 00		
Chief coiner.....do.....	2,000 00		
Melter and refiner.....do.....	2,000 00		
Engraver.....do.....	2,000 00		
Assayer.....do.....	2,000 00		
Assistant assayer.....do.....	1,500 00		
Three clerks, each at \$1,200.....	3,600 00		
		18,600 00	18,400 00
Wages of workmen.....		25,200 00	24,000 00
Incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, water rent, repairs, and wastage, in addition to available funds on hand.....		11,900 00	3,846 00
Specimens of ores and coins, to be reserved at the mint.....		300 00	300 00
Salary of superintendent of branch mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, per act February 13, 1837—9 Laws, page 594.....	2,000 00		
Salary of coiner, per same act.....	1,500 00		
Assayer.....do.....	1,500 00		
Clerk, per act March 3, 1835—9 Laws, page 237, section 2.....	1,000 00		
		6,000 00	6,000 00
Wages of workmen.....		3,500 00	3,500 00
Incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, repairs, and wastage.....		2,100 00	2,100 00
For repairing the wall of the ditch in front of the mint, and for making other repairs in and about the lot, and for painting.....		1,000 00	
Salary of superintendent of the branch mint at Dahlonega, Georgia, per act February 13, 1837—9 Laws, page 594.....	2,000 00		
Salary of coiner, per same act.....	1,500 00		
Assayer.....do.....	1,500 00		

Clerk, per act March 3, 1835—9 Laws, page 237, section 2	1,000 00		
Wages of workmen		6,000 00	6,000 00
Incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, repairs, and wastage		3,600 00	3,600 00
Salary of the superintendent of the branch mint at New Orleans, per act February 13, 1837—9 Laws, page 594		2,000 00	2,500 00
Salary of the Treasurer, per same act	2,500 00		
Assayer.....do.....	2,000 00		
Coiner.....do.....	2,000 00		
Melter and refiner.do.....	2,000 00		
Two clerks, per act March 3, 1835—9 Laws, page 236, section 2.....	2,400 00		
		12,900 00	12,900 00
Wages of workmen		17,500 00	15,500 00
Incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, water rent, repairs and wastage, in addition to available funds on hand			
Machinery and machinists.....		23,777 00	24,600 00
		1,500 00	1,500 00

GOVERNMENTS IN THE TERRITORIES OF OREGON AND MINNESOTA.

Governor and superintendent of Indian affairs in Oregon, per act August 14, 1848—1st session 30th Congress, page 198, section 11	3,000 00		3,000 00
Chief justice and two associate judges, at \$2,000 each, per same act.....	6,000 00		6,000 00
Secretary, per same act.....	1,500 00		1,500 00
Contingent expenses of the Territory, per same act	1,500 00		1,500 00
Compensation and mileage of members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, per same act	20,600 00		
		32,600 00	20,600 00
Governor and superintendent of Indian affairs of Minnesota, per act March 3, 1849—section 11, page 118.....	2,500 00		
Chief justice and two associate judges, at \$1,800 each, per same act.....	5,400 00		
Secretary, per same act.....	1,800 00		
Contingent expenses of the Territory, per same act.....	1,000 00		
Compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, per same act.....	20,600 00		
		31,300 00	

JUDICIARY.

Chief justice of the Supreme Court, per act February 20, 1819—6 Laws, page 372	5,000 00
Six associate judges, per same act, and two associate judges, per act March 3, 1837—9 Laws, page 639, at \$4,500 each.....	36,000 00
District judge of Maine, per act May 29, 1830—8 Laws, page 377.....	1,800 00
New Hampshire, per act September 23, 1789—2 Laws, page 55.....	1,000 00

Estimates of appropriations—Continued.

		Appropriations made for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850.
<i>District judges—Continued.</i>		
Massachusetts, per act May 29, 1830—8 Laws, page 377	\$2,500 00	
Vermont, per same act	1,200 00	
Rhode Island, per same act	1,500 00	
Connecticut, per same act	1,500 00	
New York, northern district, per same act	2,000 00	
New York, southern district, per same act	3,500 00	
New Jersey, per same act	1,500 00	
Pennsylvania, eastern district, per same act	2,500 00	
Pennsylvania, western district, per same act	1,800 00	
Delaware, per same act	1,500 00	
Maryland, per same act	2,000 00	
Virginia, eastern district, per act September 23, 1789—2 Laws, page 55	1,800 00	
Virginia, western district, per act February 4, 1819—6 Laws, page 365	1,600 00	
Kentucky, per act April 29, 1802—3 Laws, page 484, section 12	1,500 00	
Tennessee, per same act	1,500 00	
Ohio, per act March 3, 1845—2d session 28th Congress, page 104, section 8.	1,500 00	
North Carolina, per act May 29, 1830—8 Laws, page 377	2,000 00	
South Carolina, per same act	2,500 00	
Georgia, per same act	2,500 00	
Louisiana, per act April 8, 1812—4 Laws, page 403, section 3	3,000 00	
Mississippi, per act April 3, 1818—6 Laws, page 268, section 3	2,000 00	
Indiana, per act March 3, 1845—2d session 28th Congress, page 104, sec. 8.	1,500 00	
Illinois, per same act	1,500 00	
Alabama, per act May 29, 1830—8 Laws, page 377, section 4	2,500 00	
Missouri, per act March 3, 1845—2d session 28th Congress, page 104, sec. 8.	1,500 00	
Michigan, per act July 1, 1836—9 Laws, page 432	1,500 00	
Arkansas, per act June 15, 1836—9 Laws, page 379, section 5	2,000 00	
Florida, northern district, per act March 3, 1845—2d session 28th Congress,		
page 104, section 6	2,000 00	
Florida, southern district, per act February 23, 1847—2d session 29th Con-		
gress, page 26	2,000 00	
Texas, per act December 29, 1845—1st session, 29th Congress, page 3, sec-		
tion 2	2,000 00	

Wisconsin, per act August 6, 1846—1st session 29th Congress, page 90, section 4.....	1,500 00		
Iowa, per act March 3, 1845—2d sess. 28th Congress, page 104, section 3.....	1,500 00		
Chief justice of the District of Columbia, per act February 27, 1801, and March 2, 1811—4 Laws, page 351, and April 20, 1818—6 Laws, page 334.....	2,700 00	104,700 00	104,700 00
Two associate judges, at \$2,500 each, per same acts.....	5,000 00		
Judge of the criminal court, per act July 27, 1838—9 Laws, page 920.....	2,000 00		
Judge of the orphans' court, Washington county, per act May 29, 1830—8 Laws, page 351.....	1,000 00		
Attorney General of the United States, per act February 20, 1819—6 Laws, page 372, and May 29, 1830—8 Laws, page 348, section 10.....	4,000 00	10,700 00	10,700 00
Clerk, per act April 28, 1818—6 Laws, page 319, section 6, and March 3, 1847, page 76....	1,600 00		4,000 00
Messenger, per act August 26, 1842—2d session 27th Congress, page 129.....	500 00		
Contingent expenses.....	500 00	6,100 00	2,100 00
For the purchase of law books and book cases.....	1,500 00		
Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, per act August 29, 1842—2d session 27th Congress, page 173.....		2,000 00	2,500 00
District attorneys, per proviso to appropriation act March 3, 1841—2d sess. 26th Congress, page 26, viz:		1,300 00	1,300 00
Maine.....	200 00		
New Hampshire.....	200 00		
Massachusetts.....	200 00		
Vermont.....	200 00		
Rhode Island.....	200 00		
Connecticut.....	200 00		
New York, northern district.....	200 00		
New Jersey.....	200 00		
Pennsylvania, eastern district.....	200 00		
Pennsylvania, western district.....	200 00		
Delaware.....	200 00		
Maryland.....	200 00		
Virginia, eastern district.....	200 00		
Virginia, western district.....	200 00		
Tennessee, eastern district.....	200 00		
Tennessee, middle district.....	200 00		
Tennessee, western district.....	200 00		
Kentucky.....	200 00		
Ohio.....	200 00		
North Carolina.....	200 00		

			Appropriations made for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850.
District attorneys—Continued.			
South Carolina	\$200 00		
Georgia	200 00		
Louisiana	600 00		
Mississippi, northern district	200 00		
Mississippi, southern district	200 00		
Indiana	200 00		
Illinois	200 00		
Alabama, northern district	200 00		
Alabama, southern district	200 00		
Missouri	200 00		
Michigan	200 00		
Arkansas	200 00		
Florida, northern district, per act March 3, 1845—2d session 28th Congress, page 104, section 7	200 00		
Florida, southern district, per act February 23, 1847—2d session 29th Congress, page 26	200 00		
Texas, per act December 29, 1845—1st session 29th Congress, page 3, section 3 ..	200 00		
Wisconsin, per act August 6, 1846—1st sess. 29th Congress, page 90, section 5 ..	200 00		
Iowa, per act March 3, 1845—2d session 28th Congress, page 105, section 4.	200 00		
Oregon Territory, per act August 14, 1848—1st session 30th Congress, page 198 section 10	200 00		
Minnesota Territory, per act March 3, 1849—2d session 30th Congress, page 117, section 10	200 00		
District of Columbia, proviso to act of appropriation of March 3, 1841—2d session 26th Congress, page 26	200 00		
		\$8,400 00	\$7,400 00
Marshal for the district of—			
Maine, per act February 28, 1799—3 Laws, page 133	200 00		
New Hampshire, per same act	200 00		
Vermont, per same act	200 00		
Rhode Island, per act March 2, 1831—8 Laws, page 482	200 00		
Connecticut, per act January 6, 1829—8 Laws, page 176	200 00		

New York, northern district, per act May 15, 1820—6 Laws, page 527, section 4.	200 00
New Jersey, per act February 25, 1808—4 Laws, page 144.	200 00
Pennsylvania, western district, per act May 15, 1820—6 Laws, page 527, sec. 4.	200 00
Delaware, per act February 24, 1835—9 Laws, page 205.	200 00
Virginia, eastern district, per act January 21, 1829—8 Laws, page 178.	200 00
Virginia, western district, per act February 4, 1819—6 Laws, page 366.	200 00
North Carolina, per act February 25, 1808—4 Laws, page 144.	400 00
Kentucky, per act February 28, 1799—3 Laws, page 133.	200 00
Ohio, per act February 19, 1803—3 Laws, page 525.	200 00
Tennessee, eastern district, per act February 28, 1799—3 Laws, page 133.	200 00
Tennessee, western district, per same act.	200 00
Tennessee, middle district, per act June 18, 1838—9 Laws, page 799.	200 00
Louisiana, per act April 8, 1812—4 Laws, page 403.	200 00
Mississippi, northern district, per act June 18, 1838—9 Laws, page 799.	200 00
Mississippi, southern district, per act April 3, 1818—6 Laws, page 268.	200 00
Indiana, per act March 3, 1817—6 Laws, page 237.	200 00
Illinois, per act March 3, 1819—6 Laws, page 402.	200 00
Alabama, northern district, per act May 5, 1830—8 Laws, page 296.	200 00
Alabama, southern district, per same act.	200 00
Missouri, per act May 6, 1822—7 Laws, page 15.	200 00
Michigan, per act July 5, 1836—9 Laws, page 433.	200 00
Arkansas, per act June 15, 1836—9 Laws, page 380.	200 00
Florida, northern district, per act March 3, 1845—2d session 28th Congress, page 104.	200 00
Florida, southern district, per act Feb. 23, 1847—2d sess. 29th Cong., page 26.	200 00
Texas, per act December 29, 1845—1st session 29th Congress, page 3.	200 00
Wisconsin, per act August 6, 1846—1st session 29th Congress, page 90.	200 00
Iowa, per act March 3, 1845—2d session 28th Congress, page 105.	200 00
Oregon Territory, per act August 14, 1848—1st session 30th Congress, page 198, section 10.	200 00
Minnesota Territory, per act March 3, 1849—2d session 30th Congress, page 117, section 10.	200 00

Total civil list

7,000 00

6,800 00

2,260,767 65

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANNUITIES AND GRANTS.

Josiah H. Webb, per act December 12, 1811.	50 00
Rachel Dohrman, per act March, 1817.	300 00

Estimates of appropriations—Continued.

			Appropriations made for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850.
Elizabeth C. Perry, per act March 2, 1821.....	\$400 00		
		\$750 00	\$750 00
For the discharge of such miscellaneous claims, not otherwise provided for, as shall be admitted in due course of settlement at the treasury.....		5,000 00	5,000 00
For salaries of assistant treasurers of the United States, per act August 6, 1846—1st session 29th Congress, pages 99 and 100, section 22, viz: At New York, \$4,000; Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis, \$2,500 each.....	11,500 00		11,500 00
For additional salaries of the treasurers of the mint at Philadelphia, and branch mint at New Orleans, under said act, at \$500 each.....	1,000 00		1,000 00
For salaries of ten additional clerks under said act, at \$800 each.....	8,000 00		9,000 00
For salary of chief clerk to assistant treasurer at New York, per act March 3, 1847—2d session 29th Congress, page 78.....	1,500 00		1,500 00
		22,000 00	
For contingent expenses under the act for the safe-keeping, collection, transfer, and disbursement of public revenue of August 6, 1846—Appendix No. 9.....		16,500 00	15,000 00
For compensation, &c., to special agents to examine books, accounts, and money on hand in the several depositories, under act of August 6, 1846, page 95, section 11.....		5,000 00	5,000 00
For expenses of loans and treasury notes.....		20,000 00	20,000 00
To supply deficiencies in the fund for the relief of sick seamen, as established by the act of May 3, 1802, including the furnishing of five new marine hospitals now building, viz: Paducah, Kentucky; Chicago, Illinois; Natchez, Mississippi; Napoleon, Arkansas; St. Louis, Missouri—Appendix No. 13.....		200,000 00	
For amount required to complete marine hospital at Chicago, Illinois—Appendix No. 12.....		15,000 00	
For furnishing marine hospital at Louisville, Kentucky—Appendix No. 10.....		7,000 00	
For furnishing marine hospital at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania—Appendix No. 10.....		7,000 00	
For furnishing marine hospital at Cleveland, Ohio—Appendix No. 10.....		7,000 00	
For repairs and improvements to marine hospital at Mobile, Alabama.....		2,330 00	
For repairs and improvements to marine hospital at Key West, Florida.....		600 00	
For grading, piling, &c., that portion of the marine hospital site at Cleveland, fronting the lake, in order to protect the bank from the encroachment of the water, and secure the hospital edifice—Appendix No. 11.....		5,000 00	
For continuing the construction of the custom-house at New Orleans.....		200,000 00	
For continuing the construction of the custom-house at Charleston.....		100,000 00	

For survey of the coast of the United States, including compensation to superintendent and assistants (and excluding the pay and rations of officers of the army and navy, and petty officers and men of the navy, employed on the work) per act March 3, 1843—10 Laws, page 491	186,000 00	186,000 00
For continuation of the survey of the reefs, shoals, keys, and coasts of South Florida, by the superintendent of the coast survey (and excluding the pay and rations of officers of the army and navy, and petty officers and men of the navy, employed on the work)—per act March 3, 1849	30,000 00	24,000 00
To pay Rives & Force for 102 copies of the 8th volume of the American Archives, to be delivered to members of 26th Congress, at \$16 83 per vol.....	1,716 66	
To pay same for 117 copies of same volume, to be delivered to new members of 27th Congress, at \$16 83.....	1,969 11	
To pay Blair & Rives for 2,796 copies of the Globe and Appendix, at \$3 each	8,388 00	
	12,073 77	
LIGHT-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.		
For supplying light-houses, containing 3,110 lamps, with oil, tube glasses, wicks, buff skins, whiting, and cotton cloth, transportation and other expenses on the same, and for repairing and keeping in repair the lighting apparatus, as per document marked A herewith.	147,474 19	
For repairs and incidental expenses, refitting, and improvements of light-houses and buildings connected therewith, as per document B herewith.....	84,630 60	
For salaries of 302 keepers and 20 assistant keepers of light-houses—25 of them charged with double and two with triple lights—and including \$1,200 for salary of an inspector of lights on the upper lakes, as per document marked C herewith.....	127,448 33	
For salaries of 40 keepers of floating lights, as per document marked D herewith.....	21,750 00	
For seamen's wages, repairs, and supplies of 40 floating lights, as per document B aforesaid.	71,390 77	
For expenses of weighing, mooring, cleansing, repairing, and supplying losses of beacons, buoys, chairs, and sinkers, as per document B aforesaid.....	39,449 92	
For expenses of superintendents in visiting the light-houses annually, and reporting their condition.....	2,000 00	
For superintendents' commissions on \$494,143 81, at 2½ per centum.....	12,353 60	
	506,497 41	478,603 33
For payment to be made to Mexico on May 30, 1851, under 12th article of treaty of February 2, 1848, including interest.....	3,360,000 00	
For payment of 2d and 3d volumes of the 5th series of the Documentary History, under contract with the Secretary of State.....	35,000 00	
For expenses in running and marking the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, and paying the salaries of the officers of the commission.....	100,000 00	
	4,842,751 18	
Total miscellaneous.....		

Estimates of appropriations—Continued.

58

Appropriations made
for the fiscal year
ending 30th June,
1850.

INTERCOURSE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE ESTIMATES, VIZ :

For salaries of ministers of the United States to Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Brazil, Mexico, and Chili, per act May 1, 1810—4 Laws, page 309	\$72,000 00	\$81,000 00
For salaries of secretaries of legation to the same places, per same act	16,000 00	16,000 00
For salary of the minister resident to Turkey, per act August 26, 1842—10 Laws, page 300, section 9	6,000 00	6,000 00
For salary of the dragoman to the legation to Turkey, per same act	2,500 00	2,500 00
For salaries of chargés des affaires to Portugal, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, Naples, Sardinia, the Papal States, Peru, New Grenada, Venezuela, Buenos Ayres, Bolivia, Guatemala, and Ecuador, per act May 1, 1810—4 Laws, page 309	72,000 00	76,500 00
For contingent expenses of all the missions abroad, per same act	40,000 00	
For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, per same act	30,000 00	30,000 00
For expenses of intercourse with the Barbary Powers, per same act	9,000 00	9,000 00
For salary of the consul at London, per act August 26, 1842—10 Laws, page 300	2,000 00	2,000 00
For salary of the commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, per act March 3, 1843—10 Laws, page 496	3,000 00	3,000 00
For interpreters, guards, and other expenses of the consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, and Alexandria, per act March 3, 1845—10 Laws, page 728	1,500 00	1,500 00
For office-rent of the consul at Basle, in Switzerland	100 00	500 00
For salary of a commissioner to reside in China, including the additional compensation under the act to carry into effect certain provisions in the treaties between the United States and China, and the Ottoman Porte, &c.	6,000 00	6,000 00
For salary of the interpreter and secretary to said mission, per act March 3, 1845—10 Laws, page 727	2,500 00	2,500 00
For compensation to the consuls at the five ports in China, viz: Kwang-Chow, Amoy, Fuchow, Ning-po, and Shang-hai, per act August 11, 1848—page 127	5,000 00	5,000 00
For salary of a consul general at Alexandria, per act August 12, 1848—1st session 30th Congress, page 158	3,000 00	3,000 00
For relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, per act February 28, 1803—3 Laws, pages 527-'8—and act February 28, 1811—4 Laws, page 329	125,000 00	100,000 00

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For clerk hire, office rent, and other expenses of the office of the consul at London, per act January 19, 1836—9 Laws, page 286.....	2,800 00	2,800 00
For salary of the consul at Beirut, per act August 3, 1846—1st session 29th Congress, page 81—act March 27, 1848, 1st session 30th Congress, page 15—and act August 12, 1848, page 160.....	500 00	.....	500 00
Total foreign intercourse.....		<u>398,900 00</u>	

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

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

For salaries and commissions of registers and receivers.....	128,070 00		
For expenses of depositing.....	17,715 00		
For incidental expenses.....	25,050 00		
		<u>170,835 00</u>	

SURVEY OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

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

For surveying the public lands, including incidental expenses to be apportioned to the several districts according to the exigencies of the public service, the part to be applied to the surveys of the mineral regions of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, and in the resurveys required by the location and survey of private claims in Florida, to be disbursed at augmented rates..	115,000 00	.....	115,000 00
For completing the survey of towns and villages in Missouri named in the acts of 13th June, 1812, and 26th May, 1824, including office work.....	2,000 00		
For the survey of private claims in Florida under the act of 23th June, 1848, including the work now under contract.....	15,000 00		
For surveying in Louisiana, viz:			
For the outstanding liabilities of the surveying department in Louisiana, exclusive of the Greensburg district.....	30,550 00		
For the outstanding liabilities of the surveying department in the Greensburg district, Louisiana.....	3,212 00		
For proposed surveys in Louisiana, exclusive of the Greensburg district, and including office work.....	17,000 00		
For proposed surveys, including office work in the Greensburg district, Louisiana.....	17,680 00		
For the mineral land service, to carry out the requirements of the acts of 1st and 3d March, 1847, (acts 2d session 29th Congress, pages 50 and 102,) viz:			
For compensation of geologists, assistant geologists, laborers, packmen, &c., and incidental expenses attending the geological examination and survey of the mineral lands in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa.....	20,000 00	.....	16,000 00

Estimate of appropriations—Continued.

		Appropriations made for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850.
For running and marking the northern boundary of the State of Iowa, conformably to the act of 3d March, 1849.....	\$15,000 00	
For running and marking the meridian boundary between Wisconsin and Minnesota.....	600 00	
For refunding to the surveying appropriation the amount transferred therefrom, on the application of the General Land Office, by the Secretary of the Treasury, to the contingent fund of that office, for the service of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, for the payment of outstanding liabilities of that fund contracted by the General Land Office before the 4th March, 1849, beyond the amount appropriated for that year, and to be carried to the credit of the general surveying fund.....	13,717 46	
INDIAN DEPARTMENT.		
For the current expenses of the Indian department.....		\$249,759 46
For payment of annuities and other objects provided for by treaties with various Indian tribes, viz:		89,450 00
Christian Indians.....	400 00	
Chippewas of Saginaw.....	5,200 00	
Chippewas, Menomonies, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians.....	1,500 00	
Chippewas of Lake Superior and the Mississippi.....	70,800 00	
Chickasaws.....	3,000 00	
Choctaws.....	43,945 00	
Creeks.....	61,930 00	
Delawares.....	10,244 00	
Florida Indians, or Seminoles.....	7,000 00	
Iowas.....	7,875 00	
Kickapoos.....	5,000 00	
Kansas.....	10,000 00	
Miamies.....	42,580 00	
Eel Rivers, Miamies.....	1,100 00	
Menomonies.....	26,430 00	
Omahas.....	1,440 00	
Ottos and Missouriias.....	2,040 00	
Ottawas.....	4,300 00	
Ottawas and Chippewas.....	59,840 00	

Osages.....	26,656 00
Piankeshaws.....	800 00
Pawnees.....	1,000 00
Pottawatomies of Huron.....	400 00
Pottawatomies.....	115,180 00
Quapaws.....	4,420 00
Six Nations of New York.....	4,500 00
Senecas of New York.....	9,750 00
Stockbridges.....	2,825 00
Sioux of Mississippi.....	38,750 00
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.....	7,870 00
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.....	73,680 00
Shawnees.....	4,120 00
Senecas and Shawnees.....	1,000 00
Senecas.....	2,760 00
Wyandots.....	19,090 00
Winnebagoes.....	97,110 00
Weas.....	3,000 00
Chippewas of Lake Superior and Mississippi.....	4,600 00
Pottawatomies.....	32,150 00
Creeks.....	1,257 85
Iowas.....	1,005 00
Otawas and Chippewas.....	2,412 16
Wyandots.....	1,029 16
Cherokees.....	1,500 00
Choctaws.....	87,200 00

909,289 17

PENSIONS.

Revolutionary pensions, per act March 18, 1818.....	47,883 00
Invalid pensions.....	300,000 00
Widows and orphans' pensions, per act July 4, 1836.....	111,000 00
Widows' pension, per act February 2, 1848.....	450,000 00
Pensions to widows and orphans, per act July 21, 1848.....	249,600 00
Widows' pensions, per acts July 7, 1838, March 3, 1843, and June 17, 1844.....	80,000 00
Widows' pensions, per act July 29, 1848.....	104,000 00
Navy pensions.....	43,000 00
Half-pay pensions.....	18,410 00

For the support and maintenance of the Penitentiary in the District of Columbia.....

For the census of 1850—Appendix, No. 14.....

1,433,893 00
 — 7,355 00
 1,116,000 09

\$8,850 00

Estimates of appropriations—Continued.

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

For analysis of breadstuffs, per same act.....	1,000 00	
For books for library, per same act.....	1,500 00	
For compensation of librarian.....	500 00	
	6,500 00	
Total under the direction of the Department of the Interior.....		4,992,693 63

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR ESTIMATES, VIZ:

1st.—*Army proper.*

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

2d.—*Military Academy.*

For pay of officers, instructors, cadets, and musicians.....	79,764 00
For commutation of subsistence.....	5,621 00
For forage for officers' horses.....	2,592 00
For clothing for their servants.....	420 00
For current and ordinary expenses.....	28,884 00
For increase and expenses of the library.....	1,000 00
For expenses of the board of visitors, including \$517 47 for deficiency.....	2,517 47
For barracks for cadets.....	48,500 00

		Appropriations made for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850.
For new mess hall.....	\$25,000 00	
For hospital for enlisted men.....	2,000 00	
For erecting permanent guard-house and commissary store.....	3,000 00	
<i>3d — Fortifications and other works of defence.</i>		
For defensive works and barracks near Detroit, (Fort Wayne).....	15,000 00	
For fort at outlet of Lake Champlain, New York, (Fort Montgomery).....	15,000 00	
For defensive works and barracks at narrows of Penobscot river, (Fort Knox).....	20,000 00	
For repairs of Fort Scammel, Portland harbor, Maine.....	5,000 00	
For repairs of fortifications on Governor's island, Boston harbor.....	10,000 00	
For Fort Warren, Boston harbor.....	30,000 00	
For Fort Independence.....	5,000 00	
For protection of Great Brewster island, Boston harbor.....	15,000 00	
For Fort Adams, and permanent barracks and quarters thereat, Newport harbor, R. I.....	35,000 00	
For Fort Trumbull, New London harbor, Connecticut.....	10,000 00	
For Fort Schuyler, East river, New York.....	15,000 00	
For repairs of Fort Wood, and sea-wall, permanent wharf, and hospital, Bedloe's island, N.Y.....	25,000 00	
For repairs of Fort Hamilton, and for permanent wharf thereat, New York harbor.....	20,000 00	
For Fort Richmond, Staten Island, New York.....	60,000 00	
For magazines at Battery Hudson.....	5,000 00	
For Fort Delaware, Pea Patch island, Delaware river.....	50,000 00	
For fort on Soller's Point Flats, Baltimore harbor, Maryland.....	50,000 00	
For Fort Monroe, including Artesian well, Hampton Roads, Virginia.....	20,000 00	
For repairs of Mill Creek road and bridge, near Fort Monroe.....	800 00	
For preservation of site of Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor.....	3,500 00	
For Fort Sumter, Charleston harbor.....	40,000 00	
For dike to Drunken Dick shoal, Charleston harbor.....	10,000 00	
For preservation of site of Fort Johnson, Charleston harbor.....	5,000 00	
For repairs of quarters and barracks at Fort Johnson, Charleston harbor.....	4,500 00	
For Fort Pulaski, including quarters and barracks, Savannah river, Georgia.....	15,000 00	
For repairs of Fort Jackson, Savannah river, Georgia.....	20,000 00	
For Fort Morgan, and additional barracks and quarters thereat, Mobile Point, Alabama.....	15,000 00	
		\$199,298 47

For Fort Barrancas and barracks thereat.....	35,000 00
For Fort Jackson, Mississippi river.....	20,000 00
For repairs of Fort St. Philip, Mississippi river.....	35,000 00
For Fort Pike and additional barracks thereat.....	5,000 00
For Fort Wood and additional barracks thereat.....	10,000 00
For Battery Bienvenue, Louisiana.....	4,000 00
For Tower Dupré.....	2,000 00
For fort at Key West, Florida.....	75,000 00
For fort at Garden Key, Florida.....	50,000 00

754,800 00

4th.—Surveys.

For surveys for the defence of the frontier, inland and Atlantic.....	15,000 00
For military and geographical surveys west of the Mississippi.....	20,000 00
For continuing the surveys of the northern and northwestern lakes.....	25,000 00
For survey of the harbor of Mobile, in reference to its improvement.....	5,000 00

65,000 00

5th.—Rivers and Harbors.

For continuing the Delaware breakwater.....	50,000 00
For improvement of Savannah harbor and the removals of the wrecks.....	30,000 00
For repairs of sea-wall at the harbor of Buffalo, New York.....	14,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Cattaraugus creek, New York.....	15,000 00
For continuation of the works at Dunkirk, New York.....	15,000 00
For continuation of the works at the harbor of Erie, on Lake Erie.....	30,000 00
For continuation of the works at Conneaut harbor, Ohio.....	15,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Ashtabula, Ohio.....	15,000 00
For the further improvement of Grand River harbor, Fairport, Ohio.....	15,000 00
For the continuation of the works at the harbor of Cleveland, Ohio.....	20,000 00
For continuing the removal of obstructions at Black river, Ohio.....	10,000 00
For continuing the improvement of navigation at the mouth of Vermillion river, Ohio.....	10,000 00
For continuing the works at Huron harbor, on Lake Erie.....	6,000 00
For continuing the preservation of the harbor at Sandusky city, and improvement, &c.....	12,000 00
For the further improvement of River Raisin harbor, Michigan.....	14,000 00
For steam dredge equipment and discharging scows for Lake Erie.....	20,000 00
For continuation of breakwater at Plattsburg, on Lake Champlain.....	15,000 00
For continuation of breakwater at Burlington, Lake Champlain, Vermont.....	15,000 00
For repairs, and working steam dredge on Lake Champlain.....	9,000 00
For continuation of the works at Port Ontario, Lake Ontario, New York.....	15,000 00
For continuation of the works at harbor of Oswego, Lake Ontario, New York.....	40,000 00
For continuing the improvement of Big Sodus bay, Lake Ontario, New York.....	10,000 00
For continuation of the works at Oak Orchard creek, Lake Ontario, New York.....	10,500 00

Estimates of appropriations—Continued.

		Appropriations made for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850.
For the further removal of obstructions at the mouth of Genesee river, New York.....	\$20,000 00	
For a steam dredge equipment and discharging scows for Lake Ontario.....	20,000 00	
For further improvement of the harbor of Michigan city, Indiana.....	30,000 00	
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at the town of Southport, Wisconsin.....	15,000 00	
For further improvement of the harbor of St. Joseph, Michigan.....	20,000 00	
For continuing the works at the harbor of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.....	20,000 00	
For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Chicago, Illinois.....	15,000 00	
For continuing the construction of a harbor commenced by the citizens of the town of Racine, at the mouth of Root river, Wisconsin.....	15,000 00	
For steam dredge equipment and discharging scows for Lake Michigan.....	20,000 00	
For the improvement of the Ohio river below the falls at Louisville, and of the Mississippi and tributaries, and the Missouri and Arkansas rivers.....	200,000 00	
For the improvement of the Ohio river between Pittsburg and the falls at Louisville.....	60,000 00	
For removing raft of Red river, and improvement of the river.....	50,000 00	
For the removal of obstructions to the navigation of the harbor of St. Louis, together with the balance of old appropriation.....	50,000 00	
For continuing the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson river, near Albany, New York.....	50,000 00	
For connecting the waters of Indian river and Mosquito lagoon at the Haulover, Florida....	5,000 00	
For improvement of the harbor of Dubuque, Iowa.....	20,000 00	
For the repairs and preservation of harbor works on the Atlantic coast.....	20,000 00	
		\$1,035,500 00
<i>6th.—Light-houses.</i>		
For completing light-house on Waugoschance, Lake Michigan.....	20,580 00	
For completing light-house on Minot's rock, Boston harbor.....	4,000 00	
For completing light-house on Brandywine Shoal, Delaware bay.....	3,000 00	
For completing light-house on Carysfort reef, coast of Florida.....	36,000 00	
		63,580 00
<i>7th.—Armories, arsenals, and munitions of war.</i>		
For armament of fortifications.....	100,000 00	
For purchase of ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies.....	100,000 00	

For current expenses of the ordnance service	100,000 00	
For manufacture of arms at the national armories.....	360,000 00	
For repairs and improvement and new machinery at Harper's Ferry armory.....	50,560 00	
For repairs and improvement and new machinery at Springfield armory.....	56,000 00	
For arsenals.....	117,586 00	
For purchase of a lot of ground at Springfield, Massachusetts, adjoining the armory grounds on the hill, and near the new arsenal	8,500 00	
		892,646 00

8th.—Arrearages under act of 1st May, 1820.

For arrearages prior to 1st July, 1815, payable through Third Auditor.....		2,000 00
Total under the direction of the War Department		\$8,876,961 47

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

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

For pay of commission and warrant officers of the navy, including the engineer corps, not on duty.....	500,000 00	
For improvement and repair of buildings and grounds of the naval school at Annapolis, Md..	28,200 00	
For the transportation of the United States mail, per act August 3, 1848.....	874,600 00	
For the Nautical Almanac, per act March 3, 1849	12,850 00	
		1,415,650 00

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

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

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

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

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Estimates of appropriations—Continued.

		Appropriations made for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850.
ESTIMATES OF THE SUMS REQUIRED UNDER THE BUREAU OF NAVY YARDS AND DOCKS.		
For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers.....	\$235,062 00	
For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishments at the several yards and stations.....	73,960 00	
For improvements and necessary repairs at navy yards and stations.....	845,966 00	
For hospital buildings and their dependencies, and for magazines.....	19,550 00	
For floating dry docks, and for stone dock at New York.....	1,265,562 00	
FOR CONTINGENT EXPENSES THAT MAY ACCRUE DURING THE YEAR FOR THE FOLLOWING PURPOSES, VIZ:		
For freight and transportation of materials and stores for yards and docks; for printing and stationery; for books, maps, models, and drawings; for the purchase and repair of fire engines; for machinery of every description; for the repairs of steam engines and attendance on the same in navy yards; for the purchase and maintenance of horses and oxen and drawing teams; for carts, timber wheels, and workmen's tools of every description, and repairing the same; for postage of letters on public service; for furniture for government houses; for coals and other fuel; for candles and oils for the use of navy yards and shore stations; for cleaning and for clearing up yards; for flags, awnings, and packing boxes; for watchmen and for incidental labor at navy yards, not applicable to any other appropriation.....	307,145 00	
		\$2,747,245 00
ESTIMATE OF THE AMOUNT REQUIRED UNDER THE BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.		
For provisions for 7,500 men.....		756,200 00
ESTIMATE OF THE SUM REQUIRED UNDER THE BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.		
For medicines and hospital stores.....		36,800 00

MARINE CORPS.

Pay and subsistence.....	253,406 07	
Provisions for marines serving on shore.....	20,000 00	
Clothing.....	46,416 00	
Fuel.....	10,000 00	
Military stores.....	6,900 00	
Transportation.....	9,000 00	
Repairs of barracks, &c.....	6,000 00	
Contingent expenses.....	20,000 00	
		371,722 07

Total under the direction of the Navy Department.....

9,575,078 22

EXPENSES OF COLLECTING THE REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS.

Amount expended during the year ending June 30, 1849.....	2,200,000 00	
Additional expenses occasioned by the warehousing system authorized.....	100,000 00	
Expenses of new districts in Texas and Oregon, &c.....	50,000 00	
Do.....do.....California.....	260,000 00	
Annual increase for new districts, increase of business, &c.....	100,000 00	
Weights and measures and contingent expenses.....	100,000 00	
		2,750,000 00

RECAPITULATION.

CIVIL LIST.

Legislature.....	\$764,944 90
Executive.....	1,094,945 75
Surveyors general and their clerks	52,400 00
Secretary to sign patents for public lands.....	1,500 00
Commissioner of Public Buildings, assistants, &c.....	7,000 00
Mint of the United States and its branches.....	135,877 00
Governments in the Territories of Oregon and Minnesota.....	63,900 00
Judiciary.....	140,200 00

\$2,260,767 65

MISCELLANEOUS.

Annuities and grants.....	750 00
Miscellaneous claims not otherwise provided for.....	5,000 00
Salaries of assistant treasurers and clerks.....	22,000 00
Contingent expenses, under the act for the safe-keeping, &c., of public revenue.....	16,500 00
Compensation, &c., to special agents to examine books and accounts and money on hand in the several depositories.....	5,000 00
Expenses of loans and treasury notes.....	20,000 00
To supply deficiencies in the fund for the relief of sick seamen, &c.....	200,000 00
Amount required to complete marine hospital at Chicago, Illinois.....	15,000 00
Furnishing marine hospital at Louisville, Kentucky.....	7,000 00
Do.....Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.....	7,000 00
Do.....Cleveland, Ohio.....	7,000 00
Repairs and improvements to marine hospital at Mobile, Alabama.....	2,330 00
Do.....do.....Key West, Florida.....	600 00
Grading, piling, &c., marine hospital site at Cleveland.....	5,000 00
Continuing the construction of the custom-house at New Orleans.....	200,000 00
Do.....do.....Charleston.....	100,000 00
Survey of the coast of the United States.....	186,000 00
Continuation of the survey of the reefs, shoals, keys, and coasts of South Florida.....	30,000 00
Light-house establishment.....	506,497 41
Payment to be made to Mexico on 30th May, 1851, under 12th article of treaty.....	3,360,000 00
Payment for 2d and 3d volumes of 5th series of Documentary History.....	35,000 00
Expenses of running and marking boundary line between the United States and Mexico.....	100,000 00
To enable the Clerk of the House of Representatives to comply with former orders of the House, directing him to furnish members with certain books.....	12,073 77

4,842,751 18

INTERCOURSE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.

Salaries of ministers of the United States.....	72,000 00
Salaries of secretaries of legation.....	16,000 00
Salary of minister resident to Turkey.....	6,000 00
Salary of the dragoman to the legation to Turkey.....	2,500 00
Salaries of chargés des affaires of the United States.....	72,000 00
Contingent expenses of all the missions abroad.....	40,000 00
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse.....	30,000 00
Expenses of intercourse with the Barbary Powers.....	9,000 00
Salary of the consul at London.....	2,000 00
Salary of the commissioner to the Sandwich Islands.....	3,000 00
Interpreters, guards, &c., of the consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, and Alexandria.....	1,500 00
Office rent of the consul at Basle, Switzerland.....	100 00
Salary of commissioner to reside in China.....	6,000 00
Salary of secretary and interpreter to said mission.....	2,500 00
Compensation to the consuls at the five ports in China.....	5,000 00
Salary of consul general at Alexandria.....	3,000 00
Relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries.....	125,000 00
Clerk hire, office rent, &c., of the office of the American consul at London.....	2,800 00
Salary of the consul at Beirut.....	500 00

398,900 00

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

To meet the expenses incident to the collection of the revenue from sales of public lands.....	170,835 00
Surveys of the public lands.....	249,759 46
Current expenses of the Indian Department.....	89,450 00
Annuities and other objects provided for by treaties with various Indian tribes.....	909,289 17
Pensions.....	1,433,893 00
Penitentiary in the District of Columbia.....	7,355 00
Census of 1850.....	1,116,000 00
Expenses of courts of the United States, &c.....	557,537 00
Expenses of pauper lunatics in the Maryland hospital at Baltimore.....	8,600 00
Public buildings, grounds, bridges, &c., Washington.....	449,975 00

4,992,693 63

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Army proper.....	5,864,137 00
Military Academy.....	199,298 47
Fortifications and other works of defence.....	754,800 00
Surveys.....	65,000 00
Rivers and harbors.....	1,035,500 00

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

72

Light-houses	\$63,580 00	
Armories, arsenals, and munitions of war.....	892,646 00	
Arrearages under act 1st May, 1820.....	2,000 00	
		<u>\$8,876,961 47</u>

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

General service of the navy	9,203,356 15	
Marine corps.....	371,722 07	
		<u>9,575,078 22</u>

EXPENSES OF COLLECTING THE REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS.

Amount expended during the year ending 30th June, 1849.....	2,200,000 00	
Additional expenses occasioned by the warehousing system authorized,.....	100,000 00	
Expenses of new districts in Texas and Oregon, &c.....	50,000 00	
Do.....do.....California.....	200,000 00	
Annual increase from new districts, increase of business, &c.....	100,000 00	
Weights and measures and contingent expenses.....	100,000 00	
		<u>2,750,000 00</u>
Total estimates		<u>33,697,152 15</u>

Doc. No. 4

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

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

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

Heads of appropriations.	Amounts which will be required during the fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1851.	Amounts which may be carried to the surplus fund.
President and Vice President of the United States, &c.....	\$7,500 00	
New edition of the laws of the Post Office Department and list of post offices.....		\$1,670 93
Governor, judges, and secretary of the late Territory of Florida.....		2,798 88
Expenses of the legislative council of the late Territory of Florida.....		7,454 88
Governor, judges, and secretary of the late Territory of Iowa.....		2,876 09
Expenses of the legislative assembly of Wisconsin Territory.....		400 67
Expenses of the legislative assembly of Iowa Territory.....		10,130 72
Contingent expenses of the Territory of Iowa.....		175 00
Chief justice, associate, and district judges of the United States.....	25,675 00	
Chief justice, associate judges, and judges of criminal and orphans' courts, District of Columbia.....	2,675 00	
District attorneys and marshals.....	3,500 00	
Payment of certain annuities granted by special acts of Congress.....	550 00	
Support and maintenance of light-houses, &c.....	150,000 00	
Light-house at White Fish Point.....		7 17
Sundry light-houses, beacons, buoys, &c.....	100,000 00	
Erection of marine hospital at St. Louis.....	30,000 00	
Erection of marine hospital at Napoleon.....	27,000 00	
Repairs of marine hospital at Norfolk.....		4 96
Building or purchasing a revenue cutter.....		50
Payment of mudding duties.....		465 00
To satisfy the State of Maine under treaty stipulations, act June 17, 1844.....		3,440 05
Bringing to the seat of government the votes for President and Vice President of the United States.....		3,196 00
Expenses of the Smithsonian Institution.....		07
Payment of instalment and interest payable under 12th article, treaty with Mexico.....		167,400 00
Furniture for custom-house at Boston.....		547 87
Furniture and fixtures for custom-house at Wilmington, N. C.....		210 25
Compensation of half per cent. to each designated depository, under act of August 6, 1846.....	10,000 00	
Renewal of diplomatic intercourse with Mexico.....		15,771 87
Northern boundary of Missouri.....		4,000 00

Payment 1st vol., 5th series, Documentary History.....		10 20
Outstanding claims of the late mission to China.....		1,245 53
Survey of the boundary line between the United States and British provinces.....		99 30
Clerks and messenger in office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs.....		866 67
Commissioner of Public Buildings.....	506 56	
Surveyor general in Wisconsin and Iowa.....		155 56
Painting the Capitol.....	5,235 10	
Patent fund.....	109,878 55	
Fulfilling treaties with Chickasaws.....	9,801 07	
Do. Chippewas, Menomonies, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians.....	1,914 17	
Do. Chippewas of Lake Superior and Mississippi.....	24,374 77	34,000 00
Do. Chippewas of Saginaw.....	5,037 08	
Do. Chippewas of Swan creek and Black river.....	2,070 25	
Do. Choctaws.....	45,268 98	
Do. Christian Indians.....	200 00	
Do. Creeks.....	51,276 90	
Do. Delawares.....	9,968 50	
Do. Florida Indians.....	6,410 52	
Do. Iowas.....	2,932 50	
Do. Kansas.....	10,952 11	
Do. Kickapoos.....	2,500 00	
Do. Menomonies.....	84,500 50	
Do. Miamies.....	46,211 12	
Do. Miamies of Eel river.....	500 01	
Do. Miamies of 28th November, 1840.....	8,898 84	
Do. Omahas.....	870 00	
Do. Osages.....	22,558 90	
Do. Ottawas.....	3,034 00	
Do. Ottawas and Chippewas.....	55,647 43	
Do. Ottoes and Missouriias.....	6,878 75	
Do. Pawnees.....	5,366 27	
Do. Piankeshaws.....	400 00	
Do. Pottawatomies.....	47,039 17	
Do. Pottawatomies of the Huron.....	400 00	
Do. Quapaws.....	3,730 22	
Do. Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.....	70,911 30	
Do. Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.....	8,705 08	
Do. Senecas.....	1,596 63	
Do. Senecas of New York.....	4,875 00	
Do. Senecas and Shawnees.....	1,611 80	
Do. Shawnees.....	3,901 60	
Do. Shawnees, (proceeds of land).....	3,116 44	

Estimates of Appropriations—Continued.

Heads of appropriations.	Amounts which will be required during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851.	Amounts which may be carried to the surplus fund.
Fulfilling treaties with Sioux of Mississippi.....	\$69,960 14	
Do. Six Nations of New York.....	1,471 20	
Do. Stockbridges.....	1,650 00	
Do. various Indian tribes.....	9,848 52	
Do. Weas.....	1,500 00	
Do. Winnebagoes.....	56,862 40	
Do. Wyandots.....	8,500 84	
Carrying into effect treaties with Chippewas of Swan creek and Black river.....	1,024 66	
Interest on stocks due to Cherokees under treaty of 1835.....		\$13,799 82
Interest on stocks due to Chippewas and Ottawas.....		2,115 00
Interest on stocks due to Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies—education.....		19,337 50
Interest on stocks due to Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies—mills.....		43,340 35
Interest on stocks due to Creek orphans.....		1,200 00
Interest on stocks due to Menomonies.....		900 00
Interest on stocks due to Shawnees.....		9,242 57
Civilization of Indians.....	11,434 66	
Provisions for Indians.....	14,816 00	
Buildings at the several agencies.....	4,073 48	
Removal of 250 New York Indians.....	9,942 34	
Removal and subsistence of Creek Indians.....	7,831 51	
Value of improvements on lands ceded by Miamies' treaty, November, 1838.....	8,000 68	
Awards for improvements surrendered by Senecas.....	15,032 68	
Payment to Baptiste Powles.....	4,000 00	
Payment to William Day.....	2,000 00	
Payment for Creek Nation of balance claimed for award to citizens of Georgia.....	84,633 55	
Interest on awards to Choctaw claimants.....	13,026 39	
Holding treaty with Menomonies for land north of Fox river.....	1,019 70	
Holding treaty with Potawatomies of Missouri.....		995 8
Holding treaty with Sacs, Foxes, Winnebagoes, and Sioux, for lands in Iowa.....		28 62
Mission to the wild Indians of the prairie.....	9,843 81	
Collecting and digesting statistics of Indian tribes.....	3,189 39	

Agent for taking census of the North Carolina Cherokees.....		126 00
Expenses of certain Chippewas and their interpreter.....	1,000 00	
Marking north and western boundary of Creek country.....	10,000 00	
Revolutionary pensions, per act March 18, 1818.....	20,117 00	
Mexican hostilities—navy.....	23,000 00	
Pay of the navy.....	90,153 31	
Pay of superintendents.....	15,000 00	
Provisions.....	127,000 00	
Increase, repairs, armament, &c.....	300,000 00	
Contingent expenses enumerated.....	85,735 99	
Clothing for the navy.....	406,995 65	
Surgeon's necessaries and appliances.....	242 00	
Books, maps, &c., of the hydrographical office.....	808 60	
Stevens' war steamer.....	183,521 22	
Steam mail service.....	500,000 00	
Naval depot.....	5,730 00	
Improvements at Naval School, Annapolis.....	12,283 36	
Iron steamer, at Pittsburg, on Lieutenant Hunter's plan.....		161 95
Testing Professor Page's electro-magnetic power.....	1,532 04	
Pay and subsistence of marine corps.....	8,520 49	
Military stores..... do.....	980 87	
Contingent expenses..... do.....	1,837 18	
Repairs of barracks..... do.....	1,267 73	
Fuel..... do.....	3,104 05	
Transportation..... do.....	821 64	
Provisions..... do.....	9,517 29	
Pay of the army.....	500,000 00	
Pay of ten regiments of regular troops.....		103,690 12
Subsistence of officers.....	160,000 00	
Subsistence department.....	1,279,165 31	
Forage.....	30,000 00	
Payments in lieu of clothing for officers' servants.....	12,000 00	
Three months' extra pay to non-commissioned officers and expenses of recruiting.....	100,000 00	
Medical and hospital department.....	49,790 18	
Contingencies of the army.....	17,792 48	
Pay of eleven regiments of volunteers.....	20,000 00	
Pay of volunteers—resolution 8th August, 1846.....	10,000 00	
Pay of volunteers—act 2d March, 1847.....	50,000 00	
Pay of three companies of Indiana militia.....		174 21
Pay of Florida militia on account of medical department.....	2,000 00	
Fort Calhoun.....	10,000 00	
Contingencies of fortifications.....	50,000 00	

Estimates of appropriations—Continued.

Heads of appropriations.	Amounts which will be required during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851.	Amounts which may be carried to the surplus fund.
National armories.....	\$70,000 00	
Purchase of Colt's revolving pistols.....		\$50,000 00
Arming and equipping militia.....	38,000 00	
Removing obstructions in the rivers Choctawhatchie and Holmes.....	2,123 38	
Surveys in reference to military defences of the frontier—inland and Atlantic.....	5,000 00	
Surveys of routes from the valley of the Mississippi to the Pacific.....	22,000 00	
Light-house at Sand Key, Florida.....	30,000 00	
Light-house on the Whales' back, New Hampshire.....	12,000 00	
Screw-pile beacon on South Shoal, off Nantucket, Massachusetts.....	12,000 00	
Relief of Captain Vannetne & Co., per act March 3, 1839.....		129 82
	5,656,530 34	502,170 02

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 16, 1849.

ALLEN A. HALL, Register.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

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

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

No. 2.

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

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

No. 3.

The First Comptroller estimates for contingent expenses, viz :

For furniture.....	\$500 00
For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and labor.....	1,700 00
For miscellaneous items.....	300 00
	<hr/>
	2,500 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

No. 4.

The Second Comptroller estimates for contingent expenses, viz :

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

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

No. 5.

The First Auditor estimates for contingent expenses, viz :

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

No. 6.

The Second Auditor estimates for the contingent expenses, viz :

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, office furniture, printing blanks, (including pay for the Republic and Union, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office,) and miscellaneous items.....	<u>\$1,500 00</u>
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No. 7.

The Solicitor estimates for contingent expenses, viz :

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

No. 8.

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

No. 9.

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

No. 10.

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

No. 11.

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

No. 12.

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

No. 13.

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

No. 14.

Census of 1850.

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

No. 15.

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

UNITED STATES MINT.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Philadelphia, Nov. 8, 1849.

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

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

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

The expenses of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, are estimated at -	\$80,000
Deducting therefrom the estimated profits on copper during the same period -	\$10,000
And the estimated deductions from deposits -	14,000
	24,000

There will remain to be asked for the sum of - - \$56,000 as per the estimate herewith presented.

In the appropriations asked for there are but two that vary from those heretofore presented. The first is an increase in the salary of the assistant assayer—from \$1,300 to \$1,500. By section 7 of the Mint act of January 18, 1837, it is enacted that "to the assistants and clerks such annual salaries shall be allowed as the director may determine, with the approbation of the President: *Provided*, That an assistant shall not receive more than fifteen hundred dollars, and that a clerk shall not receive more than twelve hundred dollars." The gentleman who fills the office of assistant assayer has performed the duties of his place most skilfully and faithfully for thirteen years, and, as I sincerely think, fully merits the small increase of salary provided. It may be added that the large proportion of California gold now deposited at the mint, in the amount of which no decrease is to be anticipated, has at least doubled the work in the assay department. I therefore beg, most respectfully, to submit the proposed salary, through you, to the approbation of the President.

The appropriation for the wages of workmen has, for a long time, been

\$24,000. The increase of labor at the mint has made it necessary to present an estimate for \$25,200.

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

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

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

Very respectfully; your faithful servant,

R. M. PATTERSON,
Director.

HON. WM. M. MEREDITH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

UNITED STATES COAST SURVEY.

COAST SURVEY STATION,
Mount Independence, near Portland, (Me.,) Nov., 1849.

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

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

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

ton harbor. Muskeget channel, and the second sheet of the coast chart are in the hands of the draughtsman. Two manuscript charts, on a large scale, of Boston harbor and its approaches, have been prepared for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the city of Boston. Preliminary sketches and notices of dangers and facilities to navigation developed by the survey, have been published.

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

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

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

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

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

The sixth section (part of Florida) was commenced last winter by a reconnoissance of the Florida reefs and keys, and a special appropriation being made by Congress, the triangulation was at once commenced near Key West and Bahia Honda, and astronomical observations for fixing the geographical position of Key West. The rapid advance of summer, and other circumstances, necessarily prevented more than a beginning there, and the parties are now under instructions to resume work as early

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

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

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

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

This cursory glance at the work on our extended coast which has been done will, I trust, serve to give confidence in the steady advance towards completion of all the parts of the survey. In four sections data exist for a tolerable approximation towards the time of completion of the different parts of the work, with the means as they now exist; in four others they

will be furnished in four years—making, at that time, eight of the sections in regard to which the estimates of the time of completion may be presented with reasonable pretensions to accuracy. I have endeavored, in passing, to indicate some of the times when, as now supposed, the operations will be completed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Secondary triangulation.—The preparation by the erection of signals has been completed to Kennebunk, Maine; the measurement of angles had been nearly completed (covering Cape Ann) to Seabrook, in New Hampshire.

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

The hydrography of Nantucket shoals has been continued. That of

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

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

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

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

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

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

Magnetic observations, for the determination of the co-efficients of the needles of two of the declinometers used in the survey, have been made.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Topography.—The topography of the shores of the Nanticoke, Pocomoke, and Wicomico, of Hooper's strait and of Tangier bay, has been

completed. That of the ocean shore has been carried from Sinepuxent bay to Assateague island.

The *hydrography* outside has been carried south from the Isle of Wight shoal to the mouth of Green river inlet. In the Chesapeake, across the mouth of the Potomac to Smith's point.

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

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

SECTION IV.—*Cape Henry to Cape Fear.*

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

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

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

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

Drawing and engraving.—The sketches of Hatteras cove and Hatteras inlet have been drawn and engraved. The engraving of the Pasquotank is nearly completed.

SECTIONS II, III, AND IV.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION VII.—*From Mobile bay to Vermillion bay.*

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

Topography.—Parts of the islands south of Mississippi sound, previously unfinished, have been completed. The north shore of Mississippi sound, and part of the shore of Mobile bay, is finished.

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

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

SECTION IX.—*From Vermillion bay to the Rio Grande.*

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

In six sections the work has been in full activity, and in three others preparations have been made for the execution of the work on the same scale. Should the appropriations asked for be made, including the special appropriation for the Florida reefs and keys, the continuation of which is requested, I shall be able to keep up the work on the same footing during the next fiscal year. This supposes the same aid from the War and Navy Departments as in past years. Should this be withheld from any cause, I ought not to be considered as responsible for the consequent derangement of the operations proposed, and the necessary diminution of progress.

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

GENERAL ITEMS.

Rent, fuel, postage, materials for drawing, engraving and printing; carpenter's work and materials; instrument maker's work and materials; blank books, stationery, printing, and ruling forms; binding; transportation of instruments, maps, and charts, and miscellaneous office expenses; purchase of new instruments, books, maps, and charts.....	\$15,500
SECTION I. <i>Field work.</i> To extend the primary triangulation in <i>Maine</i> eastward, and to make the reconnoissance, astronomical and magnetic observations connected with it; to complete the secondary triangulation of <i>Cape Ann</i> , of the coast of <i>New Hampshire</i> , and of part of <i>Maine</i> nearly to <i>Kennebunk</i> , and of part of <i>Casco bay</i> , (Portland harbor;) to continue the topography of the western shore of <i>Massachusetts bay</i> and of <i>Cape Ann</i> ; to continue the hydrography of <i>Nantucket shoals</i> , and of the ocean near <i>Nantucket</i> , and of part of <i>Massachusetts bay</i> , and the harbors of <i>Gloucester</i> or <i>Salem</i> ; to continue the observations of the tides and currents in <i>Vineyard sound</i> , including the cost of repairs to vessel and engine, and the fuel for the steam vessel used in the hydrography, and the hire of a vessel to aid in the soundings. <i>Office work.</i> To make the reductions and computations of the section; to complete the drawing of the general coast chart, eastern series, No. 1, and to commence that of No. 2; to make the drawing of a chart of <i>Bass river</i> and of <i>Wellfleet harbors</i> , and to commence the engraving of the same, and to continue that of the general coast chart, No. 1, and to commence that of No. 2; to continue the engraving of the chart of <i>Boston harbor</i> , will require.....	33,000
SECTION II. To continue the verification and filling up of parts of the hydrography; to complete the engraving of the western sheet of <i>Long Island sound</i> ; to complete the engraving of the series of charts of harbors and anchorages of <i>Long Island sound</i> ; to complete the engraving of the chart of <i>Hell Gate</i> , near <i>New York</i> , will require about.....	9,000
SECTION III. <i>Field work.</i> To continue the triangulation of the <i>Chesapeake</i> south of the <i>Rappahannock</i> , that of the outer shore south of <i>Assateague island</i> in <i>Virginia</i> ; to make the astronomical and magnetic observations required, the tertiary triangulation of parts of the rivers; to continue the topography of the shores of the <i>Chesapeake</i> , and of the ocean shores south of the <i>Virginia</i> line; to continue the hydrography of the outside, and of the <i>Chesapeake</i> south from the present limit, including the ordinary repairs merely of a steam vessel, and the fuel for a steam vessel, and hire of a tender for the outside work. <i>Office work.</i> To make the computations and reductions required of the work; the drawing of a third sheet of the <i>Chesapeake bay</i> ; to continue the engraving of the first sheet, and to commence that of the second, will require about.....	32,000
SECTION IV. <i>Field work.</i> To continue the triangulation of <i>Pamlico sound</i> , and of the ocean coast south of <i>Hatteras</i> ; to make the necessary astronomical and magnetic observations; to continue the topography of the shores of <i>Pamlico sound</i> and of the ocean; to commence the hydrography of <i>Hatteras shoals</i> , and to continue the exploration of the <i>Gulf stream</i> off this coast, including the current expenses of a steam vessel and ordinary repairs. <i>Office work.</i> To complete the drawing of one sheet of the chart of <i>Albemarle sound</i> and its rivers, and to continue its engraving, will require about.....	24,000
SECTION V. <i>Field work.</i> To complete the primary and secondary triangulation of the coast between the <i>Edisto</i> base and <i>Charleston</i> , and to continue it eastward; to commence the secondary triangulation westward from the same base, across <i>St. Helena sound</i> , to the mouth of the <i>Savannah</i> ; to make the requisite astronomical and magnetic observations; to continue the topography; to complete the hydrography of <i>Charleston harbor</i> , and of its approaches, and to continue that of the coast of the section westward; to continue the exploration of the <i>Gulf stream</i> off this section. <i>Office work.</i> To make the required computations and reductions; to make the drawing of the map of <i>Charleston harbor</i> and its approaches, and to commence the engraving, will require.....	20,000
SECTION VI. Provided for by special appropriation, as last year.	
SECTION VIII. <i>Field work.</i> To continue the triangulation of <i>Pontchartrain</i> , and the secondary triangulation, south of the <i>Chandeleur islands</i> , the reconnoissance of the mouths of the <i>Mississippi</i> ; to complete the topography of the northern shores of <i>Mississippi sound</i> , and to commence that of <i>Lake Borgne</i> ; to continue the hydrography of <i>Mississippi sound</i> , and outside westward of <i>Mobile bay</i> . <i>Office work.</i> To make the necessary calculations and reductions of the work of the section; to complete the drawing of the first coast sheet, and to commence the engraving; to commence the drawing of the second sheet of <i>Mobile bay</i> , will require about.....	20,000

SECTION IX. <i>Field work.</i> To continue the triangulation southward and westward towards the Brazos; to make the necessary astronomical and magnetic observations; to continue the topography and hydrography of Galveston bay. <i>Office work.</i> To make the necessary computations and to commence the drawing of the map of Galveston bay, will require about.....	\$18,500
SECTION X. <i>Field work.</i> To continue the general and minute reconnoissance of the western coast; to commence the triangulation and make astronomical observations in connexion with it; to continue the topography and hydrography, will require at least.....	14,000
Total, exclusive of SECTION VI, and including the current expenses, and ordinary repairs of steam vessels when considered necessary in the hydrography.	<u>186,000</u>
SECTION VI. To continue the survey of the Florida reefs and keys, commenced under the appropriation of last session.....	30,000

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

Very respectfully submitted, by

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

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

A.

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

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

B.

General expenses of light-houses, floating-lights, beacons, buoys, &c., in the United States, as per accounts of superintendents, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849.

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

B.—General expenses of light-houses, &c.—Continued.

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

B.—General expenses of light-houses, &c.—Continued.

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

B.—General expenses of light-houses, &c.—Continued.

States.	Repairs, &c., of light-houses.	Expenses of floating-lights.	Expenses of beacons and buoys.	Superintendents.
NEW JERSEY.				
3d quarter, 1848. }	\$924 34	\$174 60	Stephen Willits.
4th quarter, 1848. }				
1st quarter, 1849. }	374 58	42 02	
2d quarter, 1849. }				
	698 92	216 62	
3d quarter, 1848.	72 06	Robert B. Risley and Richard C. Holmes.
4th quarter, 1848. ....	.....	.....	121 14
1st quarter, 1849. ....	.....	.....	47 75
2d quarter, 1849. .... }	.....	.....	23 77
			255 49	
	.....	.....	520 21
PENNSYLVANIA.				
3d quarter, 1848.	77 50	Murray Whallon and Wm. H. Gallagher.
4th quarter, 1848.	851 31	.....	.....
1st quarter, 1849. }	19 50	.....	.....
2d quarter, 1849. }				
	951 31	.....	.....
OHIO.				
3d quarter, 1848.	91 25	Smith Inglehart and Cor- nelius L. Russell.
4th quarter, 1848.	129 25	.....	.....
1st quarter, 1849.	61 25	.....	.....
2d quarter, 1849.	43 75	.....	.....
	325 50	.....	.....
3d quarter, 1848.	36 16	118 13	William Patterson and John Youngs.
4th quarter, 1848.	112 40	.....	99 00
1st quarter, 1849.	3 50	.....	186 09
2d quarter, 1849.	26 50	.....	224 40
	178 56	.....	627 62
MICHIGAN.				
3d quarter, 1848.	319 70	Charles G. Hammond and Oliver M. Hyde.
4th quarter, 1848.	10 00	.....	100 00
1st quarter, 1849.	111 83	.....	400 00
2d quarter, 1849. }	96 51	.....	175 37
			2 50	
	540 54	.....	675 37
3d quarter, 1848.	177 73	473 42	Samuel K. Haring and Charles E. Avery.
4th quarter, 1848.	20 00	276 45	.....
1st quarter, 1849. ....	.....	68 53	.....
2d quarter, 1849. }	397 50	500 00	.....
			88 00	
	16 00	.....	.....
	699 23	1,318 40	.....

B.—General expenses of light-houses, &c.—Continued.

States.	Repairs, &c., of light-houses.	Expenses of floating-lights.	Expenses of beacons and buoys.	Superintendents.
MICHIGAN.				
3d quarter, 1848.....	\$261 41	John McReynolds and Henry B. Miller.
4th quarter, 1848.....	671 96	.....	.....
1st quarter, 1849.....	129 40	.....	.....
2d quarter, 1849.....	139 80	.....	.....
	325 82	.....	.....
	1,528 39	
DELAWARE.				
3d quarter, 1848.....	2,220 21	\$1,085 00	\$831 66	Henry Hicks and William P. Brobson.
4th quarter, 1848.....	886 12	1,616 30	712 41	
1st quarter, 1849.....	694 53	1,400 24	563 63	
2d quarter, 1849.....	2,241 08	.....	387 50
	186 67	711 79	1,037 28	
	6,228 61	4,813 33	3,532 48	
MARYLAND.				
3d quarter, 1848.....	2,074 41	387 71	187 50	Wm. H. Cole, jr., and George P. Kane.
4th quarter, 1848.....	1,193 22	355 40	.....
1st quarter, 1849.....	55 50	359 17	232 50	
2d quarter, 1849.....	72 23	258 47	208 50	
	3,395 36	1,360 75	628 50	
VIRGINIA.				
3d quarter, 1848.....	429 58	3,048 55	187 50	Conway Whittle and William Garnett.
4th quarter, 1848.....	457 42	2,310 97	247 06	
1st quarter, 1849.....	470 75	2,194 42	467 10	
2d quarter, 1849.....	129 25	1,162 63	195 38	
	74 64	1,274 75	356 20	
	1,566 64	9,991 32	1,453 24	
NORTH CAROLINA.				
3d quarter, 1848.....	299 91	John A. Parker.
4th quarter, 1848.....	.....	299 30	.....
1st quarter, 1849.....	.....	202 50	.....
2d quarter, 1849.....	.....	371 18	.....
	.....	1,173 09	.....
NORTH CAROLINA.				
3d quarter, 1848.....	444 21	423 20	Edward Green.
4th quarter, 1848.....	209 40	518 12	707 80	
1st quarter, 1849.....	.....	447 95	.....
2d quarter, 1849.....	151 76	774 09	.....
	367 16	2,184 37	1,131 00	
NORTH CAROLINA.				
3d quarter, 1848.....	70 00	Wm. C. Bettencourt.
4th quarter, 1848.....	.....	.....	98 56
1st quarter, 1849.....	.....	.....	104 89
2d quarter, 1849.....	.....	.....	85 00
	.....	.....	358 45

B.—General expenses of light-houses, &c.—Continued.

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

B.—General expenses of light-houses, &c.—Continued.

States.	Repairs, &c., of light- houses.	Expenses of floating- lights.	Expenses of beacons and buoys.	Superintendents.
GEORGIA.				
3d quarter, 1848.....	\$8 00	\$527 38	\$125 00	William B. Bulloch.
4th quarter, 1848.....	158 80	354 67	330 63	
1st quarter, 1849.....	188 90	784 92	200 00	
2d quarter, 1849.....	726 00	706 85	342 47	
	1,081 70	2,373 82	998 15	
3d quarter, 1848.....	100 00	180 00	Arch'd Clarke and H. E. W. Clarke.
4th quarter, 1848.....	10 07	.....	101 62
1st quarter, 1849.....	.....	.....	.....
2d quarter, 1849.....	125 00	.....	50 00
	235 07	.....	331 62
3d quarter, 1848.....	150 00	300 00	Armand Lefils.
4th quarter, 1848.....	5 00	.....	.....
1st quarter, 1849.....	11 16	.....	320 00
2d quarter, 1849.....	.....	.....	13 50
	166 16	.....	633 50
FLORIDA.				
3d quarter, 1848.....	12 44	87 50	James Dell and Isaiah D. Hart.
4th quarter, 1848.....	5 12	.....	144 55
1st quarter, 1849.....	.....	.....	148 15
2d quarter, 1849.....	.....	.....	154 50
	17 56	.....	534 70
3d quarter, 1848.....	45 00	George Cerfite and James R. Sanchez.
4th quarter, 1848.....	.....	.....	45 00
1st quarter, 1849.....	.....	.....	45 00
2d quarter, 1849.....	.....	.....	45 00
	.....	.....	180 00
3d quarter, 1848.....	24 00	2,077 02	Stephen R. Mallory.
4th quarter, 1848.....	153 18	1,767 11	171 00	
1st quarter, 1849.....	42 25	1,958 33	100 00	
2d quarter, 1849.....	127 31	1,951 75	.....
	346 74	7,754 21	271 00	
3d quarter, 1848.....	Nathaniel W. Walker and Robert W. Alston.
4th quarter, 1848.....	28 78	.....	.....
1st quarter, 1849.....	386 00	.....	.....
2d quarter, 1849.....	50 00	.....	.....
	464 78	.....	.....
3d quarter, 1848.....	202 73	50 00	Samuel W. Spencer and Benjamin S. Hawley.
4th quarter, 1848.....	14 65	.....	75 20
1st quarter, 1849.....	101 06	.....	141 69
2d quarter, 1849.....	3 05	.....	28 69
	14 70	.....	40 81
	336 19	.....	336 39

B.—General expenses of light-houses, &c.—Continued.

States.	Repairs, &c., of light- houses.	Ex penses of floating- lights.	Expenses of beacons and buoys.	Superintendents.
FLORIDA.				
3d quarter, 1848.....				Dillon Jordan and Robert Mitchell.
4th quarter, 1848.....	\$72 00			
1st quarter, 1849.....	27 50			
2d quarter, 1849.....				
	99 50			
ALABAMA.				
3d quarter, 1848.....	600 00			James E. Saunders and John J. Walker.
4th quarter, 1848.....	131 65			
1st quarter, 1849.....	151 30			
2d quarter, 1849.....	10 47			
	4 63			
	898 05			
LOUISIANA.				
3d quarter, 1848.....	7,644 42	\$839 37		Denis Prieur and Samuel J. Peters.
4th quarter, 1848.....	737 40	476 19		
1st quarter, 1849.....	1,185 00	256 45		
2d quarter, 1849.....	8 40	1,672 01		
	9,575 22	3,343 93		
TEXAS.				
3d quarter, 1848.....			\$82 33	Hiram G. Runnels.
4th quarter, 1848.....			117 24	
1st quarter, 1849.....			27 00	
2d quarter, 1849.....				
			226 57	
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.				
3d quarter, 1848.....				Wm. Easby, buoy con- tractor.
4th quarter, 1848.....			634 80	
1st quarter, 1849.....				
2d quarter, 1849.....			1,725 04	
			2,359 84	

B.—General expenses of light-houses, &c.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

States.	Superintendents.	Repairs, &c., of light- houses.	Expenses of floating lights.	Expenses of beacons and buoys.
Maine.....	J. Anderson, R. P. Dunlap, and Luther Jewett.....	\$8,711 24	.....	\$2,115 93
New Hampshire...	Aug. Jenkins and Lory Odell..	184 36	.....	145 62
Massachusetts...	Mar. Morton and P. Greely, jr.	17,741 77	.....	6,944 59
	Joseph T. Pease.....	589 87	\$6,553 86	1,352 60
	C. W. Rand and Wm. R. Easton..	587 84	1,570 37	680 87
	J. T. Adams & W. T. Russell..	1,328 65	.....	2,267 17
Rhode Island.....	Edwin Wilbur.....	590 64	.....	1,872 86
Connecticut.....	Thomas Mossey.....	326 33	2,302 73	1,207 61
	Norris Wilcox and J. Donaghe.	797 43	.....	250 62
Vermont.....	Reuben G. Hopkinson.....	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	Cornelius W. Lawrence.....	12,135 26	5,702 89	2,378 08
	Abel Huntington & Ed. Rose..	222 75	.....	87 80
	H. W. Rogers & Levi Allen..	431 60	.....	140 48
	Otis N. Cole & D. McCulloch..	531 41	.....	.....
	Wm. F. Haile & Ezra Smith..	30 73	.....	.....
	David C. Judson & Th. Bacon..	669 59	.....	.....
	Joseph Sibley.....	79 56	.....	.....
	Reuben H. Boughton.....	48 68	.....	.....
	Geo. H. McWhorter and Jacob Richardson.....	473 40	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	Stephen Willet.....	698 92	.....	216 62
	R. B. Risley & R. C. Holmes..	.....	.....	520 21
Pennsylvania....	M. Whallon & W. M. Gallagher	951 31	.....	.....
Ohio.....	Smith Inglehart & C. L. Russell.	325 50	.....	.....
	Wm. Patterson and J. Youngs..	178 56	.....	627 62
Michigan.....	C. G. Hammond & O. M. Hyde..	540 54	.....	675 37
	S. K. Haring & Ch. E. Avery..	699 23	.....	.....
	J. McReynolds & H. B. Miller..	1,528 39	.....	.....
Delaware.....	H. Hicks & Wm. P. Brøbson..	6,228 61	4,821 03	3,532 48
Maryland.....	W. H. Cole, jr., & G. P. Kane..	3,395 36	1,260 75	628 50
Virginia.....	C. Whittle and Wm. Garnett..	1,566 64	9,991 32	1,453 24
	John A. Parker.....	.....	1,173 09	.....
	Edward Green.....	369 16	2,184 37	1,131 00
North Carolina...	Wm. C. Bettencourt.....	.....	.....	358 45
	Wm. D. Pritchard and Geo. W. Charles.....	.....	2,996 87	.....
	James H. Hatton.....	1,942 35	.....	498 92
	Th. J. Pasteur & Josh. Taylor..	2 92	10,451 16	.....
	James E. Gibble.....	40 50	.....	20 50
	Joseph Ramsey.....	.....	1,359 97	.....
South Carolina...	Wm. J. Grayson.....	362 03	.....	2,591 69
	Thomas L. Shaw.....	1,225 00	.....	361 73
	Benjamin R. Bythewood.....	.....	4,080 86	.....
Georgia.....	Wm. B. Bullock.....	1,081 70	2,373 82	998 15
	A. Clarke & H. E. W. Clarke..	235 07	.....	331 62
	Armand Lefis.....	166 16	.....	633 50
Florida.....	James Dell and Isaiah D. Hart..	17 56	.....	524 70
	Geo. Center & Jas. R. Sanchez..	.....	.....	180 00
	Stephen R. Mallory.....	346 74	7,754 21	271 00
	N. W. Walker & R. W. Alston..	464 78	.....	.....
	S. W. Spencer & B. S. Hawley..	336 19	.....	336 39
	Dillon Jordan and R. Mitchell..	99 50	.....	.....
Alabama.....	J. E. Saunders & J. J. Walker..	898 05	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	Denis Priour & Sam'l J. Peters..	9,575 22	3,243 93	.....

B.—General expenses of light-houses, &c.—Continued.

States.	Superintendents,	Repairs &c., of light- houses.	Expenses of floating- lights.	Expenses of beacons and buoys.
Texas.....	Hiram G. Runnels.....	.....	.....	\$226 57
Washington, D.C.	Wm. Easby, buoy contractor..	.....	.....	2,359 84
Estimated expenses of 22 new light-houses, 2 light-		\$78,857 10	\$67,821 23	\$7,932 33
boats, and 44 buoys, (not included above).....		5,873 50	3,569 54	1,517 59
		84,630 60	71,390 77	39,449 92

C.

List of light-houses in the United States in October, 1849, with the number of keepers, and their annual salaries, and number of lamps.

IN MAINE.

Luther Jewett, superintendent.

Stations.	Lights.	Keepers.	Salary.	Lamps.
Portland	1	1	\$350 00	15
Sequin Island	1	1	400 00	15
Whitehead	1	1	410 00	10
Franklin Island	1	1	250 00	10
Wood Island	1	1	350 00	10
West Quoddy Head	1	1	410 00	10
Petit Menan	1	1	350 00	12
Prospect Harbor	1	1	350 00	7
Pond Isabel	1	1	350 00	8
Burnt Island	1	1	350 00	10
Libby Island	1	1	350 00	12
Monhegan Island	1	1	35 00	10
Owl's Head	1	1	350 00	8
Moose Peak	1	1	400	10
Martinicus Rock	2	1	450 00	14
Little River	1	1	350 00	7
Pemaquid Point	1	1	350 00	10
Baker's Island	1	1	35 00	10
Cape Elizabeth	2	1	500 00	27
Dice's Head	1	1	350 00	10
Headrick's Head	1	1	350 00	8
Mount Desert Rock	1	1	600 00	12
Brown's Head	1	1	350 00	8
Marshall's Point	1	1	350	7
Goat Island	1	1	350	7
Negro Island	1	1	350 00	8
Fort Point	1	1	350 00	8
Eagle Island Point	1	1	350 00	10
Nashe's Island	1	1	350 00	10
Saddleback Ledge	1	1	450 00	10
Bear Island	1	1	350 00	7
	33	31	11,670 00	320

IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Lory Odell, superintendent.

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

C.—List of light-houses, &c.—Continued.

IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Philip Greeley, jr., superintendent.

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

Leavitt Thaxter, superintendent.

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

Wm. T. Russell, superintendent.

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

C.—List of light-houses, &c.—Continued.

IN MASSACHUSETTS.

William R. Easton, superintendent.

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

IN RHODE ISLAND.

Edward W. Lawton, superintendent.

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

IN VERMONT.

Albert L. Callin, superintendent.

Juniper Island.....	1	1	350 00	10
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IN CONNECTICUT.

Nicoll Fosdick, superintendent.

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

C.—List of light-houses, &c.—Continued.

IN CONNECTICUT.

James Donaghe, superintendent.

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

IN NEW YORK.

Hugh Maxwell, superintendent.

Eaton's Neck.....	1	1	350 00	12
Sand's Point.....	} 2 {	1	500 00	9
Execution Rocks.....		2 ass'ts	600 00	13
Old Field Point.....	1	1	350 00	9
Fire Island Inlet.....	1	1	500 00	14
Throgg's Neck.....	1	1	350 00	10
Stony Point.....	1	1	350 00	6
Fort Tompkins.....	1	1	350 00	9
Coxsackie.....	1	1	300 00	7
Four Mile Point.....	1	1	350 00	7
Passaic River.....	1	1	400 00	6
Esopus Meadows.....	1	1	350 00	4
Saugerties.....	1	1	350 00	4
Stuyvesant.....	1	1	350 00	4
Rondout Creek.....	1	1	350 00	4
Neversink, N. J.....	2	} 4 ass'ts	600 00	} 38
			1,440 00	
Sandy Hook, N. J., and two beacons.....	3	1	656 00	} 18+14=32
Bergen Point.....	1	1	400 00	
Prince's Bay.....	1	1	400 00	10
Robbin's Reef.....	1	1	600 00	15
	23	19 and 6 ass'ts	9,890 00	221

Franklin Spald'ng, superintendent.

Niagara Fort.....	1	1	350 00	9
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Edwin Rose, superintendent.

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

C.—List of light-houses, &c.—Continued.

IN NEW YORK.

Levi Allen, superintendent.

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

Elias Bond, superintendent.

Genesee (and temporary beacon).....	1	1	350 00	9+1=10
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Jacob Richardson, superintendent.

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

Daniel McCulloch, superintendent.

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

James C. Barter, superintendent.

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

Ezra Smith, superintendent.

Cumberland Head.....	1	1	350 00	11
Split Rock.....	1	1	350 00	11
	2	2	700 00	22

C.—List of light-houses, &c.—Continued.

IN NEW JERSEY.

John D. Thompson, superintendent.

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

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

William M. Gallagher, superintendent.

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

IN DELAWARE.

William P. Brobson, superintendent.

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

IN MARYLAND.

George P. Kane, superintendent.

Bodkin Island.....	1	1	400 00	13
North Point.....	2	1	600 00	13
Thomas' Point.....	1	1	350 00	13
Pool's Island.....	1	1	460 00	13
Smith's Island.....	1	1	400 00	10
Concord Point.....	1	1	350 00	9
Cove Point.....	1	1	350 00	11
Point Look Out.....	1	1	350 00	11
Lazaretto Point.....	1	1	350 00	11
Clay Island.....	1	1	375 00	10
Turkey Point.....	1	1	350 00	11
Little Watt's Island.....	1	1	350 00	11
Sharp's Island.....	1	1	350 00	10
Greenbury Point.....	1	1	35 00	9
	15	14	5,385 00	160

C.—List of light-houses, &c.—Continued.

IN VIRGINIA:

Joseph Eaches, superintendent.

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

William Garnett, superintendent.

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

IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Robert G. Rankin, superintendent.

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

R. H. J. Blount, superintendent.

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

Joshua Taylor, superintendent.

Oracoce.....	1	1	400 00	10
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James E. Gibble, superintendent.

Cape Look Out.....	1	1	400 00	13
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C.—List of light-houses, &c.—Continued.

IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

William J. Grayson, superintendent.

Stations.	Lights.	Keeper.	Salary.	Lamps.
Charleston (and beacon).....	2	1	\$600 00	12-1-13
Raccoon Key.....	1	1	50 00	11
Morris' Island Beacons.....	2	1	450 00	2
Sullivan's Island Beacons.....	2	1	450 00	2
	7	4	1,950 00	28

Thomas L. Shaw, superintendent.

North Island.....	1	1	400 00	11
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IN GEORGIA.

Armand Lefils, superintendent.

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

Hiram Roberts, superintendent.

Tybee.....	1	}	532 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	}	15
Tybee Beacon.....	1					}	400 00	}	8
Fig Island.....	1	1	400 00	5	
Oyster Beds' Beacon.....	1	}	400 00	}	5
Cockspur Island Beacons.....	1					1	400 00	5
	5	3	1,333 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	

John H. Dilworth, superintendent.

Little Cumberland Island.....	1	1	400 00	15
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IN OHIO.

Cornelius L. Russell, superintendent.

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

C.—List of light-houses, &c.—Continued.

IN OHIO—Continued.

John Youngs, superintendent.

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

IN LOUISIANA.

Samuel J. Peters, superintendent.

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

IN FLORIDA.

James R. Sanchez, superintendent.

St. Augustine.....	1	1	400 00	10
Capé Carnaveral.....	1	1	400 00	15
	2	2	800 00	25

C.—List of light-houses, &c.—Continued.

IN FLORIDA.

Isaiah D. Hart, superintendent.

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

Samuel J. Douglass, superintendent.

Tortugas.....	1	1	600 00	17
Key West.....	1	1	500 00	13
Cape Floridd.....	1	1 and 1 ass't	600 00 350 00	17
	3	3 and 1 ass't	2,050 00	47

Benjamin S. Hawley, superintendent.

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

Robert W. Alston, superintendent.

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

Robert Mitchell, superintendent.

Pensacola.....	1	1	550 00	10
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IN MICHIGAN.

Oliver M. Hyde, superintendent.

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

C.—List of light-houses, &c.—Continued.

IN MICHIGAN.

Charles E. Avery, superintendent.

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

Henry B. Miller, superintendent.

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

IN ALABAMA.

John J. Walker, superintendent.

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

RECAPITULATION.

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

D.

List of floating-lights in the United States in October, 1845, with the number of keepers and their annual salaries, viz :

IN MASSACHUSETTS.

William R. Easton, superintendent.

Tuckanuck Shoal, 1 keeper.....	Salaries. \$650 00
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William T. Russell, superintendent.

Vineyard Sound, 1 keeper.....	680 00
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Leavitt Thaxter, superintendent.

Pollock Rip, 1 keeper.....	708 00
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IN CONNECTICUT.

Bartlett's Reef 1 keeper.....	500 00
Eel Grass Shoal, 1 keeper.....	500 00

2 keepers.....	1,000 00
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IN NEW YORK.

Hugh Maxwell, superintendent.

Stratford Point, 1 keeper.....	700 00
Sandy Hook, 1 keeper.....	700 00

2 keepers.....	1,400 00
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IN DELAWARE.

William P. Brobson, superintendent.

Five Fathom Bank, 1 keeper.....	700 00
Brandywine Shoal, (No. 1,) 1 keeper.....	500 00
Upper Middle Shoal, (No. 2,) 1 keeper.....	500 00

3 keepers.....	1,700 00
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IN MARYLAND:

George P. Kane, superintendent.

Hooper's Straits, 1 keeper.....	500 00
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IN VIRGINIA.

William Garnett, superintendent.

Craney Island, 1 keeper.....	450 00
Smith's Point, 1 keeper.....	500 00
Willoughby Spit, 1 keeper.....	500 00
Wolf Trap, 1 keeper.....	500 00
Windmill Point, 1 keeper.....	500 00

5 keepers.....	2,450 00
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Joseph Eachus, superintendent.

Lower Cedar Point, 1 keeper.....	400 00
Upper Cedar Point, 1 keeper.....	400 00

2 keepers.....	800 00
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D.—Keepers of floating-lights, &c.—Continued.

	Salaries.
<i>Jefferson Minor, superintendent.</i>	
Bowler's Rock, 1 keeper.....	\$400 00
IN NORTH CAROLINA.	
<i>George W. Charles, superintendent.</i>	
Roanoke Island, 1 keeper.....	500 00
Wade's Point, 1 keeper.....	500 00
2 keepers.....	1,000 00
<i>Joshua Taylor, superintendent.</i>	
Long Shoal, 1 keeper.....	00
Royal Shoal, 1 keeper.....	500 00
Nine Feet Shoal, 1 keeper.....	500 00
Neuse River, 1 keeper.....	500 00
Brandt Island, 1 keeper.....	500 00
Harbor Island, 1 keeper.....	500 00
6 keepers.....	3,000 00
<i>Joseph Ramsey, superintendent.</i>	
Roanoke River, 1 keeper.....	500 00
IN SOUTH CAROLINA.	
<i>Benjamin R. Bythewood, superintendent.</i>	
St. Helena Bar, 1 keeper.....	500 00
IN GEORGIA.	
<i>Hiram Roberts, superintendent.</i>	
Martin's Industry, 1 keeper.....	700 00
Tybee Island, 1 keeper.....	500 00
2 keepers.....	1,200 00
IN FLORIDA.	
<i>Samuel J. Douglass, superintendent.</i>	
Carysfort Reef, 1 keeper.....	700 00
Key West, 1 keeper.....	700 00
Sand Key, (temporary,) 1 keeper.....	700 00
3 keepers.....	2,100 00
IN LOUISIANA.	
<i>Samuel J. Peters, superintendent.</i>	
Merrill's Shell Bank, 1 keeper.....	500 00
Atchafalaya Bay, 1 keeper.....	500 00
Ship Shoal, 1 keeper.....	700 00
3 keepers.....	1,700 00
IN MICHIGAN.	
<i>Charles E. Avery, superintendent.</i>	
Michilimackinac Straits, 1 keeper.....	500 00

RECAPITULATION.

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

WAR DEPARTMENT.

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

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

WAR DEPARTMENT, November 1, 1849.

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

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and printing, and newspapers and periodicals.....	\$1,450 00
Books, maps, and plans	1,000 00
Extra clerks in the War Department.....	1,500 00
Miscellaneous items	550 00
	<u>4,500 00</u>

WAR DEPARTMENT, November 1, 1849.

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

Compensation of superintendent and watchmen, per act of August 26, 1842, Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 524—	
One superintendent.....	\$250 00
Four watchmen, at \$365 each.....	1,460 00
	<u>1,710 00</u>

Contingent expenses of said building, per act of August 26, 1842.

Labor, fuel, and light.....	2,400 00
Miscellaneous items, embracing repairs, furniture, care of grounds, fees, &c. .	1,600 00
	<u>4,000 00</u>
Rent of additional rooms, 42 rooms, at \$175 each.....	7,350 00

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

For the rent of the sixty rooms the appropriation was \$8,500, being at the rate of \$141 66½ each, per annum. The estimate for each is now submitted at the rate of \$175 each, for reasons explained in the following letter addressed by the Secretary of War to W. H. Winder, esq. :

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 5, 1849.

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

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

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. W. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of War.

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

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

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
New York, October 10, 1849.

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

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

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

WINFIELD SCOTT.

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

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

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

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

Contingent expenses of the Adjutant General's office.

For printing Army Registers, "General Orders," circulars, &c.....	700 00
Blank books, binding, and stationery.....	500 00
Miscellaneous, including office furniture.....	300 00
	<hr/>
	1,500 00
	<hr/>

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

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

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

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

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

Recapitulation.

Amount required for "three months' extra pay".....	10,000 00
Amount required for "expenses of recruiting".....	38,616 00
	<hr/>
	48,616 00
	<hr/>

Respectfully submitted.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

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

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

[Remarks and explanations.]

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

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

R. JONES, Adjutant General.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington city, Sept. 27, 1849.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TH. S. JESUP,
Quartermaster General.

HON. GEO. W. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of War, Washington city.

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

- A.—Estimate for the Quartermaster's department.
- B.—Estimate of clothing and equipage.
- C.—Estimate of salaries of clerks and messengers, and of contingencies.
- D.—Estimate for extra clerk hire.

A.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.—*Regular supplies.*

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

2.—*Incidental expenses.*

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

3.—*For mounts and remounts.*

For the purchase of horses required for the first and second regiments of dragoons, the eight companies of light artillery, and the regiment of mounted riflemen.... 60,000

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

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

5.—*For mileage of officers of the army.*

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

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

For transportation of the army, including the baggage of the troops when moving either by land or water; of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and horse equipments, from the depôts at Philadelphia and New York to the several posts and army depôts; of subsistence, from the places of purchase, and from the places of delivery under contract, to such places as the circumstances of the

service may require it to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small arms, from the foundries and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and army depôts, freights, tolls, and ferrriages; the purchase and hire of horses, wagons, mules, oxen, carts, drays, ships and other sea-going vessels and boats, for the transportation of supplies and for garrison purposes; drayage and carriage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; transportation of funds for the Pay and other disbursing departments; the expense of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and in the Atlantic and Pacific, and of procuring water at such posts as, from their situation, require it. \$1, 600, 000

3, 370, 000

TH. S. JESUP, *Quartermaster General.*

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington city, October 27, 1849.

B.

Estimate of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and horse equipments, for the army of the United States, for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st of July, 1850, and ending on the 30th of June, 1851.

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

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington city, October 27, 1849.

TH. S. JESUP,
Quartermaster General.

C.

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

In the office of the Quartermaster General.

One clerk, at \$1,600 per annum	\$1, 600
One clerk, at \$1,200 per annum	1, 200
Four clerks, at \$1,000 per annum	4, 000
One messenger, at \$500 per annum	500
	<u>7, 300</u>
Per act of Congress, May 9, 1836.	

In the office of Purchases, at Philadelphia.

One clerk, at \$1,550 per annum	1, 550
One clerk, at \$1,000 per annum	1, 000
One clerk, at \$950 per annum	950
One messenger, at \$540 per annum	540
	<u>4, 040</u>
Per acts of Congress, May 26, 1824, and August 23, 1842.	

For contingencies of Quartermaster General's office.

For blank books, binding, and stationery	500
For labor	150
For printing	200
For miscellaneous objects	400
	<u>1, 250</u>

For contingencies of the office of Purchases.

For office rent.....	\$500
For blank books, stationery, &c.....	200
	<hr/>
	700
	<hr/>

RECAPITULATION.

Clerks and messenger, Quartermaster General's office.....	7,300
Clerks and messenger, office of Purchases.....	4,040
Contingencies of Quartermaster General's office.....	1,250
Contingencies of office of Purchases.....	700
	<hr/>
	13,290
	<hr/>

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington city, October 27, 1849.

TH. S. JESUP,
Quartermaster General.

D.

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

For extra clerk hire.....	\$5,000
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To close the business of the war with Mexico, the above sum, for extra clerk hire, will be required.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington city, October 27, 1849.

TH. S. JESUP,
Quartermaster General.

Estimate of the probable amount that will be required for clerks' salaries, compensation to messenger, and for contingencies in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, from July 1, 1850, to June 30, 1851.

Regular clerks and messenger.....	\$5,300 00
Temporary clerk, from January 1, 1850, to June 30, 1851.....	1,500 00
Blank books, binding, stationery, printing, advertising, and labor.....	2,400 00
Miscellaneous.....	150 00
	<hr/>
Total required.....	9,350 00
	<hr/>

Data upon which this estimate is made.

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

OFFICE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, October 24, 1840.

GEO. GIBSON, C. G. S.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, October 23, 1849.

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

Subsistence funds now in the treasury.....	\$1,579,034 08
From which deduct the amount required to subsist the army from November 1, 1849, to June 30, 1850	836,936 60
Leaving in the treasury, on June 30, 1850, applicable to army subsistence.....	<u>1,242,097 48</u>
From which deduct the probable amount that will be required to subsist the regular army, in the service of the United States, from July 1, 1850, to June 30, 1851.....	544,488 75
Leaving in the treasury June 30, 1851.....	<u><u>697,608 73</u></u>

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

One company of engineers.....	100 men.
Two regiments of dragoons.....	1,230 "
One regiment of riflemen.....	765 "
Four regiments of artillery.....	2,600 "
Eight regiments of infantry.....	4,192 "
Ordnance men at arsenals.....	500 "
Women to companies and detachments.....	550 women.
	<u>9,945 persons.</u>
9,945 persons, at 15 cents per diem, 365 days.....	<u><u>\$544,488 75</u></u>

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

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. GIBSON, C. G. S.

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

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

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
September 15, 1849.

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

Paper A is an estimate of the amount required to pay the several regiments, corps, &c., of the army proper, agreeably to the organization provided for by law. Paper B is the estimate for the Military Academy; and paper C an estimate of the expenses of the Paymaster General's office.

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

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. TOWSON, *Paymaster General.*

Hon. G. W. CRAWFORD,

Secretary of War.

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

6

No.	Rank.	Pay.	Subsistence.	Forage.	Servants' clothing.	Amount.	References to the date, volume, section, and page of the laws upon which this estimate is founded, as required by the 14th section of the act of August 26, 1842. (See Cross's Military Laws, revised by Hétzel, edition of 1846.)
GENERAL AND STAFF OFFICERS.							
1	Major general	\$2,400	\$1,095	\$288	.....	\$3,763	January 11, 1812, sec. 6, p. 134; March 2, 1821, sec. 5, p. 214; March 3, 1845, sec. 1, p. 279.
4	Servants	336	292	.....	\$120	748	April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.
2	Aids-de-camp, in addition to pay in the line.	576	146	192	.....	914	January 11, 1812, sec. 6, p. 134; March 2, 1821, sec. 5, p. 214; March 3, 1845, sec. 1, p. 279.
2	Brigadiers.....	2,496	1,752	576	.....	4,824	January 11, 1812, sec. 6, p. 134; March 2, 1821, sec. 5, p. 214; March 3, 1845, sec. 1, p. 279.
6	Servants	504	438	.....	180	1,122	April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.
2	Aids-de-camp, in addition to pay in the line.	480	.....	192	.....	672	April 12, 1808, sec. 4, p. 126; March 3, 1845, sec. 1, p. 279.
1	Adjutant general	1,080	438	480	.....	1,998	March 2, 1821, sec. 6, p. 214; April 12, 1808, sec. 4, p. 126; March 3, 1845, sec. 1, p. 279.
2	Servants	192	146	.....	60	398	April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.
1	Assistant adjutant general, (lieutenant colonel,) in addition to pay in the line.....	420	73	288	.....	781	March 3, 1847, sec. 2; July 19, 1848, sec. 3.
1	Servant	96	73	.....	30	199	April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.
4	Assistant adjutants general, (majors,) in addition to pay in the line.....	960	.....	1,152	.....	2,112	July 5, 1838, sec. 7, p. 262; April 12, 1808, sec. 4, p. 126; March 3, 1845, sec. 1, p. 279; June 18, 1846, sec. 6, p. 236.
4	Servants	384	292	.....	120	796	April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.

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

No.	Rank.	Pay.	Subsistence.	Forage.	Servants' clothing.	Amount.	References to the date, volume, section, and page of the laws upon which this estimate is founded, as required by the 14th section of the act of August 26, 1842. (See Cross's Military Laws, revised by Hetzel, edition of 1846.)
GENERAL AND STAFF OFFICERS—Continued.							
8	Assistant adjutants general, (captains,) in addition to pay in the line.....	\$1,920	.....	\$768	.....	\$2,688	July 5, 1838, sec. 7, p. 262; April 12, 1808, sec. 4, p. 126; March 3, 1845, sec. 1, p. 279; March 2, 1827, sec. 1, p. 222; June 18, 1846, sec. 6, p. 286; March 3, 1847, sec. 2; July 19, 1848, sec. 3.
2	Inspectors general.....	2,160	876	576	.....	3,612	March 2, 1821, sec. 6, p. 214; April 12, 1808, sec. 4, p. 126; August 23, 1842, sec. 4, p. 276; March 3, 1845, sec. 1, p. 279; January 12, 1846, sec. 1, p. 293.
4	Servants.....	384	292	.....	\$120	796	April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.
20	Chaplains.....	9,600	.....	.....	.....	9,600	July 5, 1838, sec. 18, p. 265.
1	Quartermaster general.....	1,248	876	288	.....	2,412	March 2, 1821, sec. 7, p. 214; April 14, 1818, sec. 3, p. 201; March 3, 1845, sec. 1, p. 279.
3	Servants.....	252	219	.....	90	561	April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.
2	Assistant quartermasters general.....	2,160	876	576	.....	3,612	July 5, 1838, sec. 9, p. 263; April 12, 1808, sec. 4, p. 126; March 3, 1845, sec. 1, p. 279.
4	Servants.....	384	292	.....	120	796	April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.
2	Deputy quartermasters general.....	1,800	730	576	.....	3,106	July 5, 1838, sec. 9, p. 263; April 12, 1808, sec. 4, p. 126; March 3, 1845, sec. 1, p. 279.
4	Servants.....	384	292	.....	120	796	April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.
8	Quartermasters.....	5,760	2,336	2,304	.....	10,400	March 2, 1821, sec. 7, p. 214; May 18, 1826, sec. 4, p. 221; April 12, 1808, sec. 4, p. 126; March 3, 1845, sec. 1, p. 279; February 11, 1847, sec. 10; July 19, 1848, sec. 3.
16	Servants.....	1,536	1,168	.....	480	3,184	April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.

19	Assistant quartermasters.....	11,400	5,548	1,824	18,772	March 2, 1821, sec. 4, p. 214; May 18, 1826, sec. 4, p. 221; July 5, 1838, sec. 9, p. 263; March 3, 1845, sec. 1, p. 279; June 18, 1846, sec. 7, p. 286; Feb. 11, 1847, sec. 10; July 19, 1848, sec. 3, April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.
19	Servants.....	1,824	1,387		570	-3,781
19	Assistant quartermasters, in addition to pay in the line.....	4,560		1,824		6,384
2	Military storekeepers, (purchasing department).....	2,500				2,500
1	Paymaster general.....	2,500				2,500
2	Deputy paymasters general.....	1,800	730	576		3,106
4	Servants.....	384	292		120	796
25	Paymasters.....	18,900	7,300	7,200		32,500
50	Servants.....	4,800	3,600		1,500	9,900
27	Paymasters' clerks.....	18,900				18,900
1	Commissary general of subsistence.....	1,080	438	288		1,806
2	Servants.....	192	146		60	398
1	Assistant commissary general.....	900	365	288		1,553
2	Servants.....	192	146		60	398
2	Commissaries of subsistence, majors.....	1,440	584	576		2,600
4	Servants.....	384	292		120	796
4	Commissaries of subsistence, captains.....	2,400	1,168	384		3,952
4	Servants.....	384	292		120	796
30	Assistant commissaries, in addition to pay in the line.....	12,000				12,000

March 2, 1821, sec. 4, p. 214; May 18, 1826, sec. 4, p. 221; July 5, 1838, sec. 9, p. 263; March 3, 1845, sec. 1, p. 279; June 18, 1846, sec. 7, p. 286; Feb. 11, 1847, sec. 10; July 19, 1848, sec. 3, April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.

March 2, 1821, sec. 7, p. 214; May 18, 1826, sec. 4, p. 221; July 5, 1838, sec. 9, p. 263; March 3, 1845, sec. 1, p. 279; June 18, 1846, sec. 7, p. 286; February 11, 1847, sec. 10.

March 2, 1821, sec. 9, p. 214; August 23, 1842, sec. 2, p. 276.

March 2, 1821, sec. 9, p. 214; April 24, 1816, sec. 3, p. 188; March 2, 1849.

March 3, 1847, sec. 12; July 19, 1848, sec. 3; March 2, 1849.

April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.

April 24, 1816, sec. 3, p. 188; March 2, 1821, sec. 9, p. 214; July 4, 1826, sec. 1, p. 257; July 5, 1838, sec. 3 and 24, p. 262 and '5; August 23, 1842, sec. 4, p. 276; June 17, 1846, sec. 1 and 2; March 3, 1847, sec. 12; March 3, 1845, p. 279.

April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.

April 24, 1816, sec. 3, p. 188; July 5, 1838, sec. 20, p. 265; August 12, 1848, sec. 2.

March 2, 1821, sec. 8, p. 214; April 14, 1818, sec. 6, p. 201; July 5, 1838, sec. 13, p. 264; March 3, 1845, p. 279.

April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.

July 5, 1838, sec. 11, p. 263; April 12, 1808, sec. 4, p. 126; March 3, 1845, p. 279.

April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.

March 2, 1829, sec. 2, p. 224; July 5, 1838, sec. 11, p. 263; March 3, 1845, p. 279.

April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.

March 2, 1829, sec. 2, p. 224; July 5, 1838, sec. 11, p. 263; June 18, 1846, sec. 7, p. 286; March 3, 1845, p. 279.

April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.

March 2, 1821, sec. 8, p. 214.

A.—Estimate of the pay of the army, &c.—Continued.

No.	Rank.	Pay.	Subsistence.	Forage.	Servants' clothing.	Amount.	Reference to the date, volume, section, and page of the laws upon which this estimate is founded, as required by the 14th section of the act of 26th August, 1842. (See Cross's Military Laws, revised by Heitzel, edition of 1846.)
GENERAL AND STAFF OFFICERS—Continued.							
1	Surgeon General.....	\$2,500	.....	.....	.....	\$2,500	March 2, 1821, sec. 10, p. 214; April 14, 1818, sec. 2, p. 201.
14	Surgeons of ten years' service.....	10,080	\$8,176	\$4,032	.....	22,288	March 2, 1821, sec. 10, p. 214; June 30, 1834, sec. 2 and 3, p. 234; July 5, 1838, sec. 24, p. 265; February 11, 1847, sec. 8; March 3, 1845, p. 279.
28	Servants.....	2,688	2,044	.....	\$840	5,572	April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.
8	Surgeons.....	5,760	2,336	2,304	.....	10,400	March 2, 1821, sec. 10, p. 214; June 28, 1832, sec. 1, p. 229; July 4, 1836, sec. 4, p. 257; July 5, 1838, sec. 33, p. 267; June 30, 1834, sec. 1, 2, and 3, p. 234; July 5, 1838, sec. 24, p. 265; August 23, 1842, sec. 4, p. 276; Mar. 3, 1845, p. 279.
16	Servants.....	1,536	1,168	.....	480	3,184	April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.
25	Assistant surgeons of ten years' service....	15,000	14,600	2,400	.....	32,000	March 2, 1821, sec. 10, p. 214; June 28, 1832, sec. 1, p. 229; July 4, 1836, sec. 4, p. 257; July 5, 1838, sec. 3, p. 267; June 30, 1834, sec. 1, 2, and 3, p. 234; July 5, 1838, sec. 24, p. 265; August 23, 1842, sec. 4, p. 276; March 3, 1845, p. 279.
25	Servants.....	2,400	1,825	.....	750	4,975	April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.
18	Assistant surgeons of five years' service....	10,800	5,256	1,728	.....	17,784	March 2, 1821, sec. 10, p. 214; June 28, 1832, sec. 1, p. 229; July 4, 1836, sec. 4, p. 257; July 5, 1838, sec. 33, p. 267; June 30, 1834, sec. 1, 2, and 3, p. 234; July 5, 1838, sec. 24, p. 265; August 23, 1842, sec. 4, p. 276; March 3, 1845, p. 279.
18	Servants.....	1,728	1,314	.....	540	3,582	April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.

19	Assistant surgeons.....	7,600	5,548	1,824	.....	14,972	March 2, 1821, sec. 10, p. 214; June 28, 1832, sec. 1, p. 229; July 4, 1836, sec. 4, p. 257; July 5, 1838, sec. 33, p. 267; June 30, 1834, sec. 1, 2, and 3, p. 234; July 5, 1838, sec. 24, p. 265; August 23 1842, sec. 4, p. 276; February 11, 1847, sec. 8; March 3, 1845, p. 279.
19	Servants	1,824	1,387	.....	570	3,781	April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.
20	Hospital stewards, at posts of more than four companies.....	4,320	.....	.....	.....	4,320	July 5, 1838, sec. 12, p. 263.
40	Hospital stewards.....	7,680	.....	.....	.....	7,680	July 5, 1838, sec. 12, p. 263.
40	Hospital matrons.....	2,880	.....	.....	.....	2,880	March 16, 1802, sec. 5, p. 101; pay fixed by regulation at \$6 per month.
		199,948	78,694	33,504	7,170	319,316	
CORPS OF ENGINEERS.							
1	Colonel	1,080	438	288	.....	1,806	March 16, 1802, sec. 26, p. 105; July 5, 1838, sec. 2, p. 262; April 12, 1808, sec. 4, p. 126; March 3, 1845, p. 279.
2	Servants	192	146	.....	60	398	April 24, 1816 sec. 12, p. 190.
2	Lieutenant colonels.....	1,890	730	576	.....	3,106	March 16, 1802, sec. 26, p. 105; July 5, 1838, sec. 2, p. 262; April 12, 1808, sec. 4, p. 126; March 3, 1845, p. 279.
4	Servants	384	292	.....	120	796	April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.
4	Majors.....	2,880	1,168	1,152	.....	5,200	March 16, 1802, sec. 26, p. 105; July 5, 1838, sec. 2, p. 262; April 1, 108, sec. 4, p. 126; March 3, 1845, p. 279.
8	Servants	768	584	.....	240	1,592	April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.
12	Captains	7,200	3,504	1,152	.....	11,856	March 16, 1802, sec. 26, p. 105; April 29, 1812, sec. 1, p. 145; July 5, 1838, sec. 2, p. 262; March 3, 1845, p. 279.
12	Servants	1,152	876	.....	360	2,388	April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.
12	First lieutenants.....	4,800	3,504	1,152	.....	9,456	March 16, 1802, sec. 26, p. 105; April 19, 1812, sec. 1, p. 145; July 5, 1838, sec. 2, p. 262; March 3, 1845, p. 279.
12	Servants	1,152	876	.....	360	2,388	April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.
12	Second lieutenants.....	4,800	3,504	1,152	.....	9,456	March 16, 1802, sec. 26, p. 105; April 29, 1812, sec. 1, p. 145; July 5, 1838, sec. 2, p. 262; March 3, 1845, p. 279.
12	Servants	1,152	876	.....	360	2,388	April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.
10	Sergeants.....	3,600	.....	.....	.....	3,600	} Sappers, miners, and pontoniers, authorized by act of May 15, 1846.
10	Corporals	1,920	.....	.....	.....	1,920	

A.—Estimate of pay of the army, &c.—Continued.

No.	Rank.	Pay.	Subsistence.	Forage.	Servants' clothing.	Amount.	References to the date, volume, section, and page of the laws upon which this estimate is founded, as required by the 14th section of the act of August 26, 1842. (See Cross's Military Laws, revised by Hetzel, edition of 1846.)
CORPS OF ENGINEERS—Continued.							
2	Musicians.....	\$216	.....	.....	.....	\$216	} Sappers, miners, and pontoniers, authorized by act of May 15, 1846.
39	Privates of the 1st class.....	6,084	.....	.....	.....	6,084	
39	Privates of the 2d class.....	4,212	.....	.....	.....	4,212	
		43,392	\$16,498	\$5,472	\$1,500	66,862	
TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.							
1	Colonel.....	1,080	438	288	.....	1,806	July 5, 1838, sec. 4 and 5, p. 262; March 3, 1845, p. 279.
2	Servants.....	192	146	.....	60	398	April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.
1	Lieutenant colonel.....	900	365	288	.....	1,553	July 5, 1838, sec. 4 and 5, p. 262; March 3, 1845, p. 279.
2	Servants.....	192	146	.....	60	398	April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.
4	Majors.....	2,880	1,168	1,152	.....	5,200	July 5, 1838, sec. 4 and 5, p. 262; March 3, 1845, p. 279.
8	Servants.....	768	584	.....	240	1,592	April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.
10	Captains.....	6,000	2,920	960	.....	9,880	July 5, 1838, sec. 4 and 5, p. 262; March 3, 1845, p. 279.
10	Servants.....	960	730	.....	300	1,990	April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.
10	First lieutenants.....	4,000	2,920	960	.....	7,870	July 5, 1838, sec. 4 and 5, p. 262; March 3, 1845, p. 279.
10	Servants.....	960	730	.....	300	1,990	April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.
10	Second lieutenants.....	4,000	2,920	960	.....	7,880	July 5, 1838, sec. 4 and 5, p. 262; March 3, 1845, p. 279.
10	Servants.....	960	730	.....	300	1,990	April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.
		22,892	13,797	4,608	1,260	42,557	

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

1	Colonel	1,080	438	288	.....	1,806	April 5, 1832, sec. 1, p. 227; July 5, 1838, sec. 13 and 14, p. 264; July 7, 1838, paragraph 4, p. 268; March 3, 1845, p. 279.
2	Servants.....	192	146	.....	60	398	April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.
1	Lieutenant colonel.....	900	365	288	.....	1,553	April 5, 1832, sec. 1, p. 227; July 5, 1838, sec. 13 and 14, p. 264; July 7, 1838, paragraph 4, p. 268; March 3, 1845, p. 279.
2	Servants.....	192	146	.....	60	398	April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.
4	Majors.....	2,880	1,168	1,152	.....	5,200	April 5, 1832, sec. 1, p. 227; July 5, 1838, sec. 13 and 14, p. 264; July 7, 1838, paragraph 4, p. 268; March 3, 1845, p. 279.
8	Servants.....	768	584	.....	240	1,592	April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.
12	Captains.....	7,200	3,504	1,152	.....	11,856	April 5, 1832, sec. 1, p. 227; July 5, 1838, sec. 13 and 14, p. 264; July 7, 1838, paragraph 4, p. 268; March 3, 1845, p. 279.
12	Servants.....	1,152	876	.....	360	2,388	April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.
18	Lieutenants.....	7,200	5,256	1,728	.....	14,184	April 5, 1832, sec. 1, p. 227; July 5, 1838, sec. 13 and 14, p. 264; July 7, 1838, paragraph 4, p. 268; March 3, 1847, sec. 16; March 3, 1845, p. 279.
18	Servants.....	1,728	1,314	.....	540	3,582	April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.
3	Military storekeepers at "arsenals of construction".....	3,750	.....	.....	.....	3,750	August 23, 1842, sec. 2, p. 275.
10	Military storekeepers.....	8,000	.....	.....	.....	8,000	August 23, 1842, sec. 2, p. 275.
59	Sergeants.....	12,744	.....	.....	.....	12,744	April 5, 1832, sec. 2, p. 227.
500	Enlisted men, at \$16, \$13, and \$9 per month. Additional pay to commanding officers of companies, (\$10 per month each).....	76,000	.....	.....	.....	76,000	April 5, 1832, sec. 2, p. 227; June 18, 1846, sec. 11, p. 287.
		1,200	.....	.....	.....	1,200	July 5, 1838, sec. 14, p. 264.
		124,986	13,797	4,608	1,260	144,651	

TWO REGIMENTS OF DRAGOONS.

2	Colonels.....	2,160	876	576	.....	3,612	March 2, 1833, sec. 1 and 2, p. 232; May 23, 1836, sec. 6, p. 255; April 4, 1844, sec. 1 and 2 p. 277; April 12, 1808, sec. 4, p. 126; March 3, 1845, p. 279.
4	Servants.....	384	292	.....	120	796	April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.

A.—Estimate of the pay of the army, &c.—Continued.

No.	Rank.	Pay.	Subsistence.	Forage.	Servants' clothing.	Amount.	References to the date, volume, section, and page of the laws upon which this estimate is founded, as required by the 14th section of the act of August 26, 1842. (See Cross's Military Laws, revised by Hetzel, edition of 1846.)
TWO REGIMENTS OF DRAGOONS—Continued.							
2	Lieutenants colonel.....	\$1,800	\$730	\$576	.....	\$3,106	March 2, 1833, sec. 1 and 2, p. 232; May 23, 1836, sec. 6, p. 255; April 4, 1844, sec. 1 and 2, p. 277; April 12, 1808, sec. 4, p. 126; March 3, 1845, p. 279.
4	Servants.....	384	292	.....	\$120	796	April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.
4	Majors.....	2,880	1,168	1,152	.....	5,200	March 2, 1833, sec. 1 and 2, p. 232; May 23, 1836, sec. 6, p. 255; April 4, 1844, sec. 1 and 2, p. 277; April 12, 1808, sec. 4, p. 126; March 3, 1845, p. 279.
8	Servants.....	768	584	.....	240	1,592	April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.
2	Adjutants.....	1,040	584	384	.....	2,008	March 2, 1833, sec. 1 and 2, p. 232; May 23, 1836, sec. 6, p. 255; April 4, 1844, sec. 1 and 2, p. 277; April 12, 1808, sec. 4, p. 126; March 3, 1845, p. 279.
2	Servants.....	192	146	.....	60	398	April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.
2	Regimental quartermasters, in addition to pay in the line.....	2'0	.....	.....	.....	240	February 11, 1847, sec. 4.
2	Sergeant majors.....	408	.....	.....	.....	408	March 2, 1833, sec. 1 and 2, p. 232; May 23, 1836, sec. 6, p. 255; April 4, 1844, sec. 1 and 2, p. 277; April 12, 1808, sec. 4, p. 126; July 5, 1838, sec. 16, p. 264.
2	Quartermaster sergeants.....	408	.....	.....	.....	408	
2	Chief musicians.....	408	.....	.....	.....	408	
4	Chief bug'ers.....	816	.....	.....	.....	816	
20	Captains.....	12,000	5,840	3,840	.....	21,680	March 2, 1833, sec. 1 and 2, p. 232; May 23, 1836, sec. 6, p. 255; April 4, 1844, sec. 1 and 2, p. 277; April 12, 1808, sec. 4, p. 126; April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190; March 2, 1827, sec. 1, p. 222; March 3, 1845, p. 279.
20	Servants.....	1,920	1,460	.....	600	3,980	April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.

20	First lieutenants.....	8,000	5,840	3,840	17,680
20	Servants.....	1,920	1,460	600	3,980
20	Second lieutenants.....	8,000	5,840	3,840	17,680
20	Servants.....	1,920	1,460	600	3,984
20	First sergeants.....	3,840			3,840
60	Sergeants.....	9,360			9,360
60	Corporals.....	9,600			9,600
40	Buglers.....	4,320			4,320
20	Farriers and blacksmiths.....	2,640			2,640
1000	Privates.....	96,000			96,000
	Additional pay to commanding officers of 20 companies, (\$10 per month each).....	2,400			2,400
		173,808	26,572	14,208	2,340
					216,928

REGIMENT OF MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.

1	Colonel.....	1,080	438	288	1,806
2	Servants.....	192	146	60	398
1	Lieutenant colonel.....	900	365	288	1,553
2	Servants.....	192	146	60	398
2	Majors.....	1,440	584	576	2,600
4	Servants.....	384	292	120	796
1	Adjutant.....	520	292	192	1,004
1	Servant.....	96	73	30	199
1	Regimental quartermaster, in addition to pay in the line.....	120			120
1	Sergeant major.....	204			204
1	Quartermaster sergeant.....	204			204
1	Principal musician.....	204			204
2	Chief buglers.....	408			408

March 2, 1833, sec. 1 and 2, p. 232; May 23, 1836, sec. 6, p. 255; April 4, 1844, sec. 1 and 2, p. 277; April 12, 1808, sec. 4, p. 126; April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190; March 2, 1827, sec. 1, p. 222.
 April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.
 March 2, 1833, sec. 1 and 2, p. 232; May 23, 1836, sec. 6, p. 255; April 4, 1844, sec. 1 and 2, p. 277; April 12, 1808, sec. 4, p. 126; April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190; March 2, 1827, sec. 1, p. 222.
 April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.
 March 2, 1833, sec. 1 and 2, p. 232; May 23, 1836, sec. 6, p. 255; August 23, 1842, sec. 1, p. 275; April 4, 1844, sec. 1 and 2, p. 277; December 12, 1812, sec. 1, p. 155; July 5, 1838, sec. 16, p. 264; May 13, 1846, sec. 1, p. 282.
 March 2, 1827, sec. 2, p. 222.

May 19, 1846, sec. 1, 2, 3, & 4, p. 284; March 3, 1845, p. 279.
 April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.
 May 19, 1846, sec. 1, 2, 3, & 4, p. 284; March 3, 1845, p. 279.
 April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.
 May 19, 1846, sec. 1, 2, 3, & 4, p. 284; Feb. 11, 1847, sec. 3; March 3, 1845, p. 279.
 April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.
 May 19, 1846, sec. 1, 2, 3, & 4, p. 284.
 April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.

Feb. 11, 1847, sec. 4:

May 19, 1846, sec. 1, 2, 3, & 4, p. 284.

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

No.	Rank.	Pay.	Subsistence.	Forage.	Servants' clothing.	Amount.	References to the date, volume, section, and page of the laws upon which this estimate is founded, as required by the 14th section of the act of August 26, 1842. (See Cross's Military Laws, revised by Hetzel, edition of 1846.)	
MOUNTED RIFLEMEN—Continued.								
10	Captains.....	\$6,000	\$2,920	\$1,920	.....	\$10,840	May 19, 1846, sec. 1, 2, 3, & 4, p. 284.
10	Servants.....	960	730	.....	\$300	1,990	April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.
10	First lieutenants.....	4,000	2,920	1,920	.....	8,840	May 19, 1846, sec. 1, 2, 3, & 4, p. 284.
10	Servants.....	960	730	.....	300	1,990	April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.
10	Second lieutenants.....	4,000	2,920	1,920	.....	8,840	May 19, 1846, sec. 1, 2, 3, & 4, p. 284.
10	Servants.....	960	730	.....	300	1,990	April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.
10	First sergeants.....	1,920	.....	.....	.....	1,920	} May 19, 1846, sec. 1, 2, 3, & 4, p. 284.
30	Sergeants.....	4,680	.....	.....	.....	4,680	
40	Corporals.....	4,800	.....	.....	.....	4,800	
20	Buglers.....	2,160	.....	.....	.....	2,160	
20	Farriers and blacksmiths.....	2,640	.....	.....	.....	2,640	
640	Privates.....	61,440	.....	.....	.....	61,440	
	Additional pay to commanding officers of companies, at \$10 per month each.....	1,200	1,200		March 2, 1827, sec. 2, p. 222.
		101,664	13,286	7,104	1,170	123,224		
FOUR REGIMENTS OF ARTILLERY.								
4	Colonels.....	3,600	1,752	1,152	6,504		March 2, 1821, sec. 1 and 2, p. 213; March 16, 1802, sec. 4 and 5, p. 100; Mar. 3, 1845, p. 279.
8	Servants.....	672	584	.....	240	1,496	April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.
4	Lieutenant colonels.....	2,880	1,460	1,152	.....	5,492	March 2, 1821, sec. 1 and 2, p. 213; March 16, 1802, sec. 4 and 5, p. 100.
8	Servants.....	672	584	.....	240	1,496	April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.
8	Majors.....	4,800	2,336	2,304	.....	9,440	March 2, 1821, sec. 1 and 2, p. 213; March 16, 1802, sec. 4 and 5, p. 100; Feb. 11, 1847, sec. 3.

16	Servants.....	1,344	1,168	480	2,992	April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.	
4	Adjutants, in addition to pay in the line....	480		384	864	March 2, 1821, sec. 1 and 2, p. 213; March 16, 1802, sec. 4 and 5, p. 100	
4	Regimental quartermasters, in addition to pay in the line.....	480		384	864	February 11, 137, sec. 4.	
4	Sergeant majors.....	\$16			816	March 2, 1821, sec. 1 and 2, p. 313; July 5, 1838, sec. 16, p. 264.	
4	Quartermaster sergeants.....	816			816	March 2, 1821, sec. 1 and 2, p. 213; July 5, 1838, sec. 16, p. 264.	
8	Principal musicians.....	1,632			1,632	March 3, 1847, sec. 18.	
48	Captains.....	24,000	14,016	1,536	39,552	March 2, 1821, sec. 1 and 2, p. 213; March 2, 1827, sec. 1, p. 222; March 16, 1802, sec. 4 and 5, p. 100; February 24, 1812, sec. 1, p. 138; March 3, 1847, sec. 18 and 19.	
48	Servants.....	4,128	3,504	1,440	9,072	April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.	
96	First lieutenants.....	35,200	28,032	3,072	66,304	March 2, 1821, sec. 1 and 2, p. 213; March 16, 1802, sec. 4 and 5, p. 100; February 24, 1812, sec. 1, p. 138; April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190; March 2, 1827, sec. 1, p. 222; March 3, 1847, sec. 18 and 19.	
96	Servants.....	8,256	7,008	2,880	18,144	April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.	
48	Second lieutenants.....	16,000	14,016	1,536	31,552	March 2, 1821, sec. 1 and 2, p. 213; July 5, 1838, sec. 1, p. 261; March 16, 1802, sec. 4 and 5, p. 100; February 24, 1812, sec. 1, p. 138; April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190; March 2, 1827, sec. 1, p. 222; March 3, 1847, sec. 18 and 19.	
48	Servants.....	4,128	3,504	1,440	9,072	April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.	
48	First sergeants.....	9,216			9,216	March 2, 1821, sec. 2, p. 213; July 5, 1838, sec. 1 and 16, p. 261 and 264; March 3, 1847.	
144	Sergeants.....	22,464			22,464	Same same same.	
192	Corporals.....	21,120			21,120	Same same sec. 18 and 19.	
96	Artificers.....	12,672			12,672	Same same and August 23, 1842, sec. 1, p. 275; March 3, 1847, sec. 18 and 19.	
96	Musicians.....	9,408			9,408	Same same March 3, 1847, sec. 18 and 19.	
2016	Privates.....	173,376			173,376	March 2, 1821, sec. 2, p. 213; July 5, 1838, sec. 1 and 16, p. 261 and 264; July 7, 1838, sec. 5, p. 268; August 23, 1842, sec. 1, p. 275; May 13, 1846, sec. 1, p. 282; March 3, 1847, sec. 18 and 19; August 14, 1848, sec. 2.	
	Additional pay to commanding officers of 48 companies, (\$10 per month each).....	5,760			5,760	March 2, 1827, sec. 2, p. 222.	
		363,920	77,964	11,520	6,720	460,124	

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

No.	Rank.	Pay.	Subsistence.	Forage.	Servants' clothing.	Amount.
EIGHT REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.						
8	Colonels.....	\$7,200	\$3,504	\$2,304		\$13,008
16	Servants.....	1,344	1,168		\$480	2,992
8	Lieutenant colonels.....	5,760	2,920	2,304		10,984
16	Servants.....	1,344	1,168		480	2,992
16	Majors.....	9,600	4,672	4,608		18,880
32	Servants.....	2,688	2,336		960	5,984
8	Adjutants, in addition to the pay of lieut'nts.	960		768		1,728
8	Regimental quartermasters, in addition to pay in the line.....	960		768		1,728
8	Sergeant majors.....	1,632				1,632
8	Quartermaster sergeants.....	1,632				1,632
16	Principal musicians.....	3,264				3,264
80	Captains.....	38,400	23,360			61,760
80	Servants.....	6,720	5,840		2,400	14,960
80	First lieutenants.....	28,800	23,360			52,160
80	Servants.....	6,720	5,840		2,400	14,960
80	Second lieutenants.....	24,000	23,360			47,360
80	Servants.....	6,720	5,840		2,400	14,960
80	First sergeants.....	15,360				15,360
140	Sergeants.....	37,440				37,440
320	Corporals.....	34,560				34,560
160	Musicians.....	15,360				15,360
3360	Privates.....	282,240				282,240
	Additional pay to commanding officers of 80 companies, (\$10 per month each).....	9,600				9,600
		542,304	103,368	10,752	9,120	665,544

References to the date, volume, section, and page of the laws upon which this estimate is founded, as required by the 14th section of the act of August 26, 1842. (See Cross's Military Laws, revised by Hetzel, edition of 1846.)

The laws referred to under the head of artillery apply also to the same grades in the infantry.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For extra rations to officers commanding departments and posts.*.....		30,000			30,000
For compensation of 106 supernumerary second lieutenants, graduates of the Military Academy.....	39,432	38,690	3,180		81,302
For the brevet compensation of such officers as are by law entitled to the allowance..	13,000	8,000	12,000	2,000	35,000
For additional rations to officers for length of service.....		130,013			130,013
	52,432	206,703	12,000	5,180	176,315

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

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

RECAPITULATION.

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

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
September 15, 1849.

N. TOWSON,
Paymaster General.

B.

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

Number.	For what object.	Pay.	Subsistence.	Forage.	Servants' clothing.	Amount.	References to the date, volume, section, and page of the laws upon which this estimate is founded, as required by the 14th section of act of 26th August, 1842. (See Cross's compilation of Military laws, revised by Hetzel, edition of 1846.)
1	Professor of natural and experimental philosophy.....	\$900 00	\$365 00	\$288 00	.....	\$1,553 00	April 29, 1812, sec. 2, p. 145; Feb. 19, 1849.
2	Servants.....	192 00	146 00	.....	60	398 00	April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.
1	Assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy, in addition to pay of 1st lieutenant of artillery.....	240 00	.....	96 00	.....	336 00	April 29, 1812, sec. 2, p. 145.
1	Professor of mathematics.....	720 00	292 00	288 00	.....	1,300 00	April 29, 1812, sec. 2, p. 145; Feb. 19, 1849.
2	Servants.....	192 00	146 00	.....	60	398 00	April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.
1	Assistant professor of mathematics, in addition to the pay of 1st lieutenant of artillery.....	240 00	.....	96 00	.....	336 00	April 29, 1812, sec. 2, p. 145.
1	Professor of the art of engineering.....	720 00	292 00	288 00	.....	1,300 00	April 29, 1812, sec. 2, p. 145; Feb. 19, 1849.
2	Servants.....	192 00	146 00	.....	60	398 00	April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.
1	Assistant professor of the art of engineering, in addition to pay of 2d lieutenant of engineers.....	200 00	.....	96 00	.....	296 00	April 29, 1812, sec. 2, p. 145.
1	Chaplain and professor of ethics.....	720 00	292 00	288 00	.....	1,300 00	April 14, 1818, sec. 2, p. 201; Feb. 19, 1849.
2	Servants.....	192 00	146 00	.....	60	398 00	April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.
1	Assistant professor of ethics, in addition to the pay of 2d lieutenant of topographical engineers.....	200 00	.....	96 00	.....	296 00	July 20, 1840, sec. 3, p. 270.
1	Professor of chemistry, geology, and mineralogy.....	720 00	292 00	288 00	.....	1,300 00	July 5, 1838, sec. 19, p. 265; Feb. 19, 1849.
2	Servants.....	192 00	146 00	.....	60	398 00	April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.
1	Assistant professor of chemistry, in addition to the pay of 1st lieutenant of artillery.....	240 00	.....	96 00	.....	336 00	July 5, 1838, sec. 19, p. 265.

B.—*Estimate of the pay of the Military Academy, &c.*—Continued.

Number.	For what object.	Pay.	Subsistence.	Forage.	Servants' clothing.	Amount.	References to the date, volume, section, and page of the laws upon which this estimate is founded, as required by the 14th section of act of 26th August, 1842. (See Cross's compilation of Military laws, revised by Hetzel, edition of 1846.)
2	Teachers of the French language.....	\$1,200 00	\$584 00	\$192 00	.....	\$1,976 00	February 28, 1803, sec. 2, p. 106, and regulation of War Department, October 11, 1817.
2	Servants.....	192 00	146 00	.....	60	398 00	April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.
1	Teacher of drawing.....	600 00	292 00	96 00	.....	988 00	February 28, 1803, sec. 2, p. 106.
1	Servant.....	96 00	73 00	.....	30	199 00	April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.
1	Commander of the corps of cadets, in addition to the pay of captain of artillery.....	240 00	.....	288 00	.....	528 00	July 20, 1840, sec. 2, p. 270; February 19, 1849.
1	Servant.....	96 00	73 00	.....	30	199 00	April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190.
1	Instructor of cavalry and artillery tactics, in addition to the pay of captain of artillery..	120 00	.....	96 00	.....	216 00	July 20, 1840, sec. 2, p. 270.
1	Master of the sword.....	320 00	146 00	.....	.....	466 00	June 26, 1812, sec. 3 and 4, p. 153.
240	Cadets.....	9,120 00	.....	.....	.....	69,120 00	March 1, 1843, sec. 2; March 3, 1845, sec. 2
20	Musicians.....	1,920 00	.....	.....	.....	1,920 00	April 29, 1812, sec. 3, p. 146.
	Additional rations to officers for five years' service.....	.....	2,044 00	.....	.....	2,044 00	July 5, 1838, sec. 15, p. 264.
		79,764 00	5,621 00	2,592 00	420	58,397 00	

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, September 15, 1849.

N. TOWSON, P. M. G.

C.

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

Clerks, messenger, and contingent expenses.

For compensation of clerks, per 3d section of the act of Congress of the 20th of April, 1818:	
One chief clerk, at \$1,700 per annum.....	\$1,700 00
One clerk, at \$1,400 per annum.....	1,400 00
Two clerks, at \$1.150 per annum, each.....	2,300 00
Three clerks, at \$1,000 per annum, each.....	3,000 00
One clerk, at \$800 per annum.....	800 00
	<hr/>
	9,200 00
For compensation of a messenger, per 2d section of the act of Congress of the 26th of May, 1824, at \$700 per annum.....	700 00
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For clerks and messenger.....	9,900 00
For contingent expenses.....	1,400 00
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Total.....	<u>11,300 00</u>

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
September 15, 1849.

N. TOWSON, P. M. G.

HON. GEORGE W. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of War.

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

For medicines, instruments, dressings, &c.	\$12,500 00
For hospital stores, bedding, &c.....	15,000 00
For furniture for hospitals, and equipments for the field.....	2,000 00
For medical books, stationery, and printing.....	1,000 00
For extra supplies on account of losses, &c., of regular supplies.....	8,000 00
For private physicians and medicines furnished by them.....	13,500 00
For hire of clerks, laborers, &c., in the purveying departments.....	3,000 00
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	55,000 00
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SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
October 8, 1849.

TH. LAWSON, Surgeon General.

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

For salary of one clerk, per act of Congress, approved April 20, 1818, Laws of the United States, volume 3, page 446, section 3, transferred from the War Department, per act March 3, 1841.....	\$1,000 00
For salary of one clerk, per act of Congress, approved March 3, 1847, Pamphlet Laws, chapter 47, section 1, page 71.....	1,150 00
For salary of one clerk, per act of Congress, approved March 3, 1849, Pamphlet Laws, chapter 100, section 1, page 51.....	1,000 00
For salary of one messenger, per act of Congress, approved March 3, 1847, Pamphlet Laws, chapter 47, section 1, page 71.....	500 00
	<hr/>
	3,650 00
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Contingencies per act of Congress, approved August 26, 1842, Laws of the United States, volume 5, page 529, section 22, No. 14.

For blank books, binding, and stationery.....	\$100 00
For printing.....	75 00
For miscellaneous items.....	100 00
For arrearages for office furniture, consequent upon occupying Winder's building...	225 00
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	500 00
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SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, October 8, 1849.

TH. LAWSON, Surgeon General.

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

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

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Estimate—Continued.

Designation of the works estimated for,	References to laws by which the construction or repair of the work estimated for was authorized.			Amount required to be appropriated.	
	Date.	Volume.	Page.		Section.
For repairs of Fort Jackson, Savannah river, Georgia.....	Mar. 3, 1845	5	744	1	\$20,000
For Fort Morgan, and additional barracks and quarters thereat, Mobile point, Alabama.....	July 21, 1840	5	408	1	15,000
For Fort Barrancas, and barracks thereat.....	May 15, 1846	Pam.	18	1	35,000
For Fort Jackson, Mississippi river.....	July 21, 1840	5	408	1	20,000
For repairs of Fort St. Philip, Mississippi river, Louisiana.....	.....do.....	5	408	1	35,000
For Fort Pike, Louisiana, and additional barracks thereat.....	.....do.....	5	408	1	5,000
For Fort Wood, Louisiana, and additional barracks thereat.....	.....do.....	5	408	1	10,000
For Battery Bienvenue, Louisiana.....	.....do.....	5	408	1	4,000
For Tower Dupré, Louisiana.....	.....do.....	5	408	1	2,000
For fort at Key West, Florida.....	July 17, 1844	5	703	6	75,000
For fort at Garden Key, Florida.....	.....do.....	5	703	6	50,000
					754,800

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, Washington, October 26, 1849,

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

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

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

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, Washington, October 26, 1849.

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

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

Object of estimate,	References to laws by which the objects estimated for have heretofore been authorized.			Amount required to be appropriated.	
	Date.	Volume.	Page.		
Salary of clerks and messenger	May 9, 1836	5	27	1	\$1,200
	May 26, 1834	4	41	1	1,150
	.....do	4	41	1	1,000
	May 9, 1831	5	27	1	1,000
	March 24, 1827	4	233	4	800
	April 26, 1842	4	523	1	500
For blank books, binding, stationery, and printing	March 3, 1849	Pamphlet...	52	1	600
For miscellaneous items, including \$20 for one year's subscription for two daily Washington newspapers, the same being necessary and proper to carry on the business of the Engineer department	March 3, 1849	Pamphlet...	52	1	400
RECAPITULATION.					6,650
Amount of estimate of salaries of clerks and messenger					5,650
Amount of estimate for contingent expenses					1,000
Total amount of estimate					6,650

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, Washington, October 26, 1849.

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

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

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

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 26, 1849.

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

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

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

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
October 27, 1849.

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

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

Object of expenditure.	Amount required.	Reference to act making last appropriations.			
		Volume.	Page.	Section.	Date.
<i>Surveys.</i>					
For surveys for the defence of the frontier, inland and Atlantic.....	\$15,000	10	706	1	Mar. 3, 1845.
For military and geographical surveys west of the Mississippi.....	20,000	10	706	1	Mar. 3, 1845.
For continuing the surveys of the northern and north western lakes.....	25,000	10	706	1	Mar. 3, 1845.
For a survey of the harbor of Mobile in reference to its improvement.....	5,000				
Total.....	65,000				
<i>Rivers and harbors.</i>					
For continuing the Delaware breakwater.....	50,000	9	840	1	July 7, 1838.
For the improvement of Savannah harbor and the removal of the wrecks.....	30,000	9	842	1	July 7, 1838.
For the repair of the sea-wall at the harbor of Buffalo, New York.....	14,000	10	552	1	June 11, 1844.
For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Cattaraugus creek, New York.....	15,000	9	840	1	July 7, 1838.
For the continuation of the works at Dunkirk, New York.....	15,000	10	552	1	June 11, 1844.
For the continuation of the works at the harbor of Erie, on Lake Erie.....	30,000	10	552	1	June 11, 1844.
For the continuation of the works at Conneaut harbor, in the State of Ohio.....	15,000	10	552	1	June 11, 1844.
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Ashtabula, Ohio.....	15,000	10	552	1	June 11, 1844.
For the further improvement of Grand river harbor, (Fairport,) in the State of Ohio.....	15,000	10	552	1	June 11, 1844.
For the continuation of the works at the harbor of Cleveland, Ohio.....	20,000	10	553	1	June 11, 1844.
For continuing the removal of obstructions at Black river, Ohio.....	10,000	9	839	1	July 7, 1838.
For continuing the improvement of the navigation at the mouth of Vermillion river, Ohio.....	10,000	9	839	1	July 7, 1838.
For continuing the works at Huron harbor, on Lake Erie.....	6,000	10	552	1	June 11, 1844.

For continuing the preservation of the harbor at Sandusky City, O., and improvement of the same.	12,000	10	553	1	June 11, 1844.
For the further improvement of river Raisin harbor, Michigan.....	14,000	10	553	1	June 11, 1844.
For a steam-dredge, equipment, and discharging scows, for Lake Erie.....	20,000				
For the continuation of the breakwater structure at Plattsburg, on Lake Champlain.....	15,000	10	552	1	June 11, 1844.
For the continuation of the breakwater structure at Burlington, Lake Champlain, Vermont....	15,000	10	552	1	June 11, 1844.
For the repairs and working of the steam-dredge on Lake Champlain.....	9,000				
For the continuation of the works at Port Ontario, Lake Ontario, N. Y.....	15,000	10	552	1	June 11, 1844.
For the continuation of the works at the harbor of Oswego, Lake Ontario, N. Y.....	40,000	10	552	1	June 11, 1844.
For continuing the improvement at Big Sodus bay, Lake Ontario, N. Y.....	10,000	10	552	1	June 11, 1844.
For the continuation of the work at Oak Orchard creek, Lake Ontario, N. Y.....	10,500	10	552	1	June 11, 1844.
For the further removal of obstructions at the mouth of Genesee river, in the State of N. Y....	20,000	10	552	1	June 11, 1844.
For a steam-dredge, equipment, and discharging scows, for Lake Ontario.....	20,000				
For the further improvement of the harbor of St. Joseph, Michigan.....	20,000	10	553	1	June 11, 1844.
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Michigan City, Indiana.....	30,000	10	553	1	June 11, 1844.
For continuing the improvement of the harbor of the town of Southport, Wisconsin.....	15,000	10	707	1	Mar. 3, 1845.
For continuing the works at the harbor of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.....	20,000	10	553	1	June 11, 1844.
For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Chicago, Illinois.....	15,000	10	553	1	June 11, 1844.
For continuing the construction of a harbor commenced by the citizens of the town of Racine, at the mouth of Root river, Wisconsin.....	15,000	10	561	1	June 15, 1844.
For a steam-dredge, equipment, and discharging scows for Lake Michigan.....	20,000				
For the improvement of the Ohio river, below the falls at Louisville, and of the Mississippi and tributaries, and the Missouri and Arkansas rivers.....	200,000	10	552	1	June 11, 1844.
For the improvement of the Ohio river between Pittsburg and the falls of Louisville.....	60,000	10	552	1	June 11, 1844.
For removing the raft of Red river, and improvement of the river.....	50,000	10	127	1	Mar. 3, 1841.
For the removal of obstructions to the navigation of the harbor of St. Louis.....	50,000	10	552	1	June 11, 1844.
For continuing the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson river near Albany, in the State of New York.....	50,000	9	840	1	July 7, 1838.
For connecting the waters of Indian river and Mosquito Lagoon, at the Haulover, Florida.....	5,000	10	564	1	June 15, 1844.
For the improvement of the harbor of Dubuque, Iowa.....	20,000	10	750	1	Mar. 3, 1845.
For the repair and preservation of harbor works on the Atlantic coast.....	20,000				
Total.....	1,035,500				

Light-houses.

For completing the light-house on Waughshance, Lake Michigan.....	20,580	Pam.	156	1	Aug. 12, 1848.
For completing the light-house on Minot's rock, Boston harbor.....	4,000	"	64	1	Mar. 3, 1849.
For completing the light-house on Brandywine shoal, Delaware bay.....	3,000	"	64	1	Mar. 3, 1849.
For completing the light-house on Carysfort reef, coast of Florida.....	36,000	"	64	1	Mar. 3, 1849.
Total.....	63,580				

Estimate—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

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

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
October 27, 1849.

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

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

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

EXPLANATIONS AND DETAILS OF THE FOREGOING ESTIMATES.

1.—*Armament of fortifications.*

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

2.—*Ordnance, ordnance stores and supplies.*

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

3.—*Ordnance service.*

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

4.—*National armories.*

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

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS AT THE NATIONAL ARMORIES.

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

5.—HARPER'S FERRY ARMORY.

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

Remarks.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

11. By the act of 3d March, 1849, (Pamphlet Laws, p. 105,) all moneys received for rent of the public buildings have to be paid directly into the treasury from the 1st of July, 1849. Consequently, for the necessary repairs, &c., to be made during the present and next fiscal years, no funds will be available. This item is only for a reappropriation of the rents turned into the treasury, instead of being credited, as heretofore, to the appropriation for repairs of the armory.

6.—SPRINGFIELD ARMORY.

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

Remarks.

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

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

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

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

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

7.—ARSENALS.

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

Allegheny arsenal.

1. For a new forging shop, of brick, with iron roof, for twenty forges	\$5,000
2. For completing the new magazine	300
3. For relaying the main pipes from the reservoir for supplying water	1,700
4. For repairs and preservation of public buildings, and improvement and repairs of machinery	1,800
	<u>\$8,800</u>

Remarks.

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

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

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

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

Appalachicola arsenal.

For repairs and preservation of public buildings, fences, culverts, &c.	\$500
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Remark.

To keep the post in good order.

Baton Rouge arsenal.

1. For the construction of an artillery storehouse	\$12,500	
2. For a new floor to the old magazine	500	
	<hr/>	13,000

Remarks.

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

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

Champlain arsenal.

1. To construct barracks for enlisted men	-	\$2,000	
2. For repairs and preservation of public buildings and fences	- - - - -	500	
			<u>\$2,500</u>

Remarks.

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

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

Charleston arsenal.

For taking down the old "arsenal" building, and cleaning and preserving the bricks and other useful materials	- - - - -	\$1,200	
			<u>\$1,200</u>

Remarks.

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

Fort Monroe arsenal.

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

Remarks.

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

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

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

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

Frankford arsenal.

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

Remarks.

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

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

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

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

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

Kennebeck arsenal.

For repairing and painting public buildings, culverts, water-pipes, drains, and roads	\$1,350
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Remarks.

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

Little Rock arsenal.

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

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

Mount Vernon arsenal.

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

Remarks.

1. For the preservation and storage of sea coast gun-carriages.
2. Required for the health and comfort of the enlisted men. The flooring wants renewing; the wood-work requires painting; some additional barrack and mess-room is wanted; and privies for both barracks and hospital should be built—there being none for the latter building, and that for the former requiring to be rebuilt.
3. The lathe is required for the armorer's shop for cleaning arms, and the horse-power to drive the lathes in the different shops.
4. To supply water for the stable, where there is none at present.
5. Required to put the public buildings in good order, and for their preservation. It includes repairs and painting of arsenal storehouse, quarters, office, commissary's store, guard-house, laboratories, warehouse, and smith's shop.
6. To keep them in good order.

New York arsenal.

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

To keep the post in good order.

North Carolina arsenal.

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

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

Pikesville arsenal.

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

Remarks.

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

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

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

Rome arsenal.

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

To keep the post in good order.

St. Louis arsenal.

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

Remarks.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Washington arsenal.

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

Remarks.

1. The fire-engine and tools, &c., in current use, are now kept in

rooms partitioned off from the paint shop, and the space so occupied is required for the use of the painters in painting artillery carriages. It is, therefore, proposed to put up a separate permanent building for the objects stated.

2. To keep the post in good order.

Watertown arsenal.

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

Remarks.

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

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

3. A proper place for the storage of coal or other fuel is wanted at this post. It has heretofore been stored in the cellar of the north arsenal, which building contains a large quantity of valuable property, including 260 tons of saltpetre, exposed to destruction by making the cellar a fuel depot.

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

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

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

Watervleit arsenal.

For building a hospital for this post - - - - - \$5,000

Remarks.

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

Contingencies - - - - - \$10,000

Remarks.

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

Total for arsenals - - - - - \$117,586

8.—PURCHASE OF LAND AT SPRINGFIELD ARMORY.

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

G. TALCOTT,

Brevet Brig. Gen., Col. of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,

Washington, October 17, 1849.

No. 11.

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

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Third Auditor's Office, October 24, 1849.

JNO. S. GALLAHER, *Auditor.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
October 29, 1849.

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

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. BALLARD PRESTON.

Hon. Wm. M. MEREDITH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SCHEDULE.

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

No. 1.

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

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

Contingent expenses.

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

NOTE.—The difference in the two estimates arises from a demand for an increase in the rent of the 10 rooms rented by the department in "Winder's building." \$150 per annum per room is now paid; \$175 is asked for.

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

Object.	Amount.
For pay of commission and warrant officers of the navy, &c.....	\$500,000 00

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

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

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

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

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

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

No. 2.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Const'n, Equipment, and Repairs,
 September 22, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to lay before you an estimate of the amount of moneys required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, for the maintenance of a force equal to that now in commission and preparing for service; also, a statement of the cost and estimated value of stores on hand at the several navy-yards, July 1, 1848, and all articles received and expended from June 30, 1848, until June 30, 1849; also, those remaining on hand at that period; accompanied by a statement of the number of days' labor, and cost, from July 1, 1848, to July 1, 1849, at the respective yards, for building, repairing, and equipping vessels, receiving and securing stores, materials, &c.

The state and condition of the vessels composing the navy of the United States will be furnished on the 1st day of November next, with the annual report from this bureau.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
 CHAS. WM. SKINNER.

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

A.

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

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

CHAS. WM. SKINNER.

B.

Estimate for the pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers, and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy, required for vessels proposed to be kept in commission, including receiving vessels, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.

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

CHAS. W. SKINNER.

C.

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

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

CHAS. W. SKINNER.

D.

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

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

CHAS. WM. SKINNER.

F.

Statement of the cost or estimated value of stores on hand at the several navy-yards, July 1, 1848, and of the articles received and expended from June 30, 1848, to June 30, 1849; also, of those remaining on hand July 1, 1849, under the direction of this bureau.

Yards.	On hand July 1, 1848.	Received.	Expended.	On hand July 1, 1849.
Portsmouth.....	\$575,647 76½	\$111,026 96	\$37,554 45	\$649,120 27½
Boston.....	1,742,332 71	489,593 39	510,999 42	1,720,926 68
New York.....	1,385,215 84	270,774 46	279,289 20	1,376,701 10
Philadelphia.....	423,622 02	86,875 40	96,422 46	414,074 96
Washington.....	497,882 82	169,453 42	214,686 38	452,649 86
Norfolk.....	1,642,062 11	544,954 91	485,153 71	1,701,863 31
Pensacola.....	210,917 55	46,591 19	31,862 12	225,646 62
Total.....	6,477,680 81½	1,719,269 73	1,655,967 74	6,540,982 80½

CHAS. WM. SKINNER.

G.

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

Navy-yards.	No. of days' labor.	Cost of labor.	Av. per diem.
Kittery.....	20,759 00	\$31,726 56	\$1,528 00
Charlestown.....	94,584 50	160,706 02	1,699 00
Brooklyn.....	116,850 25	171,306 51	1,466 00
Philadelphia.....	31,874 50	48,825 03	1,532 00
Washington.....	72,416 00	96,380 47	1,303 00
Gosport.....	210,382 50	298,937 91	1,421 00
Pensacola.....	8,182 75	13,734 58	1,676 00
Aggregate.....	555,049 50	819,617 08	1,477 00

CHAS. WM. SKINNER.

CIVIL LIST.

For salaries.....	\$19,600 00
For contingents.....	1,000 00
	<u>20,000 00</u>

NAVY.

For pay of the navy	\$1,975,000 00
For repairs of vessels	1,750,000 00
For contingents	225,000 00
	<hr/>
	3,950,000 00
	<hr/>

No. 3.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY,
 October 1, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, conformably to your direction of the 6th August last, the estimates for the ordnance and hydrographical service for the ensuing fiscal year, which commences on the 1st of July, 1850.

The estimates for ordnance have been prepared with care, and under a belief that they will be sufficient for all the demands which may be made in consequence of them, for the period they are intended to embrace. They are also less in amount than those for the last year, as the requisite expenditures for cannon, carriages, and various necessaries of the ordnance, are steadily diminishing by the supply which is annually afforded.

The estimates for the observatory have likewise been made out with particular attention to the wants of that important branch of service. They are less in amount than those for the last year, but provide for all the usual demands, as hitherto.

In concluding this brief statement, I must take the liberty of again expressing my satisfaction at the results of the labors of the officers of ordnance and of the observatory, in their regular course of experiment, observation, and calculation. Those of the first have been more fully exhibited by the experiments in gunnery at the navy-yard, and by the compilation of a system (nearly complete) of regulations for the uniform preparation, arrangement, and instruction in all matters relating to gunnery and its practice afloat. Those of the latter have been made manifest by repeated calls for information, its frequent communication, and the urgent desire to obtain charts and sailing directions, the last of which are original, and eminently advantageous.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 L. WARRINGTON, *Chief of Bureau.*

HON. WILLIAM BALLARD PRESTON,
Secretary of the Navy.

Schedule of papers containing the estimates of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography for the year ending June 30, 1851.

- A. Estimate of the expenses of the bureau.
- B. Estimate of the pay of officers on ordnance duty.
- C. Estimate of ordnance and ordnance stores, &c., for the general service of the navy.

- D. Statement of the cost or estimated value of the ordnance and ordnance stores on hand at the different navy-yards July 1, 1848; and the receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1849.
- E. Statement of the labor performed at the different navy-yards during the year ending June 30, 1849, and the cost thereof.
- F. Estimate of the amount required for the support of the National Observatory and Hydrographical office, for the year ending June 30, 1851.

A.

Estimate of the amount required for the expenses of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography for the year ending June 30, 1851, as authorized by the acts of Congress, approved August 31, 1842, and March 3, 1847.

For salary of chief of bureau.....	\$3,500 00
For salary of 1st clerk.....	1,200 00
For salary of 2d clerk.....	1,000 00
For salary of 3d clerk.....	1,000 00
For salary of 4th clerk.....	1,000 00
For salary of draughtsman.....	1,000 00
For salary of messenger.....	700 00
	9,400 00
Amount appropriated for year ending June 30, 1850.....	9,400 00
<i>Contingent expenses.</i>	
For blank books, stationery, miscellaneous items, and labor.....	520 00
Amount appropriated for year ending June 30, 1850.....	520 00

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY, October 1, 1849.

L. WARRINGTON, *Chief of Bureau.*

B.

Estimate of pay required for officers on ordnance duty for the year ending June 30, 1851.

1 captain, as inspector.....	\$3,500 00
2 commanders, as assistants, at \$2,100 each.....	4,200 00
6 lieutenants, as assistants, at \$1,500 each.....	9,000 00
	16,700 00
Amount estimated and appropriated for year ending June 30, 1850....	24,800 00

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY, October 1, 1849.

L. WARRINGTON, *Chief of Bureau.*

C.

Estimate of ordnance and ordnance stores, &c., required for the general service of the navy for the year ending 30th June, 1851.

	Amount.
For 90 32-pounder cannon, of 57 cwt. each, at 6½ cents per pound.....	\$37,400 00
For 50 8-inch cannon, of 55 cwt. each, at 6½ cents per pound.....	20,000 00
For 300 gun carriages, for the various sized guns, at \$150 each.....	45,000 00
For boat guns and field pieces.....	4,300 00
For copper and labor for powder tanks.....	23,200 00
For labor at the different navy-yards in the preparation of the various articles of ordnance for service; for swords, machinery, primers, caps, locks, and other requisites for ordnance.....	37,500 00
For contingent expenses, viz: drawings and models, postage, inspecting instruments, &c., hire of agents, and rent of storehouses on the northern lakes; for advertising, for transportation of ordnance and ordnance stores; for powder, ball, and targets for experimental gunnery practice at the Washington navy-yard, and for all incidental ordnance expenses.....	29,500 00
	196,900 00
Amount estimated and appropriated for year ending June 30, 1850.....	257,000 00
Ordnance, &c.....	\$167,400 00
Contingent.....	29,500 00
	196,900 00

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY,
October 1, 1849.

L. WARRINGTON, Chief of Bureau.

D.

Statement of cost or estimated value of stores on hand at the several navy-yards, July 1, 1848, of articles received and expended from June 30, 1848, to June 30, 1849, and of those remaining on hand July 1, 1849, which are under the direction of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.

Navy-yards.	On hand July 1, 1848.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	On hand July 1, 1849.
Portsmouth.....	\$87,346 67	\$161 57	\$220 57	\$87,286 67
Charlestown.....	433,325 84	159,447 08	95,617 23	497,155 69
Brooklyn.....	808,172 47	210,618 63	127,764 76	891,026 34
Philadelphia.....	79,331 60	58,087 49	55,769 81	81,629 28
Washington.....	144,545 91	90,003 01	81,292 64	153,256 28
Gosport.....	560,155 09	290,872 44	192,207 65	658,819 89
Pensacola.....	100,926 93½	3,466 26	2,650 15½	101,743 04
Memphis.....		102 70	6 43	96 27
On the lakes.....	38,746 48			38,746 48
Total.....	2,252,550 99½	819,759 18	555,549 24½	2,509,759 93

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY, October 1, 1849.

L. WARRINGTON, Chief of Bureau.

E.

Statement of the number of days' labor, and cost thereof, from July 1, 1848, to June 30, 1849, at the respective navy-yards, chargeable to the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.

Navy-yards.	No. of days' labor.	Cost of labor.	Average per day.
Portsmouth.....	38	\$60 49	\$1 59 $\frac{1}{2}$
Charlestown.....	9,065	13,424 09	1 48
Brooklyn.....	11,479	15,820 23	1 37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Philadelphia.....	483	589 27	1 22
Washington.....	24,062 $\frac{1}{2}$	33,029 18	1 37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gosport.....	18,522 $\frac{1}{2}$	25,771 82	1 39
Pensacola.....	1,297	1,421 17	1 09 $\frac{3}{4}$
Memphis.....	65	75 16	1 15 $\frac{3}{4}$
Total.....	65,012	90,191 41	1 36 $\frac{1}{2}$

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY, October 1, 1849.

L. WARRINGTON, Chief of Bureau.

F.

Estimate of the amount required for the support of the Hydrographical office and National Observatory for the year ending June 30, 1851.

	Amount.
For the purchase and repair of instruments.....	\$10,500 00
For the purchase of books, maps, and charts.....	8,250 00
For backing and binding the same, and for printing and publishing hydrographical surveys and astronomical observations.....	9,200 00
For models, drawings, and copying.....	1,000 00
For postage, stationery, freight, and transportation.....	1,500 00
For pay of lithographer, and for working lithographic press, including chemicals..	1,300 00
For planting trees, sodding, and keeping grounds and buildings in order.....	1,000 00
For pay of porter, at \$25 per month.....	300 00
For pay of gardener, at \$30 per month.....	360 00
For pay of watchman, at \$60 per month.....	720 00
For pay of instrument maker, at \$2 per day.....	730 00
For fuel and lights.....	1,500 00
For copying abstracts from old sea journals for the wind and current charts, and for continuing the engraving and publication of the same, including cost of copper, stones, chemicals, paper, &c.....	15,000 00
For an outstanding claim of Coburn & Dove for work done at the Observatory in 1844 and 1845.....	1,001 15
	<hr/> 52,361 15
Amount estimated for year ending June 30, 1850.....	64,260 00
Amount appropriated for year ending June 30, 1850, including \$10,000 for Dr. Lock's magnetic clock.....	68,260 00

Estimate, &c.—Continued.

	Amount.
<i>Officers employed at Observatory.</i>	
1 lieutenant, as superintendent, at \$3,000.....	\$3,000 00
8 lieutenants, at \$1,500	12,000 00
7 professors of mathematics, at \$1,500	10,500 00
8 passed midshipmen, at \$750	6,000 00
	31,500 00
Amount estimated and appropriated for year ending June 30, 1850.....	31,500 00

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY, October 1, 1849.

L. WARRINGTON,
Chief of Bureau.

CIVIL LIST.

For salaries.....	\$9,400 00
For contingent	520 00
	9,920 00

NAVY.

For pay of the navy.....	\$48,200 00
For ordnance, ordnance stores, &c.....	196,900 00
For hydrographical office, &c.....	52,361 15
	297,461 15

YARDS AND DOCKS.

No. 4.

Schedule of the papers which accompany the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, to the Secretary of the Navy, for the year ending June 30, 1851.

- Y. & D.—A. General estimate for yards and docks.
 Y. & D.—No. 1. Estimate for the support of the bureau.
 Y. & D.—No. 2. Recruiting stations.
 Y. & D.—No. 3. Officers and others at yards and stations, in detail.
 Y. & D.—No. 4. Improvements and repairs at yards and stations.
 Y. & D.—No. 5. Statement showing the sums which make the 1st and 2d items in paper A.
 Y. & D.—No. 6. Improvements and repairs of hospitals and magazines.
 Y. & D.—No. 7. Estimate of the sums required for the stone and floating docks.
 Y. & D.—No. 8. List of the contracts made and received during the year ending September 30, 1849, under the act of April 21, 1808.
 Y. & D.—No. 9. Abstract of offers received for the supply of articles coming under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, required by the act of March 3, 1843.

JOS. SMITH.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, *October 17, 1849.*

Y. & D.—No. 1.

Estimate of the sums required for the support of the Bureau of Yards and Docks for the year ending June 30, 1851, under the acts of August 3, 1842, and August 12, 1848.

For Commodore Joseph Smith.....	\$3,500
“ William G. Ridgely, chief clerk	1,400
“ Stephen Gough, clerk	1,000
“ William P. Moran, clerk	1,000
“ James M. Young, clerk	800
“ W. P. S. Sanger, civil engineer	2,000
“ Geo. F. de la Roche, draughtsman	1,000
“ Charles Hunt, messenger	700
“ Contingent expenses.....	1,000
	12,400

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, *October 17, 1849.*

NOTE.—The excess of estimate for contingent for the bureau is for books and binding, plans of buildings and machinery, furniture for office, &c.

Y. & D.—No. 2.

Estimate of the pay of officers attached to the recruiting stations for the year ending June 30, 1851, if no alteration is made in the number of stations.

Rank.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	Norfolk.	New Orleans.	Total.	Aggregate amount.
Commanders.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	\$12,600 00
Lieutenants.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	9,000 00
Surgeons.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	10,500 00
Passed midshipmen.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	4,500 00
Total.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	24	36,600 00

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, October 17, 1849.

Y. & D.—No. 3.

Estimate of the pay of officers and others at navy-yards and stations for the year ending June 30, 1851.

No.	PORTSMOUTH, N. H.	Pay.	Aggregate.
<i>Naval.</i>			
1	Captain.....	\$3,500 00	
1	Commander.....	2,100 00	
1	Lieutenant.....	1,500 00	
1	Master.....	1,000 00	
2	Passed midshipmen, at \$750 each.....	1,500 00	
1	Surgeon.....	1,800 00	
1	Boatswain.....	700 00	
1	Gunner.....	700 00	
1	Carpenter.....	700 00	
1	Purser.....	2,000 00	
1	Steward, assistant to purser.....	400 00	
1	Steward (surgeon's).....	288 00	
			\$16,188 00
<i>Ordinary.</i>			
1	Passed midshipman.....	750 00	
1	Carpenter's mate.....	228 00	
6	Seamen, at \$144 each.....	864 00	
12	Ordinary seamen, at \$120 each.....	1,440 00	
			3,282 00
<i>Civil.</i>			
1	Storekeeper.....	1,400 00	
1	Naval constructor.....	2,300 00	
1	Foreman and inspector of timber.....	700 00	
1	Clerk of the yard.....	900 00	
1	Clerk to the commandant.....	900 00	
1	Clerk to the storekeeper.....	750 00	
1	Clerk to the naval constructor.....	400 00	
1	Porter.....	300 00	
			7,650 00
	Total.....		27,120 00

Y. & D.—No. 3—Continued.

No.	BOSTON.	Pay.	Aggregate.
<i>Naval.</i>			
1	Captain.....	\$3,500 00	
1	Commander.....	2,100 00	
2	Lieutenants, at \$1,500 each.....	3,000 00	
1	Master.....	1,000 00	
1	Surgeon.....	1,800 00	
1	Chaplain.....	1,200 00	
2	Passed midshipmen, at \$750 each.....	1,500 00	
1	Boatswain.....	800 00	
1	Gunner.....	800 0	
1	Carpenter.....	800 00	
1	Sailmaker.....	800 00	
1	Purser.....	2,500 00	
1	Clerk to purser.....	500 00	
1	Steward, assistant to purser.....	360 00	
1	Steward (surgeon's).....	360 00	
			\$21,020 00
<i>Hospital.</i>			
1	Surgeon.....	1,750 00	
1	Assistant surgeon.....	950 00	
1	Steward.....	360 00	
1	Matron.....	180 00	
2	Nurses, at \$144 each.....	288 00	
1	Cook.....	180 00	
2	Washers, at \$120 each.....	240 00	
3	Watchmen, at \$240 each.....	720 00	
			4,668 00
<i>Civil.</i>			
1	Storekeeper.....	1,700 00	
1	Naval constructor.....	2,300 00	
1	Measurer and inspector of timber.....	1,050 00	
1	Clerk of the yard.....	900 00	
1	Clerk to the commandant.....	900 00	
1	Clerk (2d) to the commandant.....	750 00	
1	Clerk to the storekeeper.....	1,050 00	
1	Clerk (2d) to the storekeeper.....	600 00	
1	Clerk (3d) to the storekeeper.....	500 00	
1	Clerk to the naval constructor.....	650 00	
1	Porter.....	300 00	
			10,700 00
Total.....			36,388 00

NOTE.—The surgeon of the yard is to be required to attend to the marines also.

No.	NEW YORK.	Pay.	Aggregate.
<i>Naval.</i>			
1	Captain.....	\$3,500 00	
1	Commander.....	2,100 00	
2	Lieutenants, at \$1,500 each.....	3,000 00	
1	Master.....	1,000 00	
1	Surgeon.....	1,800 00	
1	Chaplain.....	1,200 00	

Y. & D.—No. 3—Continued.

No.	NEW YORK—Continued.	Pay.	Aggregate.
2	Passed midshipmen, at \$750 each.....	\$1,500 00	
1	Boatswain.....	800 00	
1	Gunner.....	800 00	
1	Carpenter.....	800 00	
1	Sailmaker.....	800 00	
1	Purser.....	2,500 00	
1	Clerk to purser.....	500 00	
1	Steward, assistant to purser.....	360 00	
1	Steward (surgeon's).....	360 00	
	<i>Hospital.</i>		\$21,020 00
1	Surgeon.....	1,750 00	
1	Assistant surgeon.....	950 00	
1	Apothecary.....	420 00	
1	Hospital steward.....	360 00	
1	Matron.....	180 00	
4	Nurses, at \$120 each.....	480 00	
2	Cooks, at \$144 each.....	288 00	
2	Washers, at \$120 each.....	240 00	
1	Porter.....	144 00	
1	Gatekeeper.....	360 00	
	<i>Civil.</i>		5,172 00
1	Storekeeper.....	1,700 00	
1	Naval constructor.....	2,300 00	
1	Inspector and measurer of timber.....	1,050 00	
1	Clerk of the yard.....	900 00	
1	Clerk to the commandant.....	900 00	
1	Clerk (2d) to the commandant.....	750 00	
1	Clerk to the storkeeper.....	1,050 00	
1	Clerk (2d) to the storekeeper.....	600 00	
1	Clerk (3d) to the storekeeper.....	500 00	
1	Clerk to the naval constructor.....	650 00	
1	Porter.....	300 00	
			10,700 00
	Total.....		36,892 00

NOTE.—The surgeon of the yard is to be required to attend to the marines also.

No.	PHILADELPHIA.	Pay.	Aggregate.
	<i>Naval.</i>		
1	Captain.....	\$3,500 00	
1	Commander.....	2,100 00	
1	Lieutenant.....	1,500 00	
1	Master.....	1,000 00	
1	Surgeon.....	1,800 00	
1	Passed midshipman.....	750 00	
1	Chaplain.....	1,200 00	
1	Boatswain.....	700 00	
1	Gunner.....	700 00	
1	Carpenter.....	700 00	
1	Sailmaker.....	700 00	

Y. & D.—No. 3—Continued.

No.	PHILADELPHIA—Continued.	Pay.	Aggregate.	
1	Purser.....	\$2,000 00	\$17,338 00	
1	Steward, assistant to purser.....	400 00		
1	Steward (surgeon's).....	288 00		
<i>Naval asylum and hospital.</i>				
1	Captain.....	3,500 00	10,470 00	
1	Commander.....	2,100 00		
1	Lieutenant.....	1,500 00		
1	Secretary.....	900 00		
1	Surgeon.....	1,750 00		
1	Steward (surgeon's).....	360 00		
1	Steward (purser's).....	360 00		
<i>Civil.</i>				
1	Storekeeper.....	1,250 00	7,800 00	
1	Naval constructor.....	2,300 00		
1	Inspector and measurer of timber.....	900 00		
1	Clerk of the yard.....	900 00		
1	Clerk to the commandant.....	900 00		
1	Clerk to the storekeeper.....	750 00		
1	Clerk to the naval constructor.....	500 00		
1	Porter.....	300 00		
Total.....				35,608 00

NOTE.—The surgeon of the yard is to attend to the marines and the receiving vessel.

No.	WASHINGTON.	Pay.	Aggregate.
<i>Naval.</i>			
1	Captain.....	\$3,500 00	\$17,460 00
1	Commander.....	2,100 00	
1	Lieutenant.....	1,500 00	
1	Master.....	1,000 00	
1	Surgeon.....	1,800 00	
2	Passed midshipmen, at \$750 each.....	1,500 00	
1	Chaplain.....	1,200 00	
1	Boatswain.....	700 00	
1	Gunner.....	700 00	
1	Carpenter.....	700 00	
1	Purser.....	2,000 00	
1	Steward, assistant to purser.....	400 00	
1	Steward (surgeon's).....	360 00	
<i>Ordinary.</i>			
1	Passed midshipman.....	750 00	2,694 00
1	Boatswain's mate.....	228 00	
1	Steward.....	288 00	
1	Carpenter's mate.....	228 00	
10	Ordinary seamen, at \$120 each.....	1,200 00	

Y. & D.—No. 3—Continued.

No.	WASHINGTON—Continued.	Pay.	Aggregate.
<i>Civil.</i>			
1	Storekeeper.....	\$1,700 00	
1	Inspector and measurer of timber.....	900 00	
1	Clerk of the yard.....	900 00	
1	Clerk to the commandant.....	900 00	
1	Clerk (2d) to the commandant.....	750 00	
1	Clerk to the storekeeper.....	750 00	
1	Clerk (2d) to the storekeeper.....	600 00	
1	Steam engineer and machinist.....	1,800 00	
1	Master tank and camboose maker.....	1,250 00	
1	Master chain-cable and anchor maker.....	1,250 00	
1	Pyrotechnist.....	1,500 00	
1	Keeper of the magazine.....	480 00	
1	Porter.....	300 00	
Total.....			\$13,080 00
			33,234 00

NOTE.—The surgeon of the yard is to be required to attend to the marines also.

No.	NORFOLK.	Pay.	Aggregate.
<i>Naval.</i>			
1	Captain.....	\$3,500 00	
1	Commander.....	2,100 00	
2	Lieutenants, at \$1,500 each.....	3,000 00	
2	Master's, at \$1,000 each.....	2,000 00	
1	Surgeon.....	1,800 00	
1	Chaplain.....	1,200 00	
2	Passed midshipmen, at \$750 each.....	1,500 00	
1	Boatswain.....	800 00	
1	Gunner.....	800 00	
1	Carpenter.....	800 00	
1	Sailmaker.....	800 00	
1	Purser.....	2,500 00	
1	Clerk to purser.....	500 00	
1	Steward, assistant to purser.....	360 00	
1	Steward (surgeon's).....	360 00	
			\$22,020 00
<i>Hospital.</i>			
1	Surgeon.....	2,250 00	
1	Assistant surgeon.....	950 00	
1	Steward.....	360 00	
1	Matron.....	180 00	
3	Nurses, at \$120 each.....	360 00	
2	Cooks, at \$144 each.....	288 00	
2	Washers, at \$120 each.....	240 00	
4	Boatmen, at \$120 each.....	480 00	
1	Boy.....	96 00	
			5,204 00

Y. & D.—No. 3—Continued.

No.	NORFOLK—Continued.	Pay.	Aggregate.
<i>Civil.</i>			
1	Storekeeper.....	\$1,700 00	
1	Naval constructor.....	2,300 00	
1	Inspector and measurer of timber.....	1,050 00	
1	Clerk of the yard.....	900 00	
1	Clerk to the commandant.....	900 00	
1	Clerk (2d) to the commandant.....	750 00	
1	Clerk to the storekeeper.....	1,050 00	
1	Clerk (2d) to the storekeeper.....	600 00	
1	Clerk (3d) to the storekeeper.....	500 00	
1	Clerk to the naval constructor.....	650 00	
1	Keeper of the magazine.....	480 00	
1	Porter.....	300 00	
Total.....			\$11,180 00
			38,404 00

NOTE.—The surgeon of the yard is required to attend to the marines also.

No.	PENSACOLA.	Pay.	Aggregate.
<i>Naval.</i>			
1	Captain.....	\$3,500 00	
1	Commander.....	2,100 00	
2	Lieutenants, at \$1,500 each.....	3,000 00	
1	Master.....	1,000 00	
1	Surgeon.....	1,800 00	
1	Chaplain.....	1,200 00	
2	Passed midshipmen, at \$750 each.....	1,500 00	
1	Boatswain.....	800 00	
1	Gunner.....	800 00	
1	Carpenter.....	800 00	
1	Sailmaker.....	800 00	
1	Purser.....	2,500 00	
1	Steward, assistant to purser.....	360 00	
1	Steward (surgeon's).....	360 00	
			\$20,520 00
<i>Ordinary.</i>			
1	Lieutenant.....	1,500 00	
1	Carpenter's mate.....	228 00	
2	Boatswain's mates, at \$228 each.....	456 00	
10	Seamen, at \$144 each.....	1,440 00	
60	Ordinary seamen, at \$120 each.....	7,200 00	
			10,824 00
<i>Hospital.</i>			
1	Surgeon.....	1,750 00	
1	Assistant surgeon.....	950 00	
1	Steward.....	360 00	
1	Matron.....	250 00	
4	Nurses, at \$120 each.....	480 00	
2	Cooks, at \$144 each.....	288 00	
4	Washers, at \$120 each.....	480 00	
1	Baker.....	420 00	
1	Carter.....	120 00	
1	Messenger.....	144 00	
3	Watchmen, at \$360 each.....	1,080 00	
1	Gardener.....	250 00	
			6,572 00

Y. & D.—No. 3—Continued.

No.	PENSACOLA—Continued.	Pay.	Aggregate.
<i>Civil.</i>			
1	Storekeeper.....	\$1,700 00	
1	Naval constructor.....	2,300 00	
1	Clerk of the yard.....	900 00	
1	Clerk to the commandant.....	900 00	
1	Clerk (2d) to the commandant.....	750 00	
1	Clerk to the storekeeper.....	1,050 00	
1	Clerk (2d) to the storekeeper.....	600 00	
1	Clerk (3d) to the storekeeper.....	500 00	
1	Porter.....	300 00	
			\$9,000 00
	Total.....		46,916 00

Note.—The surgeon of the yard is also to attend to the marines near the yard, and to such persons in the yard as the commander may direct.

No.	MEMPHIS.	Pay.	Aggregate.
<i>Naval.</i>			
1	Captain.....	\$3,500 00	
1	Lieutenant.....	1,500 00	
1	Master.....	1,000 00	
1	Surgeon.....	1,800 00	
1	Purser.....	2,000 00	
1	Passed midshipman.....	750 00	
1	Steward, assistant to purser.....	360 00	
			\$10,910 00
<i>Civil.</i>			
1	Storekeeper.....	1,250 00	
1	Clerk of the yard.....	900 00	
1	Clerk to the commandant.....	900 00	
1	Clerk to the storekeeper.....	500 00	
1	Porter.....	300 00	
			3,850 00
	Total.....		14,760 00

No.	SACKETT'S HARBOR.	Pay.	Aggregate.
1	Commander.....	\$2,100 00	
1	Master.....	1,000 00	
	Total.....		\$3,100 00

RECAPITULATION.

Yards.	Naval.	Ordinary.	Hospital.	Civil.	Aggregate.
Portsmouth, N. H.....	\$16,188 00	\$3,282 00	.....	\$7,650 00	\$27,120 00
Boston.....	21,020 00	.....	\$4,668 00	10,700 00	36,388 00
New York.....	21,020 00	.....	5,172 00	10,700 00	36,892 00
Philadelphia.....	17,338 00	.....	10,470 00	7,800 00	35,608 00
Washington.....	17,460 00	2,694 00	.....	13,080 00	33,234 00
Norfolk.....	22,020 00	.....	5,204 00	11,180 00	38,404 00
Pensacola.....	20,520 00	10,824 00	6,572 00	9,000 00	46,916 00
Memphis.....	10,910 00	.....	.....	3,850 00	14,760 00
Sackett's Harbor.....	3,100 00	.....	.....	.....	3,100 00
Total.....	149,576 00	16,800 00	32,086 00	73,960 00	272,422 00

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, October 17, 1849.

Y. & D.—No. 4.

Estimate of the amounts that will be required towards the construction, extension, and completion of works at the several navy-yards, and for the necessary current repairs at the same, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, as follows, viz :

Portsmouth, N. H.

For brick stables, lime house, coal house, filling in wharf east of bridge, filling in wharf west of timber shed, machinery and tools for smithery, and for repairs of all kinds..... \$31,673 00

Boston.

For storehouse on No. 36, stone skids in timber shed No. 33, stone skids in timber shed No. 38, paving in front and rear of carpenters' and joiners' shops, completing sail-loft and cordage store, mast makers' shed N, Pedrick's patent fliers, drains between timber sheds, and repairs of all kinds..... 108,500 00

New York.

For 1 officer's house, 1 work and machine shop, quay walls, dredging channels, sewer from city drain, house on gun block, removing coffer dam, and dredging in front of dock, and for repairs of all kinds..... 119,500 00

Philadelphia.

For extending wharves Nos. 1, 2, and 4, extending ways in shiphouse G, moving shiphouse F, and extending ways, two culverts, and moving shears, raising roof of smithery, raising roof of timber shed 5, filling up old timber dock, iron railing front of officers' houses, and for repairs of all kinds..... 80,093 00

Washington.

For a building and machinery for a copper rolling establishment, and for repairs of all kinds..... 51,300 00

Y. & D.—No. 4—Continued.

Norfolk.

For storehouse No. 19 and gateway, wall across timber dock, completing engine-house to smithery and machinery, iron pipes to cisterns, magazine at Fort Norfolk, magazine keeper's house, filling in space enclosed by quay-walls, filling low grounds, making streets in yard, digging out timber dock, and for repairs of all kinds..... \$122,500 00

Pensacola.

For completing permanent wharf, dredging, towards timber shed, coal house, extension of wharf and rail tracks near No. 26, lime house, muster house, and office for the clerk of the yard, and for repairs of all kinds..... 197,700 00

Memphis.

For completing the following works, viz: excavation and embankment, ropewalk and boiler house, sawmill, one wing of storehouse, blacksmith shop, joiner's shop, tarring house, offices, commandant's house, machinery for sawmill; and for constructing a hemp house, house for fire-engine, cisterns, pavements, drains and ditches, and for repairs of all kinds..... 134,000 00

Sackett's Harbor.

For fences and repairs of all kinds..... 700 00

RECAPITULATION.

For Portsmouth, N. H.....	31,673 00
Boston.....	108,500 00
New York.....	119,500 00
Philadelphia.....	80,093 00
Washington.....	51,300 00
Norfolk.....	122,500 00
Pensacola.....	197,700 00
Memphis.....	134,000 00
Sackett's Harbor.....	700 00
	<u>845,966 00</u>

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, October 17, 1849.

Y. & D.—No. 5.

Statement showing the several sums which make up the amounts of the first and second items in the general estimate for the Bureau of Yards and Docks for the year ending June 30, 1851—marked Y. & D.—A.

First item.

Recruiting stations.....	\$36,000 00
Naval branch at yards and stations.....	149,576 00
Hospital branch at yards and stations.....	32,086 00
Ordinary branch at yards and stations.....	16,800 00
	<u>235,062 00</u>

Second item in general estimate A.

The civil branch at all the yards and stations..... 73,960 00

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, October 17, 1849.

Y. & D.—No. 6.

For hospitals and magazines.

At Boston.—For repairing, whitewashing fences, walls, painting, glazing, repairs of roads, &c.....	\$1,000 00
At New York.—For paving, grading, completing sewers, wall and fence around burying ground, and current repairs.....	16,000 00
At Pensacola.—For general repairs	1,750 00
Total for hospitals.....	<u>18,750 00</u>

Magazines.

Boston.....	150 00
New York.....	500 00
Washington.....	150 00
	<u>800 00</u>

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, October 17, 1849.

Y. & D.—No. 7.

Estimate of the sums required to complete the stone dry-dock at New York, and for the completion of the floating dry-docks authorized by law to be built at Kittery, Philadelphia, and Pensacola navy-yards.

For the stone dry-dock at New York.....	\$180,000 00
For the floating dry-dock at Kittery	300,000 00
For the floating dry-dock at Philadelphia.....	371,242 00
For the floating dry-dock at Pensacola.....	414,320 00
Total.....	<u>1,265,562 00</u>

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, October 17, 1849.

Y. & D.—A.

General estimate from the Bureau of Yards and Docks for the year ending 30th June, 1851, in addition to the balances remaining unexpended on the 1st July, 1850.

	Estimated for the year ending June 30, 1851.	Estimated for the year ending June 30, 1850.
1. For the pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers, (see Y. & D.—No. 5).....	\$235,062 00	\$263,392 00
2. For the pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishment at the several yards and stations, (see Y. & D.—No. 5).....	73,960 00	73,960 00
3. For improvements and necessary repairs at navy-yards and stations, (see Y. & D.—No. 4).....	845,966 00	846,310 58
4. For hospital buildings and their dependencies, and for magazines, (see Y. & D.—No. 6).....	19,550 00	16,350 00
5. For floating dry-docks and stone dock, New York, (see Y. & D.—No. 7).....	1,265,562 00	1,140,000 00
6. For contingent expenses that may accrue during the year for the following purposes, viz: for the freight and transportation of materials and stores for yards and docks; for printing and stationery; for books, maps, models, and drawings; for the purchase and repair of fire-engines; for machinery of every description; for the repairs of steam-engines and attendance on the same in navy-yards; for the purchase and maintenance of horses and oxen, and driving teams; for carts, timber wheels, and workmen's tools of every description, and repairing the same; for postage of letters on public service; for furniture for government houses; for coals and other fuel; for candles and oils for the use of navy-yards and shore stations; for cleaning and clearing up yards; for flags, awnings, and packing-boxes; for watchmen, and for incidental labor at navy-yards, not applicable to any other appropriation.....	307,145 00	308,000 00
	2,747,245 00	2,648,012 58

JOS. SMITH.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, October 17, 1849.

4th item.—The excess for New York hospital is for completing sewers and wall around burying ground, &c.

5th item.—The excess for floating-docks is to meet payments on the contracts authorized by the law of 3d August, 1848.

CIVIL LIST.

For salaries.....	\$11,400 00
For contingent.....	1,000 00
	12,400 00

NAVY.

For pay of navy.....	235,062 00
For pay of superintendents, &c.....	73,960 00
For improvements, &c., at yards and stations.....	845,966 00
For hospital buildings, &c.....	19,550 00
For dry-docks.....	1,265,562 00
For contingent.....	307,145 00
	2,747,245 00

No. 5.

Estimate of the expenses of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1850, and ending June 30, 1851.

For compensation to the chief clerk of the bureau, per act of August 31, 1842...	\$1,400 00
For compensation to one clerk, per act of August 31, 1842.....	1,200 00
For compensation to one clerk, per act of August 31, 1842.....	800 00
For compensation to one messenger, per act of August 31, 1842.....	700 00
For compensation to one clerk, per act of March 3, 1845.....	1,200 00
For compensation to one clerk, per act of March 3, 1847.....	1,000 00
	\$6,300 00

Contingent.

For printing blank books and stationery.....	450 00
For miscellaneous items.....	200 00
For one laborer, at \$10 per month.....	120 00
	770 00

Appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1850.

For compensation to the chief of the bureau, clerks, and messenger, provided by law.....	9,300 00
For contingent, included in the general estimate for the Navy Department.....	770 00
	10,070 00

Asked to be appropriated for the year ending June 30, 1851.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger of the bureau.....	6,300 00
For contingent.....	770 00
	7,070 00

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, October 4, 1849.

WM. SINCLAIR.

* The salary of the chief of the bureau is provided for by the act of August 12, 1848—therefore not embraced in this estimate. A purser of the navy having been assigned to duty as head of said bureau.

No. 5.—Continued.

Estimate from the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, for that portion of the United States naval service coming under its cognizance, during the year commencing July 1, 1850, and terminating June 30, 1851.

Estimate for provisions for 7,500 men.

One ration per day, for 7,500 men, would be, for the year, 2,737,500 rations, which, at 20 cents each, is equal to.....	\$547,500 00
One ration per day, for 750 commission and warrant officers, "attached to vessels for sea service," for the year, would be 273,750 rations, which, at 20 cents each, is equal to.....	54,750 00
One ration per day, for 750 officers and marines, "attached to vessels for sea service," would be 273,750 rations, which, at 20 cents each, is equal to.....	54,750 00
Additional sum required for an estimated number of 4,000 men who may decline to draw the spirit portion of their ration, as provided by the acts of March 3, 1847, and August 3, 1848.....	29,200 00
Additional sum required to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for provisions, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.....	70,000 00
	<u>756,200 00</u>

Aggregate amount required in this estimate

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, September 22, 1849.

WM. SINCLAIR.

NOTE.—The additional sum of \$70,000, estimated for, for provisions, is to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. This deficiency grew out of the fact that, at the close of the war with Mexico, the number of men to be continued in the service was reduced to 7,500, which, from the very nature of the service at the time, most of the force (10,000 men) then employed being on foreign and distant stations, the reduction could not be made in season to meet the views of Congress in reducing the sum estimated for, \$903,813, to \$677,860, per act of August 3, 1848.

WM. S.

CIVIL LIST.

For salaries.....	\$6,300 00
For contingent.....	770 00
	<u>7,070 00</u>
For provisions (navy).....	756,200 00

No. 6.—A.

Estimate of the amount required for the support of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the year ending June 30, 1851, under act of Congress, approved August 31, 1842.

Salary of chief of bureau.....	\$2,500 00
Increase intended to be provided for by section 1, act of March 3, 1849.....	500 00
	<u>\$3,000 00</u>
Salary of assistant to chief.....	1,400 00
Salary of one clerk.....	1,200 00
Salary of one clerk.....	1,000 00
Salary of messenger.....	700 00
	<u>\$7,300 00</u>

Contingent expenses.

Labor.....	\$120 00	
Blank books and stationery.....	350 00	
Miscellaneous items.....	100 00	
		\$570 00
Total required.....		\$7,870 00

THO. HARRIS,
Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

B.

Estimate from the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the amount required for the support of the medical department of ships afloat, navy yards, naval stations, and coast survey, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.

Ship-of-the-line—1.

1, at \$3,000.....		\$3,000 00
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Razee—1.

1, at \$1,400.....		1,400 00
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Frigates—5.

5, at \$1,200 each.....		6,000 00
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Sloops of war—16.

8, at \$800 each.....	\$6,400 00	
8, at 700 each.....	5,600 00	

Steamers—8.

3, at \$700 each.....	2,100 00	
1, at 600.....	600 00	
2, at 400 each.....	800 00	
2, at 300 each.....	600 00	
		4,100 00

Brigs—4.

4, at \$500 each.....		2,000 00
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Schooners—2.

2, at \$300 each.....		600 00
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Storeships—6.

2, at \$250 each.....	500 00	
4, at 225 each.....	900 00	
		1,400 00

Receiving ships—4.

1, at \$600.....	600 00	
1, at 500.....	500 00	
1, at 400.....	400 00	
1, at 300.....	300 00	
		1,800 00

Navy-yards—8.

Portsmouth, N. H.....	\$100 00	
Boston	350 00	
New York.....	250 00	
Philadelphia, including receiving ship "Union".....	450 00	
Washington	250 00	
Norfolk	200 00	
Pensacola	250 00	
Memphis, Tennessee.....	100 00	
		<hr/>
		\$1,950 00

Naval stations—3.

Marine barracks, Washington	1,000 00	
Naval school.....	250 00	
Observatory, and general relief of officers	400 00	
		<hr/>
		1,650 00

Coast survey.

1 steamer.....	150 00	
2 steamers, at \$125 each.....	250 00	
2 schooners, at \$75 each.....	150 00	
1 steamer.....	50 00	
Temporary relief of sick seamen in vessels having no medical officers	300 00	
		<hr/>
		900 00
		<hr/>

RECAPITULATION.

1 ship-of-the-line	\$3,000 00
1 razee.....	1,400 00
5 frigates.....	6,000 00
16 sloops.....	12,000 00
8 steamers.....	4,100 00
4 brigs.....	2,000 00
2 schooners.....	600 00
6 storeships.....	1,400 00
4 receiving ships.....	1,800 00
8 navy-yards	1,950 00
3 naval stations	1,650 00
Coast survey.....	900 00
	<hr/>
Total required.....	36,800 00
	<hr/>

THO. HARRIS,
Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

For medicines, hospital stores, &c.....	\$36,800 00
	<hr/>

CIVIL LIST.

For salaries.....	\$7,300 00
For contingent.....	570 00
	<hr/>
	7,870 00
	<hr/>

C.

Estimate from the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the number of medical officers required for duty, and the general disposition of the corps, for the year ending June 30, 1851.

SURGEONS.

Sea service.

1 line of battle ship	1
1 razee	1
5 frigates	5
16 sloops	16
8 steamers (two having assistant surgeons only)	6
	<hr/> 29

Home service.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	1
4 receiving ships	4
8 navy-yards	8
5 rendezvous	5
4 hospitals	4
2 naval stations	2
Naval asylum	1
	<hr/> 25

Number required for sea and home service

Number of surgeons in service	69
Number required for duty as above	54

Remaining

PASSED ASSISTANT AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Sea service.

1 line of battle ship	3
1 razee	2
5 frigates	10
16 sloops	16
8 steamers (two having surgeons only)	6
4 brigs	4
2 schooners	2
6 storeships	6
6 surveying vessels	6
	<hr/> 55

Home service.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	1
4 receiving ships (one having surgeon only)	3
1 navy-yard, including receiving ship	1
4 hospitals	6
Naval asylum	1
Marine barracks, headquarters	1
Observatory	1
	<hr/> 14

Number required for sea and home service

Number of passed assistant and assistant surgeons in service	80
Number required for duty as above	69

Remaining

RECAPITULATION.

Complement of entire medical corps	149
Required for service	123
	<hr/> 26

Remaining, of all grades

THO. HARRIS,
Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

Aggregate of estimates for fiscal year 1850-'51.

Heads.	Office of Secretary of the Navy.	Southwest Executive Building.	Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repair.	Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.	Bureau of Navy-Yards and Docks.	Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.	Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.	Totals.
CIVIL.								
Salaries	\$21,950 00	\$1,345 00	\$19,600 00	\$9,400 00	\$11,400 00	\$6,300 00	\$7,300 00	\$77,295 00
Contingent	5,090 00	2,825 00	1,000 00	520 00	1,000 00	770 00	570 00	11,775 00
	27,040 00	4,170 00	20,600 00	9,920 00	12,400 00	7,070 00	7,870 00	89,070 00
NAVY.								
Pay of the navy.....	580,000 00		1,975,000 00	48,200 00	235,062 00			2,758,262 00
Pay of superintendents.....					73,960 00			73,960 00
Provisions.....						756,200 00		756,200 00
Surgeons' necessaries, &c.....							36,800 00	36,800 00
Increase, repairs, &c.....			1,750,000 00					1,750,000 00
Ordnance and ordnance stores.....				196,900 00				196,900 00
Nautical books, &c.....				52,361 15				52,361 15
Contingent.....			225,000 00		307,145 00			532,145 00
Naval school, Annapolis.....	28,200 00							28,200 00
Mail service.....	874,600 00							874,600 00
<i>Navy-yards, improvements, viz:</i>								
Portsmouth.....					31,673 00			
Boston					108,500 00			
New York.....					119,500 00			
Philadelphia.....					80,093 00			
Washington.....					51,300 00			

No. 7.—Aggregate of estimates for fiscal year 1850-'51—Continued.

Heads.	Office of Secretary of the Navy.	Southwest Executive Building.	Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair.	Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.	Bureau of Navy-Yards and Docks.	Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.	Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.	Totals.
NAVAL—Continued.								
Norfolk.....					\$122,500 00			
Pensacola.....					197,700 00			
Memphis.....					134,000 00			
Sackett's Harbor.....					700 00			\$845,966 00
Hospitals—Boston.....					1,000 00			
New York.....					16,000 00			
Pensacola.....					1,750 00			
Magazines—Boston.....					150 00			
New York.....					500 00			
Washington.....					150 00			19,550 00
Dry-dock—New York.....					180,000 00			
Floating-dock—Kittery.....					300,000 00			
Philadelphia.....					371,242 00			
Pensacola.....					414,320 00			1,265,562 00
Nautical Almanac.....	12,850 00							12,850 00
	1,415,650 00		3,950,000 00	297,461 15	2,747,245 00	756,200 00	36,800 00	9,203,356 15

RECAPITULATION.

Civil.....	\$89,070 00
Naval.....	9,203,356 15
Total.....	<u>9,292,426 15</u>

No. 8.

General estimate of the sums required for the support of the office of the Secretary of the Navy, and the several bureaus of the Navy Department, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.

Offices and bureaus.	Salaries.	Contingent.	Submitted.
Office of the Secretary of the Navy.....	\$21,950	\$4,840	\$250
Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair.....	19,600	1,000	
Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.....	9,400	520	
Bureau of Navy-Yards and Docks.....	11,400	650	350
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.....	6,300	770	
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.....	6,800	570	500
	75,450	8,350	1,100

RECAPITULATION.

Salaries	\$75,450
Contingent.....	8,350
Submitted	1,100
	<u>84,900</u>

No. 9.

Estimate of the sums required for the expenses of the Southwest Executive building, for the fiscal year 1850-'51.

	Amount.
Salary of superintendent.....	\$250
Salaries of three watchmen.....	1,095
Labor	325
Fuel and light	1,350
Miscellaneous items.....	1,150
Total estimates for fiscal year 1850-'51.....	<u>4,170</u>
Appropriated for fiscal year 1849-'50	4,170

No. 10.—General estimate of the sums required for the support of the navy for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of July, 1850, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1851.

Heads.	Estimated for 1850-'51.	Estimated for 1849-'50.	Appropriated for 1849-'50.
Pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy.....	\$2, 758, 262 00	\$2, 671, 512 00	\$2, 462, 500 00
Pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and civil establishments of navy-yards and stations.....	73, 960 00	73, 960 00	73, 960 00
Provisions for commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including engineers, also marines attached to vessels for sea service.....	756, 200 00	811, 164 00	686, 200 00
Surgeons' necessaries and appliances for the sick and hurt of the navy, including the marine corps.....	36, 800 00	38, 500 00	38, 500 00
Increase, repair, armament, and equipment of the navy, including wear and tear of vessels in commission, coal for steamers, and purchase of hemp.....	1, 750, 000 00	1, 436, 000 00	1, 436, 000 00
Ordnance and ordnance stores, including incidental expenses.....	196, 900 00	257, 000 00	257, 000 00
Nautical books, maps, charts and binding, instruments and repairs thereof, and all expenses of the Hydrographical office.....	52, 361 15	64, 260 00	58, 260 00
Improvement and repair of navy-yards.....	845, 966 00	846, 310 58	846, 310 58
Dry-dock at New York.....	180, 000 00	490, 000 00	490, 000 00
Floating-docks at Kittery, Philadelphia, and Pensacola.....	1, 085, 562 00	650, 000 00	650, 000 00
Improvement and repair of hospital buildings and grounds and of magazines.....	19, 550 00	16, 350 00	16, 350 00
Improvement and repair of buildings and grounds at the naval school at Annapolis, Md.....	28, 200 00	28, 200 00	28, 200 00
Transportation of the mail, authorized by the act of March 3, 1847.....	874, 600 00	874, 600 00	874, 600 00
Contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz: freight and transportation; printing and stationery; advertising in newspapers; books, maps, models, and drawings; purchase and repair of fire-engines and machinery; repair of and attending to steam-engines in navy-yards; purchase and support of horses and oxen, and driving teams, carts, timber-wheels, and the purchase and repair of workmen's tools; postage of public letters; furniture for government houses; fuel, and oil, and candles for navy-yards and shore stations; cleaning and clearing up navy-yards; pay of watchmen, and incidental labor, and labor not chargeable to any other appropriation; labor attending the delivery of stores on foreign stations, duties and custom-house charges; wharfage, dockage, storage, and rent; travelling expenses of officers and others under orders; funeral expenses; commissions, hire of clerks, agents, and storekeepers; flags, awnings, and packing-boxes; premiums, and other expenses of recruiting; apprehending deserters; per diem to persons attending courts-martial and courts of inquiry, or other service authorized by law; pay to judges advocate; pilotage and towage of vessels; assistance to vessels in distress; bills of health and quarantine expenses of vessels in foreign ports.....	532, 145 00 12, 850 00	508, 000 00	508, 000 00
Nautical Almanac, publication of, authorized by act approved March 3, 1849.....			
	9, 203, 356 15	8, 765, 856 58	8, 425, 880 58

No. 11.

HEADQUARTERS, MARINE CORPS,
PAYMASTER'S OFFICE,
October 17, 1849.

SIR: Herewith you will receive estimates in triplicate for pay of the United States marine corps for the year ending June 30, 1851.

The items for pay of captains, first and second lieutenants, additional rations to officers, and rations and clothing to officers' servants, are greater in amount than the same items in my estimates for the previous year, owing to the increase of four captains, four first and four second lieutenants last winter.

The pay of the clerks is made up as follows :

	Per year.
One clerk to brigadier general.....	\$598 68
One clerk to adjutant and inspector.....	712 68
One additional clerk to adjutant and inspector.....	598 68
One clerk to quartermaster.....	733 80
One clerk to quartermaster.....	712 68
One clerk to quartermaster.....	598 68
One clerk to paymaster.....	650 00
One clerk to paymaster.....	598 68
One clerk to assistant quartermaster.....	534 00

The messenger at headquarters receives \$358 56 per year, and the hospital nurse \$318 60 ; these two are included in one item.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. WALKER,
Paymaster Marine Corps.

Brigadier General A. HENDERSON,
Commandant Marine Corps, Headquarters.

Detail estimate of pay and subsistence of officers, pay of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the United States marine corps, pay for undrawn clothing and rations, from July 1, 1850, to June 30, 1851, inclusive, and three months' extra pay under the joint resolution of Congress of August 10, 1848.

Rank and grade.	Number.	Pay.			Subsistence.		Aggregate.		
		Pay per month.	No. of servants at \$7 per month.	No. of servants at \$8 per month.	Total.	No. of rations per day, at 20 cts. per ration.		No. of extra or double rations per day, at 20 cts. per ration.	Total.
Brigadier general commandant.....	1	\$75 00	2	.....	\$1,068 00	6	6	\$876 00	\$1,944 00
Lieutenant colonel.....	1	60 00	2	.....	888 00	5	5	730 00	1,618 00
Majors.....	4	50 00	2	.....	3,072 00	4	4	2,336 00	5,408 00
Adjutant and inspector, paymaster, and quartermaster.....	3	60 00	.....	2	2,736 00	4	.....	876 00	3,612 00
Assistant quartermaster.....	1	50 00	.....	1	696 00	4	.....	292 00	988 00
Captains commanding posts and at sea.....	12	50 00	1	.....	8,208 00	4	4	7,008 00	15,216 00
Captains.....	5	40 00	1	.....	2,820 00	4	.....	1,460 00	4,280 00
First lieutenants commanding guards at sea.....	6	40 00	1	.....	3,384 00	4	.....	1,752 00	5,136 00
First lieutenants.....	18	30 00	1	.....	7,992 00	4	.....	5,256 00	13,248 00
Second lieutenants.....	24	25 00	1	.....	9,216 00	4	.....	7,008 00	16,224 00
Sergeant major and quartermaster sergeant.....	2	17 00	.....	.....	408 00	.....	.....	.....	408 00
Drum and fife majors.....	2	16 00	.....	.....	384 00	.....	.....	.....	384 00
Orderly sergeants and sergeants of guards at sea.....	34	16 00	.....	.....	6,528 00	.....	.....	.....	6,528 00
Sergeants.....	46	13 00	.....	.....	7,176 00	.....	.....	.....	7,176 00
Corporals.....	80	9 00	.....	.....	8,640 00	.....	.....	.....	8,640 00
Drummers and fifers.....	60	8 00	.....	.....	5,760 00	.....	.....	.....	5,760 00
Privates.....	1,000	7 00	.....	.....	84,000 00	.....	.....	.....	84,000 00
Clerks to brigadier general, adjutant and inspector, paymaster, quartermaster, and assistant quartermaster.....	9	.....	.....	.....	5,737 88	.....	.....	.....	5,737 88
Hospital steward.....	1	30 00	.....	.....	360 00	1	.....	73 00	433 00
Additional rations to officers for five years' service.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	197	.....	14,381 00	14,381 00
Bounty for re-enlistment (non-commissioned officers).....	25	.....	.....	.....	819 00	.....	.....	.....	819 00

Bounty for re-enlistment (musicians and privates).....	125			1,750 00			1,750 00
Two months' pay for unexpired time of former enlistment.....	125			1,750 00			1,750 00
Two months' rations for unexpired time of former enlistment...	125				1*	1,448 75	1,448 75
Two months' clothing for unexpired time of former enlistment..	125					625 00	625 00
Officers' servants, at \$8 50 per month for rations and clothing...	84					8,568 00	8,568 00
Undrawn clothing and rations.....						6,000 00	6,000 00
Messenger to assistant quartermaster.....	1	1 00†		365 00			365 00
Clerk in clothing bureau at Norfolk.....	1	23 44‡		281 28			281 28
Messenger and hospital nurse at headquarters.....	2			677 16			677 16
Three months' extra pay to officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, under the joint resolution of Congress of August 10, 1848, and the opinion of the Attorney General of September 17, 1849.....	1,500	20 00§		30,000 00			30,000 00
				194,716 32		58,689 75	253,406 07

*At 19 cents.

†Per day.

‡Per month.

§Average per quarter.

HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS, Paymaster's Office, October 17, 1849.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. W. WALKER, P. M. M. C.

HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS,
Quartermaster's Office, Washington, October 19, 1849.

SIR: Agreeably to your wishes, I have re-examined my estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1851, and have the honor to submit them with alterations and explanations thereto.

The estimates herewith exhibit a reduction, in their total amount, from those first transmitted to the department, of \$14,611 30, and from those for the present year of \$6,964 80.

The reduction of \$14,611 30 from the estimates first forwarded to the department, is as follows: From provisions \$10,674 80, and from fuel \$3,936 50.

The estimates herewith, although reduced in their total amount, vary from those for the current year in an increase, under various heads, as follows:

Clothing is increased from \$33 to \$36 per annum for each man. This is for the purchase of two flannel shirts per annum for each marine, (by authority of the Navy Department.)

Transportation is increased \$1,000, and

Contingencies \$1,816, to defray the expenses under these heads of an increase of the corps by the addition of four captains, four first and four second lieutenants. The amounts are of course conjectural, it being impossible to arrive at them with any accuracy, inasmuch as this office cannot foresee the amount of travel or incidental expenses consequent on this increase. The greater part, however, of the increase under "contingencies" is for a supposed increase of house rent in lieu of quarters, and the increase under "transportation" is moderate in proportion to the addition, as the sums previously called for were inadequate.

Military stores is increased by \$900, added by sanction of the department, and is to compensate a contractor with this office for preparing to alter 300 muskets to "Maynard's patent primers." The contract was entered into by authority of the Hon. John Y. Mason, when Secretary of the Navy, and could not be carried out in consequence of the refusal of the War Department to furnish the muskets, unless their cost could be refunded to the army by the corps. This condition could not be complied with for want of an appropriation for that purpose.

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

AUG. A. NICHOLSON, Q. M. M. C.

Estimate of the expenses of the quartermaster's department of the marine corps for one year, from July 1, 1850, to June 30, 1851.

There will be required for the quartermaster's department of the marine corps, for one year commencing on the 1st July, 1850, in addition to the balances then remaining on hand, the sum of one hundred and eighteen thousand three hundred and sixteen dollars.

Object.	Amount.
1. For provisions	\$20,000 00
2. For clothing	46,416 00
3. For fuel	10,000 00
4. For military stores, pay of armorers, repair of arms, accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes, and other instruments	6,000 00
For damage sustained by contractor, in preparing to alter 300 muskets, included by authority of the Navy Department	900 00
5. For transportation of officers and troops, and for expenses of recruiting	9,000 00
6. For repair of barracks and rent of temporary barracks and offices of commanding officers	6,000 00
7. For contingencies, viz: freight, ferrriage, toll, cartage, wharfage, compensation to judges advocate, per diem for attending courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and for constant labor, house rent in lieu of quarters, burial of deceased marines, printing, stationery, forage, postage, pursuit of deserters, candles, oil, straw, furniture, bed sacks, spades, axes, shovels, picks, carpenters' tools, keep of a house for the messenger, pay of matron, washerwomen, and porter at the hospital headquarters	20,000 00
	118,316 00

Provisions.

For whom required.	Enlisted men.	Washerwomen.	Matron.	Total.	Rations per diem at 16 cents.	Amount.
Non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, matron, and washerwomen	512	34	1	547	1	\$30,674 80
Deduct supposed surplus on hand at the end of the year						10,674 80
						20,000 00

*Estimate for the marine corps—Continued.**Clothing.*

For whom required.	Enlisted n.en.	Dollars.
Non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, at \$36 per annum.	1, 156	41, 616
600 watch-coats, at \$8.		4, 800
		46, 416

Fuel.

For whom required.	Number.	Cords.	Feet.	Inches.	Cords.	Feet.	Inches.
Commandant.	1	36	4	....	36	4	....
Lieutenant colonel.	1	26	....	....	26	....	....
Majors.	4	26	....	....	104	....	....
Staff majors.	3	26	....	....	78	....	....
Staff captain.	1	21	2	....	21	2	....
Captains.	12	21	2	....	255	....	....
Lieutenants, 1st and 2d.	24	16	4	....	396	....	....
Non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, ser- vants, and washerwomen.	547	1	4	....	820	4	....
Matron to hospital headquarters.	1	1	4	....	1	4	....
Hospital headquarters.	1	33	....	....	33	....	....
Hospitals.	5	16	4	....	82	4	....
Armory at headquarters.	1	30	....	....	30	....	....
Mess rooms.	6	3	4	....	21	....	....
Offices of the commandant and staff and commanding officers of posts.	11	7	....	....	77	....	....
Guard rooms at barracks.	6	21	....	....	126	....	....
Guard rooms at navy-yards.	3	21	....	....	63	....	....
Clothing stores.	3	5	....	....	15	....	....
One-fourth additional on 546 cords, the quantity sup- posed to be required for stations north of latitude 39					136	4	....
Total cords required.					*2, 322	6	

* Which, at \$6 per cord, is \$13, 936 50
Deduct supposed surplus at the end of the year. 3, 936 50

10, 000 00

Respectfully submitted,

AUG. A. NICHOLSON, Q. M. M. C.

General estimate of the sums required for the support of the marine corps for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of July, 1850, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1851.

Heads.	Estimated for 1850-'51.	Estimated for 1849-'50.	Appropriated for 1849-'50.
For pay of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, clerks, messengers, stewards, servants, &c.; for rations and clothing for servants, subsistence, and additional rations for five years' service of officers; for undrawn clothing and rations; for three months' extra pay to officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, who served with the army in the war with Mexico, and for bounty for re-enlistments, and for unexpired terms of previous enlistments.....	\$253, 406 07	\$209, 012 00	\$209, 012 00
For provisions for marines serving on shore.....	20, 000 00	30, 674 00	30, 674 00
For clothing.....	46, 416 00	42, 948 00	42, 948 00
For fuel.....	10, 000 00	13, 158 00	13, 158 00
For military stores, repairs of arms, pay of armorers, accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes, and musical instruments, and for claim of contractor for damages in preparing to alter 300 muskets.....	6, 900 00	6, 000 00	6, 000 00
For transportation of officers and troops, and expenses of recruiting.....	9, 000 00	8, 000 00	8, 000 00
For repairs of barracks and rent of temporary barracks, and offices for commanding officers.....	6, 000 00	6, 000 00	6, 000 00
For contingent expenses, viz: freight, ferriage, cartage, wharfage, compensation to judges advocate, per diem for attending courts-martial and courts of inquiry; for constant labor, house-rent, in lieu of quarters, burial of deceased marines, printing, stationery, forage, postage, pursuit of deserters, candles, oil, straw, furniture, bed sacks, spades, shovels, axes, picks, carpenters' tools, expense of a horse for the messenger, pay of matron, washerwoman, and porter for the hospital at headquarters.....	20, 000 00	18, 184 00	18, 184 00
	371, 722 07	333, 976 00	333, 976 00

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Estimates of appropriations required by the Department of the Interior to meet deficiencies for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1849 and 1850, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.—Act of March 3, 1849, Laws, 2d session 30th Congress, page 101.

Objects of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.		
On account of deficiencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849—		
For the salary of the Secretary.....	\$1,900 00	
For the salary of the chief clerk.....	611 11	
For the salaries of the other clerks and clerical aid.....	1,957 21	
For the salaries of the messenger and laborer.....	269 36	
		\$4,737 68
On account of deficiencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850—		
For salary of the Secretary.....	6,000 00	
For salary of the chief clerk.....	2,000 00	
For salaries of the other clerks.....	10,000 00	
For messenger and laborers.....	2,000 00	
Books, stationery, furniture, fuel, and other contingencies.....	5,000 00	
Library, maps, &c.....	5,000 00	
		30,000 00
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851—		
For the salary of the Secretary.....	6,000 00	
For the salary of the chief clerk.....	2,000 00	
For the salaries of the other clerks.....	14,200 00	
For the messengers and laborers.....	2,500 00	
Books, stationery, furniture, and other contingencies.....	8,000 00	
Library, maps, &c.....	1,000 00	
Compensation of superintendent of building and four watchmen.....	1,710 00	
Labor, fuel, lights, and incidental expenses of the building....	2,200 00	
		37,610 00
GENERAL LAND OFFICE.		
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851—		
For compensation of the Commissioner, recorder, draughtsmen, assistant draughtsmen, clerks, messengers, and packers in said office, including eight additional clerks, provided for by the act of August 12, 1848; acts 1st session 30th Congress, page 139; section 10, act 4th July, 1836, S. L., volume 5, page 111; act 3d March, 1837, same volume, page 164.....	92,150 00	
For compensation of assistant messenger, at the rate of \$1 75 per diem; act 17th June, 1844, 1st session 28th Congress, page 77.....	638 75	
		92,788 75
<i>Contingent expenses.</i>		
For tract books, patent records, parchment, records of correspondence, stationery, including blank books and blank forms for the district land offices; advertising land sales, binding plats, field-notes, &c.; office furniture, and repairs of same; laborers and other miscellaneous items.....	25,625 00	
For compensation of three temporary clerks, (their services being indispensable,) authorized by 7th section act of March 3, 1849; acts 2d session 30th Congress, page 68.....	3,756 00	
		29,381 00
Carried forward.....		194,517 43

Estimates of appropriations—Continued.

Objects of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
<i>General Land Office—Continued.</i>		
Brought forward.....		\$194, 517 43
To meet expenses incident to the collection of the revenue from sales of the public lands in the several States and Territory of Minnesota, as required per act of 3d of March, 1849; acts of 2d session 30th Congress, page 398; and which, prior to June 30, 1849, were paid out of the proceeds of such sales before the same were paid into the treasury, viz :		
For the last half of the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1850—		
For salaries and commissions of registers and receivers.....	\$62, 185 00	
Expenses of depositing.....	9, 115 00	
Incidental expenses.....	12, 550 00	
		83, 850 00
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851—		
For salaries and commissions of registers and receivers.....	128, 070 00	
Expense of depositing.....	17, 715 00	
Incidental expenses.....	25, 050 00	
		170, 835 00
SURVEYORS GENERAL AND THEIR CLERKS.		
For salaries of surveyors general and their clerks, in addition to the balances of former appropriations, to wit :		
1st. For compensation of the surveyor general northwest of Ohio, per 10th section act 18th May, 1796, Laws United States, volume 2, page 537.....	2, 000 00	
2d. For clerks in his office, per 1st section act 9th May, 1836, Laws United States, volume 9, page 331.....	6, 300 00	
3d. For compensation of the surveyor general of Illinois and Missouri, per 1st section act 3d April, 1818, Laws United States, volume 6, pages 266 and 267.....	2, 000 00	
4th. For clerks in his office, per 1st section act 9th May, 1836, Laws United States, volume 9, page 331.....	3, 820 00	
5th. For compensation of the surveyor general of Louisiana, per 5th section act 3d March, 1831, Laws United States, volume 8, page 500.....	2, 000 00	
6th. For clerks in his office, per 1st section act 9th May, 1836, Laws United States, volume 9, page 331.....	2, 500 00	
7th. For compensation of the surveyor general of Florida, per 7th section act 3d March, 1833, Laws United States, volume 7, page 149.....	2, 000 00	
8th. For clerks in his office, per 1st section act of 9th May, 1836, Laws United States, volume 9, page 331.....	3, 500 00	
9th. For compensation of the surveyor general of Wisconsin and Iowa, per act of 8th August, 1846; acts 1st session 29th Congress, page 118.....	2, 000 00	
10th. For clerks in his office, per act of 8th August, 1846, same page.....	6, 300 00	
11th. For compensation of the clerks in the offices of the surveyors general, to be apportioned to them according to the exigencies of the public service, and if necessary to be employed in transcribing field notes of surveys for the purpose of preserving them at the seat of government.....	20, 000 00	
		52, 420 00
Carried forward.....		501, 622 43

Estimates of appropriations—Continued.

Objects of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
SURVEY OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.		
Brought forward.....		\$501,622 43
In addition to the unexpended balance of former appropriations, to wit:		
For surveying the public lands, including incidental expenses to be apportioned to the several districts according to the exigencies of the public service, the part to be applied to the surveys of the mineral regions of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, and in the resurveys required by the location and survey of private claims in Florida, to be disbursed at augmented rates.....	\$115,000 00	
For completing the survey of towns and villages in Missouri, named in the acts of 13th June, 1812, and 26th May, 1824, including office work.....	2,000 00	
For the survey of private claims in Florida, under the act of 28th June, 1848, including the work now under contract....	15,000 00	
For surveying in Louisiana, to wit:		
For the outstanding liabilities of the surveying department in Louisiana, exclusive of the Greensburg district.....	30,550 00	
For proposed surveys in Louisiana, exclusive of the Greensburg district, and including office work.....	17,000 00	
For the outstanding liabilities of the surveying department in the Greensburg district, Louisiana.....	3,212 00	
For proposed surveys, including office work in the Greensburg district.....	17,630 00	
For the mineral land service, to carry out the requirements of the acts of 1st and 3d March, 1847.—Acts 2d session 29th Congress, pp. 50 and 102, to wit:		
For compensation of geologist, assistant geologists, laborers, packmen, &c., and incidental expenses attending the geological examination and survey of the mineral lands in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa.....	20,000 00	
For running and marking the northern boundary of the State of Iowa, conformably to the act of 3d March, 1849.....	15,000 00	
For running and marking the meridian boundary between Wisconsin and Minnesota.....	600 00	
For refunding to the surveying appropriation the amount transferred therefrom on the application of the General Land Office by the Secretary of the Treasury to the contingent fund of that office, for the services of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, for the payment of outstanding liabilities of that fund contracted by the General Land Office before the 4th of March, 1849, beyond the amount appropriated for that year, and to be carried to the credit of the general surveying fund.....	13,717 46	
		249,759 46
INDIAN OFFICE.		
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851:		
For salary of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, act July 9, 1832, Laws United States, vol. 8, p. 654, sec. 1.....	3,000 00	
For salary of chief clerk, acts April 20, 1818, and March 3, 1847, vol. 6, p. 319, sec 3, and acts of 1847, p. 137, sec. 4. . .	1,700 00	
For one clerk, act May 9, 1836, vol. 9, p. 334, sec. 1.....	1,600 00	
For one clerk, act April 20, 1818, vol. 6, p. 319, sec. 3.....	1,400 00	
For three clerks, at \$1,400 each, acts May 9, 1836, and August 12, 1848, vol. 9, p. 334, sec. 1, and acts of 1848, p. 142.	4,200 00	
For two clerks, at \$1,200 each, act May 9, 1836, and August 12, 1848, vol. 9, p. 334, sec. 1, and acts of 1848, p. 142.	2,400 00	
Carried forward.....	14,300 00	751,381 89

Estimates of appropriations—Continued.

Objects of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Brought forward.....	\$14,300 00	\$751,381 89
For one clerk, acts of April 20, 1818, and March 3, 1847, vol. 6, p. 319, sec. 3, and acts of 1847, p. 137, sec. 4.....	1,200 00	
For two clerks, at \$1,000 each, act of May 9, 1836, vol. 9, p. 334, sec. 1.....	2,000 00	
For two messengers, one at \$700, and the other at \$500, act May 9, 1836, vol. 9, p. 334, sec. 1.....	1,200 00	18,700 00
<i>Contingent expenses.</i>		
For blank books, binding, and stationery.....	500 00	
For labor.....	100 00	
For miscellaneous items.....	400 00	1,000 00
To meet current expenses of the Indian department, and the payment of annuities and other objects provided for by treaties with various Indian tribes :		
<i>Current expenses of the Indian department.</i>		
Pay of superintendent of Indian affairs, at St. Louis, Mo., and Indian agents, act of June 30, 1834, sec. 2; act of March 3, 1837, sec. 3; act of June 27, 1846, sec. 1, vol. 8, pp. 137, 621.....	18,000 00	
Pay of Indian sub-agents, act of June 30, 1834, sec. 5, vol. 8, p. 137.....	12,750 00	
Pay of Indian interpreters, same act, sec. 9, p. 129.....	13,000 00	
Pay of clerk to superintendent, at St. Louis, act of June 27, 1846, sec. 1, vol. 11.....	1,200 00	
Pay of clerk to acting superintendent of the western territory, act June 27, 1846, sec. 1, vol. 11.....	1,000 00	
Buildings at agencies, and repairs thereof.....	2,000 00	
Presents to Indians, act June 30, 1834, sec. 15, vol. 11.....	5,000 00	
Contingencies Indian department.....	A 36,500 00	89,450 00
<i>ANNUITIES, &C.</i>		
<i>Christian Indians.</i>		
Permanent annuity, acts May 26, 1824, and May 20, 1826, vol. 7, pp. 309 and 504.....	400 00	400 00
<i>Chippewas of Saginaw.</i>		
Permanent annuity, art. 4, treaty August 3, 1795; treaties, vol. 1, p. 57.....	1,000 00	
Carried forward.....		860,931 89

A—The items for superintendents and agents, sub-agents, and interpreters, presents to Indians, and contingencies of the Indian department, are greater by \$54,550 than last year, in consequence of there being then on hand unexpended balances from previous appropriations, which it is deemed proper to absorb. The estimates of the amounts required for the agents and interpreters are based on the number now in service—those for presents and contingencies on the probable wants of the service. The expenditures for contingencies, for the last four or five years, have averaged from \$23,000 to \$25,000 per annum; but, owing to the removal of the Winnebagoes, and the probable removal of the Menomones, to the Chippewa country, the expense of transportation of their annuity, goods, and provisions, will be greatly increased. This, together with the change of the rule requiring the delivery of annuity goods for the tribes of Osages, Sioux, Chippewas, and Winnebagoes, to be made at New York instead of St. Louis, as heretofore, and the establishment of sub-agencies in, and the transfer of agencies to, California, New Mexico, and Oregon, will, it is believed, require the full amount specified for this object.

Estimates of appropriations—Continued.

Objects of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Brought forward.....		\$860,931 89
Permanent annuity, art. 2, treaty November 17, 1807; treaties, vol. 1, p. 137.....	\$800 00	
Permanent annuity, art. 4, treaty September 24, 1819; treaties, vol. 1, p. 278.....	1,000 00	
Support of blacksmiths, and for farming utensils and cattle, and the employment of persons to aid them in agriculture, art. 8, of treaty of September 24, 1819, vol. 1, p. 278, and art. 7, treaty of Jan. 14, 1837; Laws U. S., vol. 6, p. 542....	2,000 00	
Education during pleasure of Congress, art. 6, treaty of August 5, 1826; treaties, vol. 1, p. 397.....	1,000 00	5,800 00
<i>Chippewas, Menomonies, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians.</i>		
Education during pleasure of Congress, art. 5, treaty of August 11, 1827; treaties, vol. 1, p. 414.....	1,500 00	1,500 00
<i>Chippewas of Lake Superior and the Mississippi.</i>		
Payment in money, 2d article treaty 29th July, 1837, pamph., page 19.....	9,500 00	
Payment in goods, 2d article treaty 29th July, 1837, pamph., page 19.....	19,000 00	
Establishment of three smith's shops, supporting 3 smiths, and furnishing iron and steel, same article, p. 20, fixed by treaty.....	3,000 00	
Support of farmers, purchase of implements, grain, or seed, and to carry on their agricultural pursuits, same article, &c..	1,000 00	
Purchase of provisions, same article, &c.....	2,000 00	
Purchase of tobacco, same article, &c.....	500 00	
Limited annuity in money for 25 years, 4th article treaty of 4th October, 1842, pamphlet, p. 130.....	12,500 00	
Limited annuity in goods for 25 years, same article, &c.....	10,500 00	
Support of 2 smith's shops, including pay of smiths and assistants, and furnishing iron and steel, same article, &c., fixed by treaty.....	2,000 00	
Pay of two farmers, same article, &c., fixed by treaty.....	1,000 00	
Pay of two carpenters, same article, &c., fixed by treaty.....	1,200 00	
Support of schools, same article, &c.....	2,000 00	
Purchase of provisions and tobacco, same article, &c.....	2,000 00	
Limited annuity for five years, 1st August, 1847.....	3,600 00	
Limited annuity for forty-six years, to be paid to the Chippewas of the Mississippi, 3d article treaty 2d August, 1847....	B1,000 00	70,800 00
<i>Chickasaws.</i>		
Permanent annuity, act 25th February, 1799; Laws U. S., volume 3, page 126.....		3,000 00
Carried forward.....		942,031 89

B.—The amount required for fulfilling treaties with this tribe is less by \$34,000 than was appropriated last year—an erroneous appropriation having, to that extent, been made. This sum appropriated in error has, therefore, been designated for the surplus fund.

Estimates of appropriations—Continued.

Objects of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Brought forward.....		\$942,031 89
<i>Choctaws.</i>		
Permanent annuity, 2d article treaty 16th November, 1805, treaties, volume 1, page 130.....	\$3,000 00	
Permanent annuity, 13th article treaty 18th October, 1820, treaties, volume 1, page 290—support of light-horseman...	600 00	
Life annuity to Chief Bob Cole, 10th article treaty 20th January, 1825, volume 1, page 322.....	150 00	
Permanent annuity for education, 2d article treaty 20th January, 1825, volume 1, page 321.....	6,000 00	
Life annuity to 3 district chiefs, 15th article treaty 27th September, 1830, volume 1, page 457.....	750 00	
Life annuity to 1 Wayne warrior, 21st article treaty 27th September, 1830, volume 1, page 460.....	25 00	
Limited annuity for 20 years, 17th article treaty 27th September, 1830, volume 1, page 458.....	20,000 00	
Education of 40 youths for 20 years, including support of teachers in the nation, \$2,500; 20th article same treaty, page 460, estimated at \$2 50 for each boy.....	12,500 00	
Blacksmith, 6th article treaty 18th October, 1820, pages 288 and 322; pay fixed by law 30th June, 1834.....	600 00	
Iron, steel, &c., for shop, 9th article treaty 20th January, 1825; estimated by the agent.....	320 00	
		43,945 00
<i>Creeks.</i>		
Permanent annuity, 4th article treaty 7th August, 1790, volume 1, page 30.....	1,500 00	
Permanent annuity, 2d article treaty 16th June, 1802, vol. 1, page 88.....	3,000 00	
Permanent annuity 4th article treaty 24th January, 1826, volume 1, page 392.....	20,000 00	
Limited annuity for 20 years, 8th article treaty 24th March, 1832, volume 1, page 498.....	10,000 00	
Blacksmith and assistant, 8th article treaty 24th January, 1826, volume 1, page 393, fixed by act June 30, 1834.....	840 00	
Iron and steel for shops, estimated by agent.....	270 00	
Two blacksmiths and assistants, 13th article treaty 24th March, 1832, volume 1, page 499, fixed by act June 30, 1834.....	1,680 00	
Iron, steel, &c., for shops, estimated by agent.....	540 00	
Wheelwright, 8th article treaty 24th January, 1826, page 393, pay fixed by act June 30, 1834.....	600 00	
Education, 13th article treaty 24th March, 1832, page 499....	3,000 00	
Interest at 5 per cent. on \$350,000, 3d article treaty 23d November, 1838, pamphlet, page 67.....	17,500 00	
Education, 4th article treaty 4th January, 1845.....	3,000 00	
		61,930 00
<i>Delawares.</i>		
Permanent annuity, 4th article treaty 3d August, 1795, treaties, volume 1, page 57.....	1,000 00	
Permanent annuity, 3d article treaty 30th September, 1809, treaties, volume 1, page 149.....	500 00	
Permanent annuity, article 5, treaty of October 3, 1818, treaties, volume 1, page 255.....	4,000 00	
Permanent annuity, supplementary treaty, September 24, 1829, treaties, volume 1, page 444.....	1,000 00	
Carried forward.....	6,500 00	1,047,906 89

Estimates of appropriations—Continued.

Objects of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Brought forward.....	\$6,500 00	\$1,047,906 89
Life annuity to chiefs, private article to supplementary treaty, September 24, 1829, to treaty of October 3, 1818, page 444.	200 00	
Life annuity to chiefs, supplementary article to treaty, October 26, 1832, page 542.....	200 00	
Purchase of salt, article 3, treaty June 7, 1803, page 97, estimated by Indian office.....	100 00	
Blacksmith and assistant, article 6, treaty October 3, 1818, page 255; pay fixed by law June 30, 1834.....	720 00	
Iron, steel, &c., for shop, estimated by the agent.....	220 00	
Interest on \$46,080, at 5 per cent., being the value of thirty-six sections of land set apart by treaty of 1829 for education; resolution Senate, January 19, 1838.....	2,304 00	
		10,244 00
<i>Florida Indians, or Seminoles.</i>		
Blacksmith's establishment, article 6, treaty September 18, 1823; treaties, volume 1, page 309, fixed by treaty; art. 4, treaty May 9, 1832; treaties, vol. 1, p. 501, fixed by treaty.	1,000 00	
Annuity in goods, article 6, treaty January 4, 1845, pamphlet	2,000 00	
Annuity in money, article 4, treaty January 4, 1845, pamphlet	3,000 00	
Agricultural implements, article 7, treaty January 4, 1845, pamphlet.....	1,000 00	
		7,000 00
<i>Iowas.</i>		
Interest on \$157,500, at 5 per cent., article 2, treaty October 19, 1838; treaties, volume 2, page 65.....	7,875 00	
		7,875 00
<i>Kickapoos.</i>		
Limited annuity, article 4, treaty Oct. 24, 1832, vol. 1, p. 533..	5,000 00	
		5,000 00
<i>Kanzas.</i>		
Interest on \$200,000, at 5 per cent., article 2, treaty January 14, 1846, pamphlet.....	10,000 00	
		10,000 00
<i>Miamies.</i>		
Permanent annuity, article 4, treaty October 23, 1826; treaties, volume 1, page 409.....	25,000 00	
Blacksmith and assistant, article 5, treaty October 6, 1818; treaties, volume 1, page 259, fixed by act of June 30, 1834..	720 00	
Iron, steel, &c., for shop, estimated by the Indian office.....	220 00	
1,000 pounds of tobacco, 2,000 pounds of iron, 1,000 pounds of steel, article 4, treaty October 23, 1826, volume 1, page 410, estimated by Indian office.....	770 00	
Pay of miller, in lieu of gunsmith, article 5, treaty of October 6, 1818, volume 1, page 259, fixed by act of June 30, 1834..	600 00	
160 bushels of salt, article 5, treaty of October 6, 1818, estimated by agent.....	320 00	
Education and support of the poor during pleasure of Congress, article 6, treaty of October 23, 1826, vol. 1, page 410.	2,000 00	
Tenth of twenty instalments in money, article 2, treaty of November 28, 1840, volume 2, page 107.....	12,500 00	
Payment, in lieu of laborers, article 6, treaty November 28, 1840, volume 2, page 107.....	250 00	
Agricultural assistance, art. 5, treaty Oct 6, 1818, vol. 1, p. 257.	200 00	
		42,560 00
Amount carried forward.....		1,130,605 89

Estimates of appropriations—Continued.

Objects of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Brought forward.....		\$1,130,605 89
<i>Eel Rivers (Miamies.)</i>		
Permanent annuity, article 4, treaty August 3, 1795; treaties, volume 1, page 58.....	\$500 00	
Permanent annuity, article 3, treaty August 21, 1805; treaties, volume 1, page 119.....	250 00	
Permanent annuity, 3d and separate articles of treaty of September 30, 1809; treaties, volume 1, pages 150 and 152.....	350 00	
		1,100 00
<i>Menomomies.</i>		
Limited annuity for twenty years, article 2, treaty September 3, 1836, volume 1, page 670.....	20,000 00	
Two blacksmiths and assistants, article 2, treaty September 3, 1836; pay fixed per act of June 30, 1834.....	1,440 00	
Iron, steel, &c., for shop, estimated by Indian office, article 2, treaty September 3, 1836.....	440 00	
Purchase of provisions, article 2, treaty September 3, 1836, same volume and page.....	3,000 00	
2,000 pounds of tobacco, article 2, treaty September 3, 1836, same volume and page.....	300 00	
Farming utensils, cattle, &c., article 2, treaty September 3, 1836, same volume and page.....	500 00	
30 barrels salt, article 2, treaty September 3, 1836, same volume and page.....	150 00	
Salary of miller, (for 15 years,) article 4, treaty Oct. 18, 1848.	C 600 00	
		26,430 00
<i>Omahas.</i>		
Blacksmith and assistant, 4th article, treaty 15th July, 1830; treaties, vol. 1, p. 447; pay fixed by act 30th June, 1834....	720 00	
Iron, steel, &c., for shop, estimated by Indian office.....	220 00	
Agricultural implements, same article, &c.....	500 00	
		1,440 00
<i>Ottos and Missourias.</i>		
Education, 4th article treaty 21st September, 1833, volume 1, pages 447 and 582.....	500 00	
Pay of farmer, 5th article treaty 21st September, 1833, vol. 1, pages 447 and 582; pay fixed by act 30th June, 1834....	600 00	
Blacksmith and assistant, 4th article treaty 15th July, 1830, volume 1, page 447; pay fixed by act 30th June, 1834.....	720 00	
Iron, steel, &c., for shop, estimated by Indian office.....	D 220 00	
		2,040 00
<i>Ottowas.</i>		
Permanent annuity, 4th article treaty 3d August, 1795; treaties, volume 1, page 57.....	1,000 00	
Permanent annuity, 2d article treaty 17th November, 1807; treaties, volume 1, page 137.....	800 00	
Permanent annuity, 4th article treaty 17th September, 1818; treaties, volume 1, page 243.....	1,500 00	
Permanent annuity, 4th article treaty 29th August, 1821; treaties, volume 1, page 300.....	1,000 00	
		4,300 00
Carried forward.....		1,165,915 89

C.—Estimate from last year increased \$600, as it is supposed the services of the miller provided by the treaty of 1848 will be needed.

D.—For this tribe the sum required is less, by \$3,000, than last year; that amount, being for annuity and agricultural implements, having expired by limitation with the appropriation for the present fiscal year.

Estimates of appropriations—Continued.

Objects of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Brought forward.....		\$1,165,915 89
<i>Ottowas and Chippewas.</i>		
Limited annuity, 4th article treaty 28th March, 1836; treaties, volume 1, page 651.....	\$30,000 00	
Interest to be paid as annuity on \$200,000, per resolution Senate, 27th May, 1836, volume 1, page 658; see amendment by the Senate to the treaty.....	12,000 00	
Education, 4th article treaty 28th March, 1836, volume 1, page 651.....	5,000 00	
Missions, 4th article treaty 28th March, 1836, volume 1, page 651.....	3,000 00	
Vaccine, medicines, and pay of physicians, 4th article, treaty 28th March, 1836, volume 1, page 651.....	300 00	
Purchase of provisions, 4th article treaty 28th March, 1836, volume 1, page 651.....	2,000 00	
6,500 pounds of tobacco, 4th article treaty 28th March, 1836, volume 1, page 651; estimated by agent.....	500 00	
100 barrels salt, 4th article treaty 28th March, 1836, volume 1, page 651; estimated by agent.....	200 00	
500 fish barrels, 4th article treaty 28th March, 1836, volume 1, page 651; estimated by agent.....	400 00	
Three blacksmiths and assistants, 7th article treaty 28th March, 1836, volume 1, page 653; pay fixed by act 30th June, 1834.....	2,160 00	
Iron, steel, &c., for shops; estimated by agent.....	660 00	
Gunsmith at Mackinac, 7th article treaty 28th March, 1836; pay fixed by act June 30, 1834.....	600 00	
Iron, steel, &c., for shops; estimated by the agent.....	220 00	
Two farmers and assistants, 7th article treaty 28th March, 1836; pay fixed by department.....	1,600 00	
Two mechanics, 7th article treaty 28th March, 1836; pay fixed by department.....	1,200 00	
		59,840 00
<i>Osages.</i>		
Interest (at 5 per cent.) on \$69,120, being the valuation of 54 sections of land, set apart by treaty of 2d June, 1825, for education purposes, per resolution of the Senate, 19th January, 1836; treaty, volume 1, page 330.....	3,456 00	
Limited annuity, 2d article treaty 11th January, 1839, volume 2, page 70.....	20,000 00	
Two smiths' establishments, same article, &c.; pay fixed by law and treaty.....	2,000 00	
Pay of two millers, same article, &c., volume 2, page 71; fixed by law of June 30, 1834.....	1,200 00	
		26,656 00
<i>Piankeshaws.</i>		
Permanent annuity, 4th article treaty 3d August, 1795; treaties, volume 1, page 58.....	500 00	
Permanent annuity, 3d article treaty 30th December, 1805; treaties, volume 1, page 131.....	300 00	
		800 00
<i>Pawnees.</i>		
Agricultural implements, 4th article treaty 9th October, 1833, volume 1, page 604.....	1,000 00	
		1,000 00
Carried forward.....		1,254,211 89

Estimates of appropriations—Continued.

Objects of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Brought forward.....		\$1,254,211 89
<i>Pottawatomies of Huron.</i>		
Permanent annuity, 2d article, treaty 17th November, 1807, volume 1, page 137.....	\$400 00	400 00
<i>Pottawatomies.</i>		
Permanent annuity, article 4, treaty August 3, 1795, volume 1, page 57.....	1,000 00	
Permanent annuity, article 3, treaty September 30, 1809, volume 1, page 150.....	500 00	
Permanent annuity, article 3, treaty October 2, 1818, volume 1, page 253.....	25,000 00	
Permanent annuity, article 2, treaty September 2, 1828, volume 1, page 432.....	2,000 00	
Life annuity to chief, article 2, treaty September 20, 1828, volume 1, page 432.....	100 00	
Permanent annuity, article 2, treaty July 29, 1829, volume 1, page 436.....	16,000 00	
Limited annuity, article 3, treaty October 20, 1832, volume 1, page 529.....	15,000 00	
Life annuity to chiefs, article 3, treaty October 20, 1832, volume 1, page 529.....	400 00	
Limited annuity, article 3, treaty October 26, 1832, volume 1, page 536.....	20,000 00	
Limited annuity, article 3, treaty September 26, 1833, volume 1, page 585.....	14,000 00	
Life annuity to chiefs, article 3, treaty September 26, 1833, volume 1, page 586.....	700 00	
Limited annuity, supplementary article 2 to treaty September 26, 1833, volume 1, page 596.....	2,000 00	
Purchase of salt, article 3, treaty June 7, 1803, volume 1, page 97; estimated by Indian office.....	140 00	
Purchase of 160 bushels salt, article 3, treaty October 16, 1826, volume 1, page 404.....	320 00	
Education, article 3, treaty October 16, 1826, volume 1, page 404.....	2,000 00	
Blacksmith and assistant, article 3, treaty October 16, 1826, volume 1, page 404; fixed by act June 30, 1834.....	720 00	
Iron, steel, &c., for shop; estimated by Indian office.....	220 00	
Education, article 2, treaty September 20, 1828, volume 1, page 432.....	1,000 00	
Payment of money in lieu of tobacco, &c., article 2, treaty September 20, 1828, volume 1, page 432; and article 10, treaty of June 5, 1846.....	300 00	
Blacksmith and assistant, article 2, treaty September 20, 1828; pay fixed by act of June 30, 1834.....	720 00	
Iron, steel, &c., for shop; estimated by Indian office.....	220 00	
Blacksmith and assistant, article 2, treaty July 29, 1829, volume 1, page 436; pay fixed by law of 1834.....	720 00	
Iron, steel, &c., for shop; estimated by Indian office.....	220 00	
Purchase of 50 barrels of salt, article 2, treaty July 29, 1829, same page.....	250 00	
Education, article 4, treaty October 27, 1832, volume 1, page 545.....	2,000 00	
Interest on \$643,000, at 5 per cent., article 7, treaty June 5, 1846.....	32,150 00	
		115,180 00
Carried forward.....		1,369,791 89

Estimates of appropriations—Continued.

Objects of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Brought forward.....		\$1,369,791 89
<i>Quapaws.</i>		
Limited annuity, article 4, treaty May 18, 1833, vol. 1, p. 577.	\$2,000 00	
Education, article 3, treaty May 18, 1833, volume 1, page 576.	1,000 00	
Blacksmith, article 3, treaty May 18, 1833, volume 1, page 576; pay fixed by act June 30, 1834.....	600 00	
Iron and steel, &c., for shop, estimated by Indian office.....	220 00	
Pay of farmer, article 3, treaty May 18, 1833; pay fixed by act June 30, 1834.....	600 00	
		4,420 00
<i>Six Nations of New York.</i>		
Permanent annuity, article 6, treaty November 11, 1794, volume 1, page 50.....	4,500 00	
		4,500 00
<i>Senecas of New York.</i>		
Permanent annuity in lieu of interest on stock, per act February 19, 1831; Laws United States, volume 8, page 414 ...	6,000 00	
Interest in lieu of investment on \$75,000, at 5 per cent., per act June 27, 1846.....	3,750 00	
		9,750 00
<i>Stockbridges.</i>		
Interest on \$16,500, at 5 per cent., article 9, treaty November 24, 1848.....	825 00	
Second of 10 instalments in money, supplement to treaty November 24, 1848.....	E 2,000 00	
		2,825 00
<i>Sioux of Mississippi.</i>		
Interest on \$300,000, at 5 per cent., article 2, treaty September 29, 1837, volume 2, page 24.....	15,000 00	
Limited annuity, article 2, treaty September 29, 1837, volume 2, page 24.....	10,000 00	
Purchase of medicines, agricultural implements, support of farmers, physicians, blacksmiths, &c., same article.....	8,250 00	
Purchase of provisions, same article, page 25.....	5,500 00	
		38,750 00
<i>Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.</i>		
Interest on \$157,400, at 5 per cent., 2d article treaty 21st October, 1837, volume 2, page 32.....	7,870 00	
		7,870 00
<i>Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.</i>		
Permanent annuity, 3d article treaty 3d November, 1804, volume 1, page 110.....	1,000 00	
Limited annuity, 3d article treaty 21st September, 1832, volume 1, page 509.....	20,000 00	
Gunsmith, 4th article treaty 21st September, 1832, volume 1, page 509; pay fixed by law, June 30, 1834.....	600 00	
Iron and steel, &c., for shop, estimated by the agent.....	220 00	
Blacksmith and assistant, 4th article same treaty, pay fixed by act June 30, 1834, volume 1, page 509.....	840 00	
Iron, steel, &c., for shop, estimated by the agent.....	220 00	
Carried forward.....	22,880 00	1,437,906 89

E.—Estimate from last year increased \$2,825, being for new items under a new treaty.

Estimates of appropriations—Continued.

Objects of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Brought forward.....	\$22, 880 00	\$1, 437, 906 89
Forty barrels of salt, 4th article same treaty, estimated by Indian office, volume 1, page 509.....	200 00	
Forty kegs of tobacco, 4th article same treaty, estimated by Indian office, volume 1, page 509.....	600 00	
Interest on \$2,000,000, at 5 per cent.; 2d article treaty 21st October, 1837, volume 2, page 28.....	10, 000 00	
Interest on \$800,000, at 5 per cent.; 2d article, 11th October, 1842, volume 2, page 135.....	40, 000 00	
		73, 680 00
<i>Shawnees.</i>		
Permanent annuity, 4th article treaty 2d August, 1795; volume 1, page 57.....	1, 000 00	
Permanent annuity, 4th article treaty 29th September, 1817, volume 1, page 217.....	2, 000 00	
Purchase of salt, 3d article treaty 7th June, 1803, volume 1, page 97; estimated by Indian office.....	60 00	
Blacksmith and assistant, 4th article treaty 8th August, 1831, volume 1, page 485; pay fixed by act June 30, 1834.....	840 00	
Iron, steel, &c., for shop; estimated by the agent.....	220 00	
		4, 120 00
<i>Senecas and Shawnees.</i>		
Permanent annuity, 4th article treaty 17th September, 1818, volume 1, page 243.....	1, 000 00	
		1, 000 00
<i>Senecas.</i>		
Permanent annuity, 4th article treaty 29th September, 1817, volume 1, page 217.....	500 00	
Permanent annuity, 4th article treaty 17th September, 1818, volume 1, page 243.....	500 00	
Blacksmith and assistant, 4th article treaty 28th February, 1831, volume 1, page 476; fixed by act of 1834.....	840 00	
Iron and steel, &c., for shop; estimated by agent.....	320 00	
Pay of miller, 4th article treaty 28th September, 1831, volume 1, page 476; pay fixed by act 30th June, 1834.....	600 00	
		2, 760 00
<i>Wyandots.</i>		
Permanent annuity, 3d article treaty 17th March, 1842, volume 2, page 121.....	17, 500 00	
Blacksmith and assistant, 8th article treaty 17th March, 1842, volume 2, page 122; pay fixed by act 30th June, 1834.....	720 00	
Iron, steel, &c., for shops; estimated by the agent.....	370 00	
Education, 8th article treaty 17th March, 1842, volume 2, page 121.....	500 00	
		19, 090 00
<i>Winnebagoes.</i>		
Limited annuity, 2d article treaty 1st August, 1829, volume 1, page 439.....	18, 000 00	
Limited annuity, 3d article treaty 15th September, 1832, volume 1, page 504.....	10, 000 00	
50 barrels salt, 2d article treaty 1st August, 1829, volume 1, page 440; estimated by Indian office.....	250 00	
3,000 lbs. tobacco, 2d article treaty 1st August, 1829, volume 1, page 440; estimated by Indian office.....	350 00	
Carried forward.....	28, 600 00	1, 538, 556 89

F.—Increased \$100—the estimate for the past year for the purchase of iron, steel, &c., having been ascertained not to be sufficient.

Estimates of appropriations—Continued.

Objects of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Brought forward.....	\$28,600 00	\$1,538,556 89
1,500 lbs. tobacco, 5th article treaty 15th September, 1832, volume 1, page 505; estimated by Indian office.....	175 00	
Three blacksmiths and assistants, 3d article treaty 1st August, 1829, volume 1, page 440; pay fixed by act of 1834...	2,160 00	
Iron and steel, &c., for shops; estimated by the agent.....	660 00	
Laborers and oxen, 3d article treaty 1st August, 1829, volume 1, page 440.....	365 00	
Education, 4th article treaty 15th September, 1832, volume 1, page 504.....	3,000 00	
Six agriculturists, purchase of oxen, ploughs, and other implements, 5th article treaty of 15th September, 1832, volume 1, page 505.....	2,500 00	
Pay of two physicians, same article.....	400 00	
Interest on \$1,100,000, at 5 per cent, 4th article treaty 1st November, 1837, volume 2, page 37.....	55,000 00	
Interest on \$85,000, at 5 per cent., 4th article treaty 13th October, 1846.....	4,250 00	
		97,110 00
<i>Weas.</i>		
Permanent annuity, 5th article treaty 2d October, 1818, volume 1, page 252.....	3,000 00	3,000 00
Additional items required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851:		
<i>Chippewas of Lake Superior and Mississippi.</i>		
Limited annuity in goods, for five years, payable to the Pillager band, per article 4, treaty August 1, 1847.....	3,600 00	
Limited annuity for 46 years, payable to Chippewas of Mississippi, per article 3, treaty of August 2, 1847.....	1,000 00	G 4,600 00
<i>Pottawatomes.</i>		
Interest on \$643,000, at 5 per cent., per article 7, treaty June 5, 1846.....	32,150 00	G 32,150 00
<i>Creeks.</i>		
Reappropriation of this sum carried to surplus fund under head of "Fulfilling treaties with the Creeks," June 30, 1847, per surplus fund, warrant No. 19.....	1,257 85	H 1,257 85
<i>Iowas.</i>		
Reappropriation of this sum carried to the surplus fund under the head of "Fulfilling treaties with the Iowas," June 30, 1847, per same warrant.....	1,005 00	H 1,005 00
Carried forward.....		1,677,679 74

G.—These sums are required to make the appropriations regular, and to conform to the fiscal instead of the calendar year, as in the case of the other appropriations for the service. The first appropriations for these objects, made on the 29th July, 1848, were for the calendar year 1848, and another appropriation, in the same amount, should also have been made for the year 1849, but was omitted. These sums are therefore an increase over the estimate of last year.

H.—These amounts were carried to the surplus fund, but having since ascertained that they are needed to meet objects for which they were originally made, reappropriations are solicited.

Estimates of appropriations—Continued.

Objects of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Brought forward.....		\$1,677,679 74
<i>Ottowas and Chippewas.</i>		
Reappropriation of this sum carried to the surplus fund under head of "Fulfilling treaties with the Ottowas and Chippewas," June 30, 1847; per same warrant.....	\$2,412 16	H 2,412 16
<i>Wyandots.</i>		
Reappropriation of this sum carried to the surplus fund under the head of "Fulfilling treaties with the Wyandots," June 30, 1847; per same warrant.....	1,029 16	H 1,029 16
<i>Cherokees.</i>		
Compensation and expenses of the committee of Old Settler party of Cherokees, their clerks, &c., for services rendered in pursuance of the provision contained in the 5th article treaty of August 17, 1846.	1,500 00	I 1,500 00
<i>Choctaws.</i>		
Interest on the amounts awarded Choctaw claimants under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, of September 27, 1830, for lands on which they resided, but which it is now impossible to give them, and in lieu of the scrip that has been awarded under the act of August 24, 1842, and joint resolution of Congress of August 3, 1846, not deliverable east by the 3d section of said law; per act March 3, 1845.....	87,200 00	K 87,200 00
Carried forward.....		1,769,821 06

H.—These amounts were carried to the surplus fund, but having since ascertained that they are needed to meet objects for which they were originally made, reappropriations are solicited.

I.—This is a new item, and not embodied in any previous estimate.

K.—No appropriation was asked or made last year for this object, in consequence of an unexpended balance being on hand from appropriations previously made.

Estimates of appropriations—Continued.

Objects of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Brought forward.....		\$1,769,821 06
PENSION OFFICE.		
On account of deficiencies for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850—		
For temporary clerks, at \$3 33 per diem.....	\$6,529 78	6,529 78
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851—		
For the salary of the Commissioner of Pensions, under act of the 12th August, 1848, making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year ending June 30, 1849; pamphlet acts, 1st sess. 30th Cong., p. 142..	3,000 00	
One clerk, at \$1,600 per annum, under act of April 20, 1818. [This clerk, who had been assigned by the Secretary of War to the Pension office, was, in 1841, by Mr. Secretary Bell, transferred to the War office. In consequence of the press of business, the Secretary of War, in 1846, ordered him back to the Pension office. It is therefore proper now that we should include his salary in our estimate].....	1,600 00	
One clerk transferred from the office of the Secretary of the Navy, under the act of March 4, 1840.—See pamphlet laws, 26th Congress, 1st session, page 6	1,600 00	
Compensation to the clerks in the office of the Commissioner of Pensions, authorized by act of 9th May, 1836, page 331, volume 9, Laws United States, to wit:		
Three clerks, at \$1,400 per annum each—one of whom has been employed since March, 1849, in the office of the Secretary of the Interior	4,200 00	
Two clerks, at \$1,200 per annum each	2,400 00	
Three clerks, at \$1,000 per annum each	3,000 00	
One clerk, at \$800 per annum	800 00	
For compensation to two messengers at \$500 per annum each; page 129, pamphlet laws, 2d session 27th Congress.....	1,000 00	
Fifteen temporary clerks, employed on the bounty land and pension business, at \$3 33 per diem each.....	15,634 00	
Two temporary messengers, at \$400 per annum each.....	800 00	
		34,034 00
<i>Contingent expenses.</i>		
For stationery.....	1,600 00	
For printing blank forms, regulations, and circulars; and for advertising.....	2,500 00	
For furniture for the office.....	200 00	
For miscellaneous items.....	300 00	
For binding books.....	200 00	
		4,800 00
<i>Revolutionary pensioners, under act of March 18, 1818.</i>		
As the number now on the rolls under the act of March 18, 1818, considerably exceeds the number of pensioners paid during the present year, the last-mentioned number is taken as the basis of the calculation, making allowance for deaths in 1850 and 1851. In the course of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851, the number of pensioners under this law will most probably be reduced to 700. These, at an average of \$98 per annum for each pensioner, will require about \$68,000; but, as a balance of \$20,117 will remain in the treasury unexpended on the 30th June next, an appropriation will be required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, of only.....	47,883 00	
		47,883 00
Carried forward.....		1,863,067 84

Estimates of appropriations—Continued.

Objects of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Brought forward.....		\$1,863,067 84
<i>Invalid pensioners.</i>		
<p>Two thousand nine hundred and fifty-four invalid pensioners have been paid during the two first quarters of the present calendar year. These, at an average of \$100 per annum for each pensioner, would require \$295,000; but as the number will unquestionably be increased during the ensuing fiscal year, we shall require sufficient to pay at least 3,000 pensioners, at an average of \$100 per annum per man. An appropriation for those pensioners will therefore be necessary of..</p>	300,000 00	300,000 00
<i>Widows and orphans' pensions under act of July 4, 1836.</i>		
<p>Under the first section of the act of July 4, 1836, there will probably be on the rolls, during the ensuing fiscal year, the widows and children of fifty deceased officers and soldiers, whose husbands or fathers died several years since, and who will be entitled to the whole five years' pension at one payment. These, at an average of \$60 per annum each, for five years, will require for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851..</p>	15,000 00	
<p>To pay pensions of widows who now receive stipends under the third section of the act of July 4, 1836, who will probably be on the rolls in 1851, making due allowance for deaths, there will be required for 800 widows, at an average of \$80 each per annum, the sum of.....</p>	64,000 00	
<p>And for 20 more, who will probably be added to the pension list within the ensuing fiscal year, arrears for 20 years, at an average of \$80 each per annum, there will be required the sum of.....</p>	32,000 00	111,000 00
<i>Widows' pensions under the act of February 2, 1848.</i>		
<p>The first section of the act of February 2, 1848, gives a pension during widowhood to every widow of a revolutionary officer or soldier who was married prior to the year 1794. It embraces, of course, the cases of all widows heretofore pensioned under the acts of July 7, 1838, March 3 1843, and June 17, 1844. It is not, therefore, necessary to ask for any appropriation to pay, under the three last-mentioned acts, any pensioners still living. They are all merged in the act of February 2, 1848. During the ensuing fiscal year not less than 6,000 will receive the benefits of this act. These, at an average of \$80 per annum for each widow, will require.....</p>	480,000 00	480,000 00
<i>Pensions to widows and orphans, under the act of July 21, 1848.</i>		
<p>This act (chapter 108, p. 77, pamphlet laws, 1st session 30th Congress) gives a pension for five years to the widows or orphans, as the case may be, of all officers and soldiers, whether of the regular army or of volunteers, who died in the war with Mexico of wounds or disease originating in the line of their duty; and the act of February 22, 1849, (chapter 62, p. 29, pamphlet laws, 2d session 30th Congress,) extends the provisions of the act of July 21, 1848, to the cases of those who had died from like causes, after they reached their respective homes. During the ensuing fiscal year not less than 1,000 of this description of pensions will be granted. These, at an average of \$60 per annum each for three years, will amount to \$180,000, and before</p>		
Carried forward.....		2,754,067 84

Estimates of appropriations—Continued.

Objects of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Brought forward.....		\$2, 754, 067 84
the termination of the present fiscal year, there will be added at least 400 to the present number, (760,) making 1,160, at an average of \$60 each per annum, for one year only, amounting to \$69,600, making an aggregate of.....	\$249, 600 00	249, 600 00
<i>Widows' pensions, under the acts of July 7, 1838, March 3, 1843, and June 17, 1844.</i>		
A number of cases under these laws, in which the original claimants are dead, yet remain unsatisfied. In many instances the proofs are not yet completed, but may be perfected in the course of the ensuing fiscal year. The claims may be from one to ten years' pension, and it is estimated that not less than 200 of this description will be allowed. These, at an average of \$400 each, will require.....	80, 000 00	80, 000 00
<i>Widows' pensions under act of July 29, 1848.</i>		
This act (chapter 120, p. 102, pamphlet laws, 1st session 30th Congress) gives a pension during widowhood to every widow whose husband served six months during the Revolution, provided she was married before the 2d January, 1800. Under this act 400 have already been allowed, and these, at an average of \$60 each for one year, will require \$24,000, and 100 more will probably be allowed during the present fiscal year, and during the ensuing fiscal year 300 more will probably be added, making 400, at an average of \$60 per annum for each pensioner; but as they are to be paid from March 4, 1848, according to the provisions of the law, each is calculated at an average of \$200, for three years and four months, which will amount to \$80,000, making an aggregate of.....	104, 000 00	104, 000 00
<i>Navy pensions.</i>		
To pay navy invalid pensions, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, there will be required the sum of.....	40, 000 00	
To pay pensions of invalids who were wounded on board of private armed vessels during the last war with Great Britain, the sum of.....	3, 000 00	43, 000 00
<i>Half-pay pensions.</i>		
For half-pay pensions to widows and orphans, per act of March 16, 1812, (volume 3, Laws of the United States, section 15, p. 454,) and act of April 16, 1816, (volume 6, section 1, p. 62,) in addition to an unexpended balance of \$5,279 50 remaining in the treasury, there will be required..	18, 410 00	18, 410 00
Carried forward.....		\$3, 249, 077 84

Estimates of appropriations—Continued.

Objects of appropriation.		Amount.	Total.
Brought forward.....			\$3,249,077 84
PENITENTIARY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
For the support and maintenance of this institution, independent of its receipts, there will be required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, the sum of \$7,355, as per following estimate of disbursements and receipts:			
Disbursements.	Amt.	Receipts.	Amt.
For rations, clothing, medicine, &c.....	\$1,330	From shoe factory..	\$5,500
For fuel, light, horse and carriage, &c.....	600	From carpenters' and blacksmiths' shop.	200
For raw materials to be worked up in shoe, joiners', broom, and wheelwrightshops, and oakum	3,500	Oakum.....	100
For books and stationery..	25	Broom factory.....	100
For incidental expenses, building and repairs....	250		
SALARIES OF OFFICERS.			
For warden.....	1,500		
For three inspectors, at \$100 each.....	300		
For physician.....	500		
For chaplain.....	250		
For clerk.....	1,000		
For two assistant keepers, at \$750 each.....	1,500	Amount to be appropriated by Congress	7,355
For 4 guards, at \$550 each.	2,200		
For porter, &c.....	300		
	13,255		13,255
CENSUS OF 1850.			
For pay of United States marshals			25,000 00
For pay of clerks			45,000 00
For printing blanks, census, and compendium.....			211,000 00
For binding			20,000 00
For statistical information.....			150,000 00
For deputy marshals and all other expenses.....			675,000 00
			1,126,000 00
From which deduct appropriation of March 3, 1849			10,000 00
Leaving the sum now required for the service.....			1,116,000 00
The amount now required for this service exceeds that expended in taking the census of 1840 by \$208,617 82, but it is believed that the increased extent of territory and population of the United States will render said additional sum necessary.			
Carried forward			4,372,432 84

Estimates of appropriations.—Continued.

Objects of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Brought forward.....		\$4,372,432 84
<i>Expenses of the U. S. courts.</i>		
For defraying the expenses of the supreme, circuit, and district courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia; also, for jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, and previous years; and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States, and for the safe-keeping of prisoners, the sum of.....	\$557,537 00	557,537 00
<p>This estimate is based upon the best information obtained from the marshals, &c.; its excess over the last appropriation is caused by the increase of business in the U. S. courts by the organization of the Territory of Minnesota, and the anticipated organization of California and New Mexico, and by the insufficiency in the previous estimates of the amounts required for the miscellaneous expenditures chargeable to this fund.</p>		
<i>Pauper lunatics.</i>		
For the expenses of pauper lunatics in the Maryland hospital, at Baltimore, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.....	8,600 00	
To meet deficiencies for the same object for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850.....	1,328 00	9,928 00
<i>Public buildings.</i>		
For annual repairs of Capitol, attendance on furnaces in the crypt, attendance on water closets, cleaning rotundo; for public gardener and laborers, cartage on Capitol grounds, tools, wire, twine, leather, nails, chains and posts, boxes, straw, whitewashing, manure, trees for grounds, attendance at the western gates of the Capitol, repairs of public stables, flagging, enclosures, &c.; keeping in order iron pipes that convey water to the Capitol and public offices, and repairing damages by freshets; brooms, brushes, wooden spades and shovelling snow, gravelling the walks in the Capitol grounds, enclosing and improving the public grounds at the north, south, and west of the Capitol, and the open triangular spaces on Pennsylvania avenue.....	20,000 00	
<i>President's house and grounds.</i>		
For annual repairs of President's house, gardener and laborers, gravelling the walks of the President's square, manure, leather, nails, tools, &c., and repairs of the fence of La Fayette square, Fountain square, President's square and President's garden, cartage, &c.....	4,500 00	
<i>Lighting lamps on Pennsylvania avenue.</i>		
For lighting Pennsylvania avenue from Capitol square to the Treasury Department, and compensation of two lamp-lighters for the same, and for lighting the Capitol and Capitol grounds, and President's house.....	11,000 00	
Carried forward.....	35,500 00	4,939,897 84

Estimates of appropriations—Continued.

Objects of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Brought forward.....	\$35,500 00	\$4,939,897 84
<i>Auxiliary guard.</i>		
For compensation and contingent expenses of auxiliary guard.....	6,775 00	
<i>Potomac bridge.</i>		
For compensation of four assistants, drawkeepers at the Potomac bridge, including oil for lamps and machinery, firewood, and repairs.....	5,000 00	
<i>Eastern Branch bridges.</i>		
For repairs of the two bridges over the Eastern branch of the Potomac river, pay of two drawkeepers, oil for lamps and machinery, and for reimbursing to the corporation and levy court of Washington the sum of six hundred and fifty dollars, advanced by them for repairs already made.....	5,000 00	
For completing the improvements on Indiana avenue.....	10,000 00	
For completing the gravelling, &c., on Four-and-a-half street..	1,200 00	
For the support, care, and medical treatment of twelve transient pauper, medical or surgical patients in the Washington infirmary.....	2,000 00	
Towards completing the grading, planting with trees, and enclosing with a substantial wooden fence, for their protection, the public mall from 7th street westward to the Potomac river.....	10,000 00	
For extending the sewers from the Executive departments and the President's house to the canal, and for further improving the grounds south of the President's house.....	25,000 00	
For paying a balance due the contractors for laying gas pipes, &c., between the Capitol and 15th street, within the Capitol and Capitol grounds, and for chandeliers and burners in the President's house, and completing the branch pipes, lamps, &c., within the Capitol grounds.....	4,500 00	
For compensation to the Commissioner of Public Buildings..	2,000 00	
For completing the eastern wing of the Patent Office building.	200,000 00	
For progressing with the western wing of the Patent Office building, per estimate of the superintendent of the building.....	150,000 00	
		456,975 00
<i>From the Patent fund.</i>		
For collecting agricultural statistics, act 3d March, 1849, Statutes at Large, acts 2d session 30th Congress, page 364..	3,500 00	
For analysis of bread stuffs, act 3d March, 1849; Statutes at Large, acts 2d session 30th Congress, page 364.....	1,000 00	
For books for library, act 3d March, 1849; Statutes at Large, acts 2d session 30th Congress, page 364.....	1,500 00	
For compensation of librarian, act 3d March, 1849; Statutes at Large, acts 2d session 30th Congress, page 364.....	500 00	
		6,500 00
Total.....		5,403,372 84

RECAPITULATION.

For Department of the Interior.....	\$72,347 68
For the land service.....	679,034 21
For Indian affairs.....	1,018,439 17
For pensions, &c.....	1,479,256 78
For taking census of 1850.....	1,116,000 00
For expenses of United States courts.....	557,537 00
For public buildings, &c., in Washington.....	456,975 00
For pauper lunatics.....	9,928 00
From Patent fund.....	6,500 00
For penitentiary of District of Columbia.....	7,355 00
Total.....	<u>5,403,372 84</u>

RECAPITULATION

Of the persons employed, and the expenses incurred, in the collection of the revenue from customs, in the several collection districts of the United States, in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz :

No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation.		Amount paid.	Total amount expended.
		Per annum.	Per diem.		
DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.					
1	Collector.....	\$6,400 00	maximum		
5	Deputy collectors.....	1,500 00			
1	Auditor.....	3,000 00			
1	Cashier.....	2,500 00			
1	Assistant auditor.....	1,500 00			
1	Assistant cashier.....	2,000 00			
1	Clerk.....	1,500 00			
1	Do.....	1,400 00			
7	Do.....	1,200 00			
32	Do.....	1,000 00			
25	Do.....	900 00			
21	Do.....	800 00			
3	Do.....	700 00			
10	Do.....	600 00			
2	Do.....	500 00			
1	Do.....	400 00			
	Amount expended for collector's department.....			\$82,363 95	
<i>Naval officer.</i>					
1	Naval officer.....	5,000 00	maximum		
5	Deputies do.....	1,500 00			

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Recapitulation—Continued.

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No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation.		Amount paid.	Total amount expended.
		Per annum.	Per diem.		
DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.— <i>Naval officer</i> —Continued.					
1	Clerk.....	\$1,200 00			
11	Clerks.....	1,050 00			
7	Do.....	950 00			
20	Do.....	900 00			
1	Do.....	700 00			
4	Do.....	400 00			
4	Do.....	800 00			
3	Do.....	1,000 00			
3	Do.....	750 00			
1	Porter.....	450 00			
	Amount expended for naval officer's department.....			\$12,205 48	
<i>Surveyor.</i>					
1	Surveyor.....	4,900 00	maximum		
2	Deputy surveyors.....	1,500 00			
4	Clerks.....	1,000 00			
3	Do.....	1,100 00			
1	Do.....	700 00			
1	Do.....	850 00			
1	Do.....	170 00			
1	Do.....	600 00			
2	Porters and messengers.....	600 00			
	Amount expended in surveyor's department.....				

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Inspectors, weighers, gaugers, measurers, and markers.

197	Inspectors.....		\$3 00 }	\$203,318 00
11	Do		1 50 }	
83	Night inspectors.....		1 50 }	
19	Weighers.....	1,500 00	maximum	39,808 50
	Official expenses of weighers.....			26,958 80
9	Gaugers.....	1,500 00	maximum	25,399 31
	Official expenses of gaugers.....			11,954 16
18	Measurers.....	1,500 00	maximum	4,868 98
	Official expenses of measurers.....			25,518 54
4	Markers.....	1,500 00	maximum	1,706 09
	Official expenses of markers.....			4,971 50

Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, measurers, and markers 347,484 18

Appraisements.

3	Principal appraisers.....	2,000 00		
5	Assistant appraisers.....	1,500 00		
4	Clerks to appraisers.....	1,200 00		
1	Do.....	1,100 00		
1	Do.....	1,050 00		
16	Do.....	1,000 00		
1	Do.....	900 00		
1	Do.....	800 00		
7	Clerks to storekeeper.....	1,000 00		
85	Laborers.....	520 00		
1	Laborer.....	676 00		

Amount expended for appraisements..... 137,321 06

Public warehouses.

1	Storekeeper.....	1,500 00		
14	Assistan tstorekeepers.....	1,000 00		
8	Clerks.....	1,000 00		
1	Clerk.....	900 00		
9	Clerks.....	800 00		
14	Night watchmen.....		1 50	
1	Register, &c.....	1,500 00		
1	Superintendent.....	1,800 00		

Net charge upon the revenue for public warehouses..... 105,584 40

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Recapitulation—Continued.

No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation,		Amount paid.	Total amount expended.
		Per annum.	Per diem.		
REVENUE CUTTERS POLK AND JEFFERSON.					
<i>Items of expense.</i>					
	Officers and men (pay).....	\$7,068	86		
	For rations.....	674	61		
	For ship chandlery.....	715	09		
	For disbursement account.....	979	32		
	For ship chandlery.....	385	40		
	Entertainment at Montreal.....	283	59		
	Engineers' account.....	194	97		
	Plumbers' account.....	228	37		
	Coals and pilotage.....	1,103	22		
	Wharfage.....	119	44		
	Pilotage and engineering.....	60	00		
	Rations.....	219	50		
	Ship chandlery.....	1,383	68		
	Repairs, materials, and labor.....	19,793	12		
	Do.....do.....	8,388	85		
	Painter.....	1,055	76		
	Sailmakers.....	1,683	53		
	Marine railway and labor.....	2,114	64		
	Plumber.....	327	67		
	Materials and labor.....	240	50		
	Windows and purchases.....	200	00		
	Cabin furniture.....	241	78		
	Cabin hardware.....	101	74		

Superintending engineer.....	935 00		
Sundries.....	827 09		
Whole expenditure for Polk and Jefferson			\$49,507 89
<i>Steamer Dallas.</i>			
Pay of officers and men.....	2,475 62		
Repairs, materials, and labor.....	25,785 04		
Coal, pilotage, and engineering.....	817 06		
Sundries.....	538 42		
Travelling expenses of seamen.....	245 05		
Coal and rations	273 60		
Superintendent, &c.....	1,456 00		
Keeper	161 00		
Wharfage.....	134 74		
Sundries.....	418 41		
Whole expenditure for steamer Dallas.....			32,304 94
<i>Brig Lawrence.</i>			
Pay of officers and men.....	205 55		
Advanced wages to seamen.....	1,160 59		
Labor.....	759 29		
Ship chandlery	525 12		
Iron chest, &c.....	63 00		
Furniture, &c.....	245 54		
Medicines.....	234 33		
Medical services.....	250 00		
Stationery.....	198 47		
Freights	182 47		
Mattresses	146 72		
Charts	156 00		
Surgical instruments.....	126 00		
Adjusting compasses.....	101 40		
Rent of warehouse.....	104 87		
Towing.....	100 00		
Board of crew	102 55		
Sundries, materials, and labor.....	5,175 87		
Painting copper pumps, &c.....	380 00		
Stationery sails, sundries, &c.....	3,665 03		
Whole expenditure for brig Lawrence.....			14,080 80

Recapitulation—Continued.

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No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation.		Amount paid.	Total amount expended.
		Per annum.	Per diem.		
	<i>Schooner Ewing.</i>				
	Pay of officers and men.....	\$3,287	38		
	Rations.....	929	43		
	Ship chandlery.....	1,672	83		
	Repairs.....	191	16		
	Sails.....	321	00		
	Medicines.....	47	58		
	Sundries.....	99	86		
	Whole expenditure for schooner Ewing.....			\$6,459	24
	<i>Schooner Morris.</i>				
	Pay of officers and men.....	1,161	81		
	Rations.....	265	29		
	Chandlery.....	129	84		
	Pilotage.....	53	13		
	Sundries.....	39	53		
	Whole expenditure for schooner Morris.....			1,649	60
	<i>Schooner Forward.</i>				
	For pay, rations, chandlery, pilotage, and sundries.....			4,928	12
	<i>Schooner Gallatin.</i>				
	For pay, rations, chandlery, pilotage, and sundries.....			2,290	61

General revenue service.

For travelling expenses of officers.....		1,496 14
For pay, quarters, &c., of officers and men.....		9,835 29
For ship chandlery and riggers.....		2,830 02
For repairs of steamer "Legare".....		477 07
For boats sent to Washington.....		805 00
For superintending disbursements.....		344 00
For sundries.....		1,949 17

Whole amount of revenue service account..... 17,736 69

4	Captains.....	\$1,200 00	
4	First lieutenants.....	960 00	
3	Second lieutenants.....	860 00	
8	Third lieutenants.....	790 00	
1	Chief engineer.....	1,500 00	
1	First engineer.....	960 00	
4	Second engineers.....	790 00	
1	Third engineer.....	720 00	
1	Pilot.....	600 00	
15	Firemen.....	300 00	
9	Coal-heavers.....	240 00	
3	Boatswains.....	240 00	
3	Gunners.....	240 00	
6	Carpenters.....	240 00	
1	Sailmaker.....	240 00	
5	Cabin stewards.....	216 00	
11	W. R. stewards.....	216 00	
10	Cooks.....	216 00	
160	Seamen.....	192 00	
48	Boys.....	120 00	
2	Do.....	96 00	
6	Do.....	72 00	

Whole amount of expense of revenue cutters and service, after deducting proceeds of sales of cutter furniture, &c..... 126,647 50

Revenue boats.

9	Bargemen.....	600 00	}	40,489 27
	Paid for boat office.....	\$25,145 13		16,215 76
	Contingencies.....			

Total amount expended in the district of New York..... \$868,774 53

Recapitulation—Continued.

No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation.		Amount paid.	Total amount expended.
		Per annum.	Per diem.		
DISTRICT OF BOSTON AND CHARLESTOWN.					
<i>Collector.</i>					
1	Collector.....	\$6,400 00	maximum.		
2	Deputy collectors.....	1,500 00			
1	Clerk.....	2,000 00			
1	Do.....	1,800 00			
2	Do.....	1,407 23			
1	Do.....	1,400 00			
1	Do.....	1,300 00			
1	Do.....	1,257 30			
1	Do.....	1,250 00			
1	Do.....	1,232 23			
1	Do.....	1,200 00			
1	Do.....	1,182 23			
2	Do.....	1,100 00			
1	Do.....	1,064 46			
3	Do.....	1,000 00			
1	Do.....	986 48			
2	Do.....	982 23			
1	Do.....	900 00			
1	Do.....	886 48			
1	Do.....		\$2 50		
	Whole amount expended in collector's department.....			\$23,389 10	
<i>Naval officer.</i>					
	Naval officer.....	5,000 00	maximum.		

1	Deputy officer	1,500 00		
1	Clerk	1,200 00		
1	Do	1,150 00		
1	Do	1,100 00		
1	Do	1,050 00		
	Whole amount expended in naval officer's department.			
	<i>Surveyor.</i>			
1	Surveyor	4,900 00	maximum.	
1	Deputy surveyor	1,500 00		
1	Clerk	1,150 00		
2	Do	1,000 00		
1	Messenger	500 00		
	Whole amount expended in surveyor's department.			302 47
	<i>Inspectors.</i>			
77	Inspectors		3 00	
27	Night inspectors	600 00		
3	Deputy collectors and inspectors	700 00		
1	Clerk	920 00		
	Whole amount expended for inspectors.			75,751 81
	<i>Weighers, gaugers, measurers, and markers.</i>			
13	Weighers and gaugers	1,500 00	maximum.	
	Official expenses of do.			32,269 87
8	Measurers	1,500 00		15,924 43
1	Marker	1,500 00		190 67
	Whole amount expended for weighers, gaugers, measurers, and marker.			\$49,384 97
	<i>Appraisements.</i>			
2	Appraisers	1,500 00		
2	Assistant do.	1,200 00		
2	Clerks	1,000 00		
1	Do	900 00		
8	Do	800 00		

D—Continued.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
NIGHT INSPECTORS—Cont'd.					
William O. Webb.....	Night inspector.....	New York.....		\$1 50	
Thomas Wheelan.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Isaac C. Cooper.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
John L. Fink.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Charles Gallagher.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Dennis Mullins.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
William Fabree.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
John Griffin.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
David Scannell.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
William B. Shaw.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Daniel Simkins.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
WEIGHERS.					
Joseph W. Bouck.....	Weigher.....	New York.....	\$1,500 00	Maximum compensation.	
James Campbell.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
William E. Cruger.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
Robert Dumont.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
Robert Gornlay.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
Nathan B. Graham.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
Anson Herrick.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
Thomas Herring.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
William Holdredge.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
James Kelly.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
Louis Loutrel.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
George S. Mann.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
John J. Mumford.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
John Orser.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
John W. Richardson.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
Andrew J. Smith.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		

John M. Thorne	do	do	1,500 00
Calvin C. Waller	do	do	1,500 00
James H. Tate	do	do	1,500 00
Morris Roche	Monthly man.	do	360 00
Jemmy Hayes	do	do	360 00
James Campbell	do	do	360 00
Francis Pickens	do	do	360 00
Edward Schillar	do	do	360 00
Adam Friz	do	do	360 00
Robert Campbell	do	do	360 00
Thomas Hayes	do	do	360 00
William Campbell	do	do	360 00
Patrick Ryan	do	do	360 00
Mordant Campbell	do	do	360 00
Thomas Menihan	do	do	360 00
M. Roche	do	do	360 00
Levi Fuller	do	do	360 00
Thomas Devany	do	do	360 00
William Healy	do	do	360 00
Michael Haugh	do	do	360 00
Owen Daly	do	do	360 00
Lawrence T. Layton	do	do	360 00
M. Campbell	do	do	360 00

GAUGERS.

Henry C. Atwood	Gauger	New York	1,500 00
Peter Chivis	do	do	1,500 00
Thomas W. Donovan	do	do	1,500 00
Thomas Morris	do	do	1,500 00
Henry M. Nichols	do	do	1,500 00
Charles Radcliff	do	do	1,500 00
Joseph Rose, jr.	do	do	1,500 00
John S. Vosburgh	do	do	1,500 00
John C. Vandeneuvel	do	do	1,500 00
William P. Holland	Assistant gauger	do	480 00
J. D. Me ker	do	do	480 00
Isaac Smith	do	do	480 00
Rodman F. Wright	do	do	360 00
F. A. Nichols	do	do	480 00
John C. Walker	do	do	480 00
John Golding	do	do	480 00
John Vosburg	do	do	480 00

Maximum compensation.

No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation.		Amount paid.	Total amount expended.
		Per annum.	Per diem.		
<i>Weighers.</i>					
2	Weighers	\$1,500 00	maximum.		
2	Deputy weighers	1,200 00			
2	Do.....do.....	1,000 00			
<i>Gaugers.</i>					
4	Gaugers.....	1,500 00	maximum.		
6	Laborers, at various wages.....				
4	Measurers.....	1,500 00	maximum.		
	Whole amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers			\$90,518 40	
<i>Appraisements.</i>					
2	Appraisers	1,500 00			
2	Assistant appraisers	1,200 00			
1	Clerk.....		\$3 00		
3	Do.....	900 00			
1	Do.....	500 00			
3	Laborers.....		1 50		
1	Examiner of drugs.....	1,000 00			
	Whole amount expended for appraisements.....			10,646 32	
<i>Public warehouses.</i>					
2	Assistant storekeepers	840 00			

1	Watchman.....	420 00	
2	Laborers.....	460 00	
	Whole amount expended for public warehouses.....		590 64
	<i>Revenue cutters.</i>		
3	Captains.....	1,200 00	
2	First lieutenants.....	960 00	
3	Second...do.....	860 00	
2	Third...do.....	790 00	
1	Constructor.....		4 00
1	Boatswain's mate.....	240 00	
1	Carpenter's mate.....	240 00	
10	Seamen.....	192 00	
4	Boys.....	120 00	
1	Cook.....	216 00	
	Whole amount expended for revenue cutters.....		7,070 52
	<i>Revenue boats.</i>		
4	Boatmen.....	360 00	
7	Do.....	320 00	
8	Transient boatmen, at various prices.....		
	Whole amount expended for revenue boats.....		3,594 17
	Amount expended for contingencies.....		7,717 46
	Whole amount expended in the district of Philadelphia.....		\$158,285 76
	DISTRICT OF BALTIMORE.		
	<i>Collector.</i>		
1	Collector.....	6,400 00	maximum.
1	Deputy collector.....	1,500 00	
1	Cashier.....	1,500 00	
2	Clerks.....	1,200 00	
1	Clerk.....	600 00	
2	Clerks.....		2 00
2	Porters.....		1 50
	Whole amount expended in collector's department.....		7,261 32

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Recapitulation—Continued.

No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation.		Amount paid.	Total amount expended.
		Per annum.	Per diem.		
<i>Naval officer.</i>					
1	Naval officer.....	\$5,000 00	maximum.		
1	Deputy naval officer.....	1,200 00			
	Whole amount expended in naval officer's department.....			\$2,296 21	
<i>Surveyor.</i>					
1	Surveyor.....	4,900 00	maximum.		
1	Deputy surveyor.....	300 00			
1	Clerk.....		\$2 00		
	Whole amount expended in surveyor's department.....			2,593 03	
<i>Inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers.</i>					
31	Inspectors.....		3 00		
1	Weigher.....	1,500 00	maximum.		
1	Deputy weigher.....		3 00		
1	Assistant deputy weigher.....		1 00		
1	Gauger.....	1,500 00	maximum.		
2	Measurers.....	1,500 00	maximum.		
1	Assistant measurer.....	600 00			
	Whole amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers.....			45,119 00	

		<i>Appraisements.</i>		
2	Appraisers.....	1,500 00		
1	Assistant appraiser.....		2 00	
2	Clerks.....	1,000 00		
1	Porter.....	300 00		
	Whole amount expended for appraisements.....			\$6,320 18
		<i>Public warehouses.</i>		
2	Storekeepers.....	1,150 00		
1	Storekeeper.....	600 00		
1	Do.....		3 00	
1	Assistant storekeeper.....		2 00	
2	Porters.....		1 50	
1	Watchman.....	644 00		
25	Do.....	552 00		
	Whole amount expended for public warehouses.....			3,354 86
		<i>Revenue cutters.</i>		
8	Captains.....	1,200 00		
8	First lieutenants.....	960 00		
5	Second lieutenants.....	860 00		
9	Third lieutenants.....	790 00		
	Whole amount expended for revenue cutters.....			20,300 32
		<i>Revenue boats.</i>		
8	Boatmen.....		1 50	
	Whole amount expended for revenue boats.....			4,428 75
	Amount expended for contingencies.....			15,073 07
	Amount expended for standard weights and measures.....			14,000 00
	Whole amount expended in the district of Baltimore.....			\$120,746 74

Recapitulation—Continued.

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No of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation.		Amount paid.	Total amount expended.
		Per annum.	Per diem.		
DISTRICT OF NEW ORLEANS.					
<i>Collector.</i>					
1	Collector.....	\$6,400 00	maximum.		
6	Deputy collector.....	2,200 00			
9	Clerks.....	1,500 00			
9	Do.....	1,200 00			
9	Do.....	1,000 00			
13	Do.....	900 00			
2	Do.....	740 00			
1	Do.....	336 00			
1	Do.....	790 00			
2	Do.....	29 53			
	Whole amount expended in collector's department.....			\$33,271 93	
<i>Naval officer.</i>					
1	Naval officer.....	5,000 00	maximum.		
1	Deputy naval officer.....	1,500 00			
3	Clerks.....		\$2 00		
	Whole amount expended in naval officer's department.....			672 58	
<i>Surveyor.</i>					
1	Surveyor.....	4,900 00	maximum.		

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7	Deputies	1,500 00		
	Whole amount expended in surveyor's department,			3,290 62
	<i>Inspectors, weighers, gaugers, measurers, and markers.</i>			
99	Inspectors		3 00	
23	Night inspectors		3 00	
2	Weighers	1,500 00	maximum.	
1	Assistant	1,200 00		
2	Laborers	420 00		
2	Do	200 00		
1	Gauger	1,500 00	maximum.	
1	Assistant gauger	1,200 00		
1	Measurer	1,500 00	maximum.	
1	Assistant measurer		3 00	
1	Laborer	420 00		
1	Marker	1,500 00	maximum.	
2	Assistants		3 00	
2	Watchmen		2 00	
	Whole amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, measurers, and markers			95,676 67
	<i>Appraisements.</i>			
2	Appraisers	1,500 00		
2	Clerks		3 00	
2	Porters	360 00		
1	Examiner of drugs	1,000 00		
	Whole amount expended for appraisements			7,266 32
	<i>Public warehouses.</i>			
2	Storekeepers	1,500 00		
2	Deputies		3 00	
	Whole amount expended for public warehouses			5,780 19

Recapitulation—Continued.

No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation.		Amount paid.	Total amount expended.
		Per annum.	Per diem.		
<i>Revenue cutters.</i>					
1	Captain.....	\$1,200 00			
2	First lieutenants.....	960 00			
	Whole amount expended for revenue cutters.....			\$1,761 48	
<i>Revenue boats.</i>					
2	Boatmen.....	540 00			
27	Do.....	360 00			
2	Messengers.....	540 00			
	Whole amount expended for revenue boats.....			7,342 01	
	Amount expended for contingencies.....			28,742 25	
	Whole amount expended in the district of New Orleans.....				\$183,804 05*
DISTRICT OF CHARLESTON.					
<i>Collector.</i>					
1	Collector.....	6,400 00	maximum.		
1	Deputy collector and inspector.....	1,300 00			
1	Do.....do.....	1,000 00			
1	Clerk.....	1,000 00			

* This amount includes estimates to make up for withheld accounts.

1	Do.....	600 00		
	Amount expended in collector's department.....			5,943 66
	<i>Naval officer.</i>			
1	Naval officer.....	5,000 00		
1	Assistant naval officer.....	625 00		
	<i>Surveyor.</i>			
1	Surveyor.....	4,900 00	maximum.	
	<i>Inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers.</i>			
27	Inspectors.....		\$3 00	
1	Weigher.....	1,500 00	maximum.	
1	Gauger.....	1,500 00	maximum.	
1	Measurer.....	1,500 00	maximum.	
	Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers.....			35,346 82
	<i>Appraisements.</i>			
2	Appraisers.....	1,500 00		
1	Porter.....	365 00		
1	Do.....	320 00		
1	Examiner of drugs.....	1,000 00		
	Amount expended for appraisements.....			4,753 33
	<i>Revenue cutters.</i>			
2	Captains.....	1,200 00		
1	Second lieutenant.....	860 00		
	Amount expended for revenue cutters.....			2,492 24
	<i>Revenue boats.</i>			
7	Bargemen.....		1 00	
	Amount expended for revenue boats.....			2,204 47
	Amount expended for contingencies.....			1,152 07
	Whole amount expended in the district of Charleston.....			51,892 59

Recapitulation—Continued.

No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation.		Amount paid.	Total amount expended.
		Per annum.	Per diem.		
DISTRICT OF SAVANNAH.					
<i>Collector.</i>					
1	Collector.....	\$6,400 00			
1	Deputy and inspector.....	1,200 00			
1	Clerk.....	800 00			
	Amount expended in collector's department.....			\$1,069 13	
<i>Naval officer.</i>					
1	Naval officer.....	150 00			
	Amount expended in naval officer's department.....			150 00	
<i>Surveyor.</i>					
1	Surveyor.....	150 00			
	Amount expended in surveyor's department.....			150 00	
<i>Inspectors, weighers, and gaugers.</i>					
10	Inspectors.....		\$3 00		
1	Weigher and gauger.....	Fees,			
	Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, and gaugers.....			14,201 18	

Appraisements.

2	Appraisers.....	1,500 00	
1	Porter and night watch.....	360 00	
1	Storekeeper.....	800 00	
	Amount expended for appraisements.....		2,923 64
	Amount expended for public warehouses.....		1,220 12

Revenue cutters.

1	Captain.....	1,200 00	
1	First lieutenant.....	960 00	
	Amount expended for revenue cutters.....		969 60

Revenue boats.

4	Bargemen.....	360 00	
	Amount expended for revenue boats.....		1,460 15
	Amount expended for contingencies.....		1,189 09
	Whole amount expended in the district of Savannah.....		\$23,332 91

DISTRICT OF PASSAMAQUODDY.

Collector.

1	Collector.....	\$3,000 00	maximum.
5	Deputy collectors and inspectors.....		3 00
1	Surveyor.....	200 00	
	Amount expended in surveyor's department.....		200 00

Inspectors, weighers, and measurers.

5	Inspectors.....		3 00
1	Do.....		2 00
2	Temporary inspectors.....		1 50
1	Do.....do.....		3 00
1	Weigher and measurer.....		3 00
	Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, and measurers.....		11,963 38
	Amount expended for appraisements.....		20 00

Recapitulation—Continued.

No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation.		Amount paid.	Total amount expended.
		Per annum.	Per diem.		
<i>Revenue cutters.</i>					
1	Captain.....	\$1,200 00			
1	First lieutenant.....	960 00			
1	Second lieutenant.....	860 00			
2	Third lieutenants.....	790 00			
1	Boatswain.....	240 00			
1	Gunner.....	240 00			
1	Carpenter.....	240 00			
1	Cook.....	216 00			
1	Cabin steward.....	216 00			
1	Wardroom steward.....	216 00			
5	Boys.....	120 00			
2	Do.....	96 00			
15	Seamen.....	192 00			
2	Do.....	196 00			
6	Ordinary seamen.....	168 00			
	Amount expended for revenue cutters.....			\$13,361 67	
<i>Revenue boats.</i>					
5	Bargemen.....	360 00			
	Amount expended for revenue boats.....			1,172 56	
	Amount expended for costs of suits.....			585 14	
	Amount expended for contingencies.....			307 01	
	Whole amount expended in the district of Passamaquoddy.....				\$27,609 76

DISTRICT OF MACHIAS.

1	Collector.....	250 00		
	Amount expended in collector's department.....			267 94
	<i>Inspectors.</i>			
3	Inspectors.....		2 50	
1	Do.....		2 00	
	Amount expended for inspectors.....			1,233 99
	<i>Revenue cutters.</i>			
1	First lieutenant.....	960 00		
	Amount expended for revenue cutters.....			969 60
	<i>Revenue boats.</i>			
4	Bargemen.....	240 00		
1	Do.....	360 00		
	Amount expended for revenue boats.....			797 64
	Amount expended for contingencies.....			2 45
	Whole amount expended in the district of Machias.....			3,271 62

DISTRICT OF FRENCHMAN'S BAY.

1	Collector.....	150 00		
	Amount expended in collector's department.....			166 65
	<i>Inspectors.</i>			
4	Inspectors.....	500 00		
3	Do.....		3 00	
3	Do.....		1 00	
	Amount expended for inspectors.....			2,604 99

Recapitulation—Continued.

No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation.		Amount paid.	Total amount expended.
		Per annum.	Per diem.		
	<i>Revenue cutters.</i>				
1	Second lieutenant.....	\$860 00			
	Amount expended for revenue cutters.....			\$977 72	
	<i>Revenue boats.</i>				
2	Bargemen.....	240 00			
2	Do.....	180 00			
4	Do.....	144 00			
1	Do.....	132 00			
1	Do.....	120 00			
1	Do.....	108 00			
1	Do.....	96 00			
	Amount expended for revenue boats.....			1,227 14	
	Amount expended for contingencies.....			57 28	
	Amount expended in the district of Frenchman's Bay.....				\$5,033 78
	DISTRICT OF PENOBSCOT.				
1	Collector.....	250 00			
	Amount expended in collector's department.....			336 70	

Inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers.

6	Inspectors.....		\$3 00	
2	Do.....		2 00	
1	Weigher.....	Fees.		
1	Gauger.....	Fees.		
3	Measurers.....	Fees.		
	Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers.....			4,910 84
	Amount expended for appraisements.....			28 00

Revenue boats.

1	Lieutenant.....	960 00		
3	Seamen.....	192 00		
3	Do.....	144 00		
1	Do.....	120 00		
4	Boys.....	120 00		
1	Cook.....	216 00		
1	Steward.....	96 00		
2	Seamen.....	156 00		
1	Do.....	264 00		
2	Do.....	132 00		
	Amount expended for revenue boats.....			2,841 93
	Amount expended for contingencies.....			187 47
	Whole amount expended in the district of Penobscot.....			8,304 94

DISTRICT OF WALDOBORO'.

1	Collector.....	250 00		
	Amount expended in collector's department.....			289 05

Inspectors and measurers.

5	Inspectors.....		3 00	
3	Do.....		2 50	
3	Do.....		1 75	

Recapitulation—Continued.

No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation.		Amount paid.	Total amount expended.
		Per annum.	Per diem.		
<i>Inspectors and measurers—Continued.</i>					
2	Inspectors		\$2 00		
4	Do		1 50		
4	Measurers	Fees.			
	Amount expended for inspectors and measurers			\$4,828 32	
<i>Revenue boats.</i>					
1	Bargeman		1 00		
	Amount expended for revenue boats			42 00	
	Amount expended for contingencies			425 07	
	Amount expended in the district of Waldoboro'				\$5,584 44
DISTRICT OF WISCASSET.					
1	Collector	\$200 00			
	Amount expended in collector's department			217 63	
9	Inspectors		3 00		
	Amount expended for inspectors			4,366 07	

Revenue boats.

4	Bargemen		1 00	
	Amount expended for revenue boats, with estimated addition for April and May.....			420 00
	Amount expended for contingencies, with estimated addition for April and May.....			366 00
	Amount expended in the district of Wiscasset.....			3,369 70

DISTRICT OF BATH.

1	Collector.....			
	Amount expended in collector's department			434 26

Inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers.

11	Inspectors.....		3 00	
1	Do.....	600 00		
1	Do.....	250 00		
2	Do.....	350 00		
1	Do.....	500 00		
8	Weighers, gaugers, and measurers	Fees.		
	Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers			9,968 92
	Amount expended for appraisements			40 00
	Amount expended for public stores.....			75 00

Revenue boats.

3	Bargemen		1 00	
	Amount expended for revenue boats.....			1,055 09
	Amount expended for contingencies.....			281 48
	Whole amount expended in the district of Bath.....			11,854 75

DISTRICT OF PORTLAND AND FALMOUTH.

1	Collector.....			
	Amount expended in collector's department			1,679 10

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Recapitulation—Continued.

No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation.		Amount paid.	Total amount expended.
		Per annum.	Per diem.		
1	Surveyor.....	\$150 00			
	Amount expended in surveyor's department.....			\$150 00	
16	Inspectors.....		\$3 00		
4	Weighers, gaugers, and measurers.....		Fees.		
	Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers.....			15,438 78	
	Amount expended for appraisements.....			925 00	
	<i>Revenue cutters.</i>				
1	Third lieutenant.....	790 00			
	Amount expended for revenue cutters.....			332 44	
	<i>Revenue boats.</i>				
2	Bargemen.....	360 00			
	Amount expended for revenue boats.....			752 14	
	Amount expended for contingencies.....			545 58	
	Amount expended in the district of Portland and Falmouth.....				\$19,823 04
	DISTRICT OF SACO.				
1	Collector.....	250 00			
	Amount expended in collector's department.....			252 13	

Inspectors.

3	Inspectors.....		3 00	
1	Measurer.....	Fees.		
	Amount expended for inspectors and measurers.....			606 30
	Amount expended for revenue boats.....			2 99
	Amount expended for contingencies.....			42 30
	Amount expended in the district of Saco.....			903 72
	DISTRICT OF KENNEBUNK.			
1	Collector.....			
	Amount expended in collector's department.....			3 00
4	Inspectors.....		3 00	
	Amount expended for inspectors.....			712 00
1	Measurer.....	Fees.		
	Amount expended for measurer.....			29 59
	Amount expended for revenue boats.....			40 00
	Amount expended for contingencies.....			36 00
	Amount expended in the district of Kennebunk.....			820 59
	DISTRICT OF YORK.			
1	Collector.....			
	Amount expended in collector's department.....			250 69
1	Inspector.....	200 00		
1	Do.....	120 00		
	Amount expended for inspectors.....			297 50
	Amount expended in the district of York.....			548 19
	DISTRICT OF BELFAST.			
1	Collector.....			
	Amount expended in collector's department.....			119 72
7	Inspectors.....		3 00	
1	Weigher, gauger, and measurer.....	Fees.		
	Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers.....			3,149 90
	Amount expended for contingencies.....			68 18
	Amount expended in the district of Belfast.....			3,337 80

Recapitulation—Continued.

No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation.		Amount paid.	Total amount expended.
		Per annum.	Per diem.		
DISTRICT OF BANGOR.					
1	Collector.....	Fees and commissions.			
	Amount expended in collector's department.....			\$167 54	
6	Inspectors.....		\$3 00		
1	Do.....		2 00		
3	Weighers, gaugers, and measurers.....	Fees.			
	Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers.....			4,330 17	
	Amount expended for contingencies.....			106 86	
	Amount expended in the district of Bangor.....				\$4,604 57
DISTRICT OF PORTSMOUTH.					
1	Collector.....				
	Amount expended in collector's department.....			224 63	
1	Surveyor.....	\$250 00			
	Amount expended in surveyor's department.....			250 00	
<i>Inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers.</i>					
1	Inspector.....	360 00			
2	Do.....	300 00			
3	Do.....		2 00		
5	Do.....		3 00		
3	Do.....	500 00			
2	Do.....	200 00			
1	Do.....	100 00			
1	Do.....	120 00			

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1	Do.....	400 00		
5	Weighers, gaugers, and measurers.....	Fees.		
6	Night watch.....		1 50	
	Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers.....			7,465 16
	<i>Revenue cutters.</i>			
1	Captain.....	1,200 00		
1	First lieutenant.....	960 00		
1	Third lieutenant.....	790 00		
	Amount expended for revenue cutters.....			1,908 68
	Amount expended for revenue boats.....			40 00
	Amount expended for contingencies.....			126 85
	Amount expended in the district of Portsmouth.....			10,014 82
	DISTRICT OF NEWBURYPORT.			
1	Collector.....			
	Whole amount of collector's department.....			290 42
	<i>Naval officer.</i>			
1	Naval officer.....			150 00
	<i>Surveyor.</i>			
1	Surveyor.....			250 00
	<i>Inspectors, weigher, gauger, and measurer.</i>			
5	Inspectors.....		3 00	
	Whole amount expended for inspectors.....			2,763 00
1	Weigher (maximum compensation).....	1,500 00		
	Whole amount expended for weighers.....			1 80

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Recapitulation—Continued.

No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation.		Amount paid.	Total amount expended.
		Per annum.	Per diem.		
1	Measurer (maximum compensation).....	\$1,500 00			
	Whole amount expended for measurer.....			\$663 21	
1	Gauger (maximum compensation).....	1,500 00			
	Whole amount expended for gauging.....			195 72	
	<i>Revenue boats.</i>				
1	Bargeman.....	300 00			
1	Do.....	150 00			
	Whole amount paid revenue boats.....			404 49	
	<i>Appraisements.</i>				
	Whole amount expended for appraisements.....			10 00	
	<i>Contingent.</i>				
	Whole amount expended for contingencies.....			6 50	
	Amount expended in the district of Newburyport.....				4,735 14
	DISTRICT OF GLOUCESTER.				
1	Collector.....	1,070 57			
	Whole amount expended in collector's department.....			1,070 57	

Surveyor.

1	Surveyor.....	250 00		
	Whole amount expended in surveyor's department.....			250 00

Inspectors, weigher, and gauger.

2	Inspectors.....		\$3 00	
1	Do.....	150 00		
1	Do.....	900 00		
	Whole amount expended in inspector's department.....			2,636 66
2	Weighers and gaugers.....	1,500 00		
	Whole amount expended in weighers and gaugers' department.....			1,129 97

Revenue boats.

				3,766 63
1	Bargeman.....	240 00		
1	Do.....	144 00		
	Whole amount expended for revenue boats.....			276 00

Public stores.

	Whole amount expended for public stores.....			155 83
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Contingent.

	Whole amount expended for contingencies.....			315 65
	Whole amount expended in the district of Gloucester.....			5,834 68

DISTRICT OF SALEM AND BEVERLY.

Collector.

1	Collector.....	729 15		
	Whole amount expended in collector's department.....			729 15

Recapitulation—Continued.

No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation.		Amount paid.	Total amount expended.
		Per annum.	Per diem.		
	<i>Naval officer's office.</i>				
1	Naval officer.....	\$150 00			
1	Deputy naval officer.....		2 00		
	Whole amount expended in naval officer's department.....			\$880 00	
	<i>Surveyors.</i>				
1	Surveyor.....	250 00			
1	Do.....	150 00			
	Whole amount expended in surveyor's department.....			400 00	
	<i>Inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers.</i>				
13	Inspectors.....		3 00		
5	Weighers, gaugers, and measurers.....	1,500 00			
	Whole amount expended in inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurer's department.....			13,913 62	
	<i>Appraisements.</i>				
	Whole amount expended for appraisers.....			323 00	

Recapitalation—Continued.

No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation.		Amount paid.	Total amount expended.
		Per annum.	Per diem.		
<i>Inspectors.</i>					
1	Inspector, at the rate of.....	\$800 00			
1	Do.....do.....	600 00			
1	Do.....do.....	300 00			
1	Do.....do.....	160 00			
1	Do.....do.....		\$3 00		
	Amount expended for inspectors.....			\$2,955 00	
<i>Measurers.</i>					
1	Measurer.....	1,500 00	maximum.		
	Amount expended for measurers.....			195 39	
	Amount of contingent expenses.....			72 50	
	Whole amount expended for the district of Plymouth.....				\$3,397 59
DISTRICT OF FALL RIVER.					
<i>Collector.</i>					
1	Collector.....	150 00			
	Amount expended for collector's department.....			447 86	
<i>Inspectors, measurers, and weighers.</i>					
4	Inspectors, weighers, and measurers.....	1,500 00	maximum.		
	Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, and measurers.....			5,001 12	

Revenue barge.

1	Bargeman.....	240 00		
	Amount expended for revenue barge.....			266 77
	Amount of contingent expenses.....			288 08
	Whole amount expended for the district of Fall River.....			6,003 83

DISTRICT OF BARNSTABLE.

Collector.

1	Collector.....	Fees.		
	Amount expended for collector's department.....			46 45

Deputy collectors and inspectors.

4	Deputy collectors.....	250 00		
7	Inspectors.....		3 00	
	Amount expended for deputy collectors and inspectors.....			5,032 96

Public warehouse.

	Amount expended for public warehouses.....			93 75
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Revenue boat.

1	Boatman.....	100 00		
	Amount expended for revenue boat.....			136 03
	Amount of contingent expenses.....			732 15
	Whole amount expended for the district of Barnstable.....			6,041 34

DISTRICT OF NEW BEDFORD.

Collectors.

1	Collector.....	Fees.		
1	Clerk.....	500 00		
	Amount expended for collector's department.....			871 72

Recapitulation—Continued.

No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation.		Amount paid.	Total amount expended.
		Per annum.	Per diem.		
<i>Inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers.</i>					
5	Inspectors.....		\$3 00		
1	Inspector at the rate of.....	\$60 00			
3	Weighers and measurers.....	1,500 00	maximum.		
1	Gauger.....	1,500 00			
	Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers.....			\$6,162 13	
<i>Appraisements.</i>					
	Amount expended for appraisements.....			120 00	
<i>Revenue boat.</i>					
1	Boatman.....	420 00			
	Amount expended for revenue boat.....			682 65	
	Amount of contingent expenses.....			96 91	
	Whole amount expended for the district of New Bedford.....				\$7,933 41
DISTRICT OF EDGARTOWN.					
1	Collector.....				
	Whole amount expended in collector's department.....			263 98	
<i>Inspectors.</i>					
1	Inspector.....	600 00			

2	Do.....	500 00		
3	Do.....		3 00	
	Whole amount expended for inspectors.....			1,829 33
	<i>Measurer.</i>			
1	Measurer, (special,) whole amount expended for.....			7 50
	<i>Appraisements.</i>			
	Whole amount expended for appraisements.....			10 00
	<i>Revenue boats.</i>			
2	Bargemen.....	240 00		
1	Do.....	60 00		
	Whole amount expended for revenue boats.....			643 12
	<i>Public stores.</i>			
	Whole amount expended for store rent.....			80 00
	<i>Contingent.</i>			
	Whole amount expended for contingencies.....			140 32
	Amount expended in the district of Edgartown.....			2,974 25
	DISTRICT OF NANTUCKET.			
1	Collector.....	250 00		251 78
	<i>Inspectors.</i>			
1	Inspector.....		3 00	
2	Do.....		2 00	
	Whole amount expended for inspectors.....			1,825 00

Recapitulation—Continued.

No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation.		Amount paid.	Total amount expended.
		Per annum.	Per diem.		
<i>Revenue boats.</i>					
1	Superintendent (special).....	\$144 00			
	For repairs.....	387 28			
	Whole amount paid for revenue boats.....			\$531 28	
	Amount expended in the district of Nantucket.....				\$2,608 06
DISTRICT OF PROVIDENCE.					
<i>Collector.</i>					
1	Collector.....				
1	Clerk.....	600 00			
	Amount expended for collector's department.....			1,196 16	
<i>Naval officer.</i>					
1	Naval officer.....				
	Amount expended for naval officer's department.....			250 00	
<i>Surveyors.</i>					
2	Surveyors.....				
	Amount expended for surveyor's department.....			450 00	

Inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers.

10	Inspectors.....		3 90
1	Do.....	450 00	
1	Do.....	300 00	
1	Weigher.....	Fees.	
1	Gauger.....	Fees.	
3	Measurers.....	Fees.	
	Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers.....		8,397 85

Revenue boat.

1	Boatman.....	360 00	
1	Do.....	240 00	
	Amount expended for revenue boats.....		625 38
	Amount of contingent expenses.....		213 45
	Whole amount expended for the district of Providence.....		11,139 84

DISTRICT OF BRISTOL AND WARREN, RHODE ISLAND.

1	Collector.....		657 74
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Inspectors, weighers, and gaugers.

8	Inspectors.....		1 50
	Whole amount expended for inspectors.....		2,511 00
2	Weighers.....	Fees.	
3	Gaugers.....	Fees.	

Appraisements.

	Whole amount paid for appraisements.....		50 00
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Revenue boats.

3	Bargemen.....	120 00	
	Repairs of boats.....		776 07

Recapitulation—Continued.

No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation.		Amount paid.	Total amount expended.
		Per annum.	Per diem.		
	<i>Contingent.</i>				
	Whole amount expended for contingencies.....			\$472 29	
	Amount expended in the district of Bristol and Warren.....				\$4,467 10
	DISTRICT OF NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND.				
	<i>Collector.</i>				
1	Collector.....	Fees.			
	Amount expended for collector's department.....			121 00	
	<i>Naval officer.</i>				
1	Naval officer.....	Fees.			
	Amount expended for naval officer's department.....			250 00	
	<i>Surveyors.</i>				
4	Surveyors.....	Fees.			
	Amount expended for surveyor's department.....			950 00	
	<i>Inspectors, gaugers, and measurers.</i>				
7	Inspectors.....			3 00	

1	Do.....	\$400 00		
2	Do.....			
1	Inspector and measurer.....			
1	Inspector and boatman.....			
1	Gauger.....	1,500 60	maximum.	
	Amount expended for inspectors, gaugers, and measurers.....			3,245 04
	<i>Revenue cutters.</i>			
1	Captain.....	1,200 00		
1	First lieutenant.....	960 00		
2	Second lieutenants.....	860 00		
1	Third lieutenant.....	790 00		
1	Pilot.....	600 00		
1	Boatswain.....	240 00		
1	Gunner.....	240 00		
1	Carpenter.....	240 00		
1	Cabin steward.....	216 00		
1	Ward-room steward.....	216 00		
1	Cook.....	216 00		
12	Seamen.....	192 00		
1	Ordinary seaman.....	132 00		
4	Boys.....	120 00		
	Amount expended for revenue cutters.....			12,860 64
	<i>Revenue boat.</i>			
1	Boatman.....	308 64		
1	Do.....	154 32		
1	Do.....	141 36		
	Amount expended for revenue boats.....			774 30
	Amount of contingent expenses.....			78 54
	Whole amount expended for the district of Newport.....			18,279 52
	DISTRICT OF MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT.			
1	Collector.....	210 15	Com.....	210 15

Recapitulation—Continued.

No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation.		Amount paid.	Total amount expended.
		Per annum.	Per diem.		
	<i>Surveyors.</i>				
3	Surveyors.....	\$250 00		\$750 00	
	<i>Inspectors, weighers, and gaugers.</i>				
4	Inspectors.....		\$3 00		
	Whole amount expended for inspectors.....			1,546 50	
1	Weigher.....	1,500 00	maximum.		
	Whole amount expended for weighers.....			19 31	
1	Gauger.....	1,500 00	max. com.		
	Whole amount expended for gaugers.....			66 24	
	<i>Revenue boats.</i>				
	Whole amount expended for revenue boats.....			160 00	
	<i>Public stores.</i>				
1	Storekeeper.....	100 00			
	Whole amount expended for public stores.....			100 00	

Contingent.

Whole amount expended for contingencies.....	39 52	
Amount expended in the district of Middletown.....		\$2, 89 72

DISTRICT OF NEW LONDON.

1	Collector.....	31 53	
	Whole amount expended in collector's department.....		31 53

Surveyor.

1	Surveyor.....	250 00	
	Whole amount expended in surveyor's department.....		250 00

Inspectors, weighers, and gaugers.

1	Inspector and weigher.....	500 00	
1	Inspector and weigher.....	600 00	
3	Inspectors and weighers.....		3 00
1	Inspector and weigher.....	250 00	
	Whole amount expended in inspector's department.....		2, 125 25

Revenue marine.

1	Captain.....	1, 200 00	
	Whole amount expended for revenue marine.....		1, 383 17

Revenue boats.

1	Bargeman.....	360 00	
	Expense of boat.....	40 11	
	Whole amount expended for revenue boats.....		400 11

Contingent.

Whole amount expended for contingencies.....	15 75	
Whole amount expended for collecting the revenue at New London.....		4, 205 81

Recapitulation—Continued.

No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation.		Amount paid.	Total amount expended.
		Per annum.	Per diem.		
	DISTRICT OF NEW HAVEN.				
1	Collector.....			\$1,084 93	
	<i>Surveyor.</i>				
1	Surveyor.....			200 00	
	<i>Inspectors, weighers, measurers, and gaugers.</i>				
14	Inspectors.....		\$3 00		
4	Do.....		1 50		
2	Do.....		1 00		
	Whole amount expended for inspectors.....			5,774 17	
4	Weighers.....		Fees.		
	Whole amount expended for weighers.....			450 79	
2	Measurers.....		Fees.		
	Whole amount expended for measurers.....			844 31	
4	Gaugers.....		Fees.		
	Whole amount paid gaugers.....			1,070 88	

	<i>Revenue boats.</i>		
2	Bargemen.....	360 00	
	Whole amount paid for revenue boats.....		539 30
	<i>Public stores.</i>		
1	Storekeeper.....	100 00	
	Rent of store.....	475 00	
	Whole amount expended for public stores.....		364 98
	<i>Contingent.</i>		
	Whole amount expended for contingencies.....		364 50
	Whole amount expended in the district of New Haven.....		10,693 86
	DISTRICT OF FAIRFIELD, CONNECTICUT.		
1	Collector.....		423 24
	<i>Inspectors, &c.</i>		
5	Inspectors, weighers, gaugers, &c.....	3 00	
	Whole amount paid weighers, inspectors, &c.....		1,719 39
	<i>Contingent.</i>		
	Amount expended for contingencies.....		69 00
	Amount expended in the district of Fairfield.....		2,211 63
	DISTRICT OF STONINGTON, CONNECTICUT.		
1	Collector.....		4 60
	<i>Surveyor.</i>		
1	Surveyor.....	150 00	150 00

Recapitulation—Continued.

No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation.		Amount paid.	Total amount expended.
		Per annum.	Per diem.		
	<i>Inspectors.</i>				
1	Inspector.....		\$3 00		
1	Do.....	\$500 00			
	Whole amount expended for inspectors.....			\$800 00	
	<i>Revenue boats.</i>				
2	Bargemen.....	144 00			
	Whole amount expended for revenue boats.....			316 72	
	<i>Contingent.</i>				
	Whole amount expended for contingencies.....			70	
	Amount expended in the district of Stonington.....				\$1,272 02
	DISTRICT OF SAG HARBOR, NEW YORK.				
1	Collector.....			407 94	
	Contingent.....			10 50	
	<i>Inspectors.</i>				
5	Inspectors.....		3 00		
	Whole amount paid inspectors.....			216 06	

Revenue boats.

	Expenses of revenue boats.....			7 68	
	Whole amount expended in the district of Sag Harbor.....				642 12
	DISTRICT OF PERTH AMBOY, NEW JERSEY.				
1	Collector.....	275 13			
1	Deputy collector.....	600 00			
	Whole amount of expenses of collector's office.....			875 13	
	<i>Inspectors.</i>				
4	Inspectors.....	600 00			
1	Inspector.....		3 00		
	Whole amount paid inspectors.....			2,059 66	
	<i>Contingent.</i>				
	Whole amount paid for contingencies.....			3 20	
	<i>Surveyors.</i>				
1	Surveyor.....				
	Whole amount paid surveyors.....			150 00	
	Amount expended in the district of Perth Amboy.....				3,087 94
	DISTRICT OF BRIDGETOWN, NEW JERSEY.				
1	Collector.....			267 36	
	<i>Contingent.</i>				
	Whole amount paid for contingencies.....			2 75	
	Amount expended in the district of Bridgetown.....				275 11

Recapitulation—Continued.

No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation.		Amount paid.	Total amount expended.
		Per annum.	Per diem.		
DISTRICT OF CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY.					
1	Surveyor.....				
	Whole amount paid surveyor.....			\$257 86	
	Amount expended in the district of Camden.....				\$257 86
DISTRICT OF BURLINGTON, N. J.					
1	Collector.....			158 31	
	Whole amount expended in the district of Burlington.....				158 31
DISTRICT OF GREAT EGG HARBOR, N. J.					
1	Collector.....	250 00		263 14	
<i>Inspectors.</i>					
3	Inspectors.....		3 00		
	Amount paid inspectors.....			374 00	
<i>Revenue boats.</i>					
	Expense of revenue boats.....			182 43	

Contingent.

Amount expended for contingencies..... 90 46

Whole amount expended in the district of Great Egg Harbor..... 910 03

DISTRICT OF LITTLE EGG HARBOR, N. J.

1 Collector.....

Amount expended in collector's department..... 262 82

Inspectors.

3 Inspectors.....

3 00

Amount paid inspectors..... 253 50

Whole amount expended in the district of Little Egg Harbor..... 526 32

DISTRICT OF NEWARK, N. J.

1 Collector.....

276 69

Inspectors, weighers, &c.

2 Inspectors, weighers, and measurers.....

2 00

Amount paid inspectors, &c..... 454 44

Appraisements.

2 Appraisers (temporary).....

Amount paid appraisers..... 3 00

Public store.

Amount paid for store rent..... 50 00

Recapitulation—Continued.

No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation.		Amount paid.	Total amount expended.
		Per annum.	Per diem.		
<i>Revenue boats.</i>					
2	Boatmen.....		\$1 00		
	Amount paid for revenue boats.....			\$48 00	
	Whole amount expended in the district of Newark.....				\$832 13
DISTRICT OF DELAWARE,					
<i>Collector.</i>					
1	Collector.....	\$697 35			
4	Messengers.....		1 00		
	Amount expended in collector's department.....			1,447 35	
<i>Inspectors and measurers,</i>					
6	Inspectors and measurers.....		3 00		
4	Do.....do.....	500 00			
	Amount paid inspectors and measurers.....			4,304 20	
<i>Public stores.</i>					
	Amount paid store rents.....			125 00	

Revenue marine.

SCHOONER FORWARD.

1	Captain.....	1,200 00	
4	First lieutenants.....	960 00	
3	Second lieutenants.....	860 00	
2	Third lieutenants.....	790 00	
1	Pilot.....	600 00	
2	Boatswains.....	240 00	
2	Gunners.....	240 00	
1	Carpenter.....	240 00	
45	Seamen.....	192 00	
2	Cabin stewards.....	216 00	
2	Wardroom stewards.....	216 00	
3	Cooks.....	216 00	
3	Cabin boys.....	120 00	
3	Wardroom boys.....	96 00	
11	Boys.....	96 00	
	Whole amount expended for schooner Forward.....		5,876 55
	Paid officers and men.....	\$7,854 41	} 9,610 40
	Paid for rations.....	1,109 30	
	Paid for ship chandlery.....	519 92	
	Paid for sundries.....	126 77	

SCHOONER GALLATIN.

1	Captain.....	1,200 00
1	First lieutenant.....	960 00
1	Second lieutenant.....	860 00
2	Third lieutenants.....	790 00
1	Pilot.....	600 00
1	Boatswain.....	240 00
1	Gunner.....	240 00
1	Carpenter.....	240 00
1	Cabin steward.....	216 00
1	Wardroom steward.....	216 00
1	Cook.....	216 00
23	Seamen.....	192 00

Recapitulation—Continued.

No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation.		Amount paid.	Total amount expended.
		Per annum.	Per diem.		
<i>Schooner Gallatin—Continued.</i>					
1	Cabin boy.....	\$120 00			
1	Wardroom boy.....	120 00			
1	Boy.....	120 00			
3	Boys.....	96 00			
2	Boys.....	72 00			
	Pay for officers and men.....	\$3,891 08			
	Paid for rations.....	317 32			
	Paid for ship chandlery.....	261 00			
	Paid for sundries.....	79 66			
	Amount expended for revenue cutter Gallatin.....			\$4,549 06	
<i>General revenue service.</i>					
3	First lieutenants.....	960 00			
5	Second lieutenants.....	860 00			
1	Third lieutenant.....	790 00			
1	Pilot.....	600 00			
	Travelling expenses of do.....	381 19			
	Pay of officers.....	1,732 72			
	Amount expended for general revenue service.....			2,113 91	
	Whole amount expended for revenue service.....			16,273 37	
<i>Revenue boats.</i>					
9	Bargemen.....	192 00			
	Amount expended for revenue boats.....			768 00	

Contingent.

	Amount expended for contingencies.....			847 09	
	Whole amount expended in the district of Delaware.....				\$23,765 01
	DISTRICT OF ANNAPOLIS, MD.				
1	Collector.....			282 80	
2	Inspectors.....		\$3 00		
	Amount paid inspectors.....			1,095 00	
	Sundries.....			68 55	
	<i>Surveyors.</i>				
4	Surveyors.....	250 00			
	Amount paid surveyors.....			497 00	
	<i>Revenue boats.</i>				
	Amount paid for revenue boats.....			79 00	
	Whole amount expended in the district of Annapolis.....				2,022 35
	DISTRICT OF OXFORD, MD.				
1	Collector.....			258 07	
	<i>Contingent.</i>				
	Amount expended for contingencies.....			27 50	
	Whole amount expended in the district of Oxford.....				285 57
	DISTRICT OF VIENNA, MD.				
1	Collector.....	200 00		219 08	
1	Surveyor.....	250 00			
	Amount paid surveyor.....			250 00	
	Whole amount expended in the district of Vienna.....				469 08

Recapitulation—Continued.

No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation.		Amount paid.	Total amount expended.
		Per annum.	Per diem.		
DISTRICT OF GEORGETOWN, D. C.					
1	Collector.....	Comm'ns.	\$539 41	\$539 41	
	<i>Inspectors, weighers, and gaugers.</i>				
4	Inspectors, weighers, and gaugers.....	\$800 00			
	<i>Revenue boats.</i>				
	Amount expended for revenue boats.....			2,010 70	
	<i>Public stores.</i>				
	Amount expended for public stores.....			150 00	
	<i>Contingent.</i>				
	Amount expended for contingencies.....			60 00	
	Amount expended for contingencies.....			7 25	
	Whole amount expended in the district of Georgetown, D. C.....				\$2,767 36
DISTRICT OF RICHMOND, VA.					
1	Collector.....			282 40	

		<i>Inspectors, &c.</i>	
5	Inspectors, weighers, &c.		3 00
	Amount paid inspectors, weighers, &c.		4,488 08
	<i>Public stores.</i>		
	Amount paid for rents.		650 00
	<i>Revenue marine.</i>		
1	Third lieutenant.	790 00	
	Amount of expense of revenue marine.		590 67
	<i>Revenue boats.</i>		
	Expense of revenue boats.		50 00
	<i>Contingent.</i>		
	Amount expended for contingencies.		18 78
	Whole amount expended in the district of Richmond.		6,079 93
	DISTRICT OF NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.		
	<i>Collector.</i>		
1	Collector.	Fees.	
1	Clerk.	500 00	
	Amount expended in collector's department.		1,181 66
	<i>Naval officer.</i>		
1	Naval officer.	Fees.	
1	Deputy.	620 00	
	Amount expended in naval officer's department.		620 00

Recapitulation—Continued.

No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation.		Amount paid.	Total amount expended.
		Per annum.	Per diem.		
<i>Surveyors.</i>					
4	Surveyors.....	\$250 00			
	Amount expended in surveyor's department.....			\$1,000 00	
<i>Inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers.</i>					
4	Inspectors.....		\$3 00		
1	Do.....	400 00			
1	Weigher and gauger.....	1,500 00	maximum.		
3	Measurers.....	1,500 00	maximum.		
	Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers.....			6,021 52	
<i>Public warehouses.</i>					
1	Storekeeper.....		3 00		
	Amount expended for public warehouses.....			929 45	
<i>Revenue cutters.</i>					
1	Captain.....	1,200 00			
1	First lieutenant.....	960 00			
2	Second lieutenants.....	860 00			
1	Third lieutenant.....	790 00			
1	Pilot.....	600 00			
1	Boatswain.....	240 00			

1	Gunner.....	240 00	
1	Carpenter.....	240 00	
1	Cabin steward.....	216 00	
1	W. R. steward.....	216 00	
14	Cook.....	216 00	
14	Seamen.....	192 00	
5	Boys.....	120 00	
	Amount expended for revenue cutters.....		17,564 71
	<i>Revenue barge.</i>		
2	Bargemen.....	300 00	
2	Do.....	180 00	
	Amount expended for revenue barge.....		1,061 26
	Amount of contingent expenses.....		126 44
	Whole amount expended in the district of Norfolk and Portsmouth.....		\$28,505 04
	DISTRICT OF TAPPAHANNOCK.		
1	Collector.....		269 95
	<i>Surveyors.</i>		
5	Surveyors.....		
	<i>Inspectors.</i>		
1	Inspector.....		3 00
1	Do.....	300 00	
	Amount expended for inspectors.....		315 00
	<i>Revenue boats.</i>		
1	Bargeman.....	120 00	
	Amount expended for revenue boats.....		137 05

Recapitulation—Continued.

No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation.		Amount paid.	Total amount expended.
		Per annum.	Per diem.		
	<i>Contingent.</i>				
	Amount expended for contingencies.....			\$4 70	
	Whole amount expended in the district of Tappahannock.....				\$726 70
	DISTRICT OF CHERRYSTONE, VIRGINIA.				
1	Collector.....	\$200 00		212 83	
	<i>Inspector.</i>				
1	Special inspector.....		\$3 00		
	Amount expended for inspectors.....			12 00	
	<i>Revenue boats.</i>				
	Amount expended for revenue boats.....			6 00	
	Amount expended for contingencies.....			0 25	
	Whole amount expended in the district of Cherrystone.....				231 08
	DISTRICT OF YORKTOWN, VIRGINIA.				
1	Collector.....	200 00		210 76	
1	Surveyor.....				

1 Collector.....
 1 Surveyor.....

Amount expended for surveyor

Revenue boats.

Amount expended for revenue boats..... 96 00
 Whole amount expended in the district of Yorktown..... 306 76

DISTRICT OF PETERSBURG.

1 Collector..... Fees..... 269 99
 1 Clerk..... 2 00

Amount expended for collector's office..... 730 00

Inspectors, &c.

6 Inspectors, weighers, and measurers..... 3 00
 Amount expended for inspectors, &c..... 3,447 39

Appraisements.

1 Appraiser (special).....
 Amount expended for appraisements..... 5 65

Public stores.

Amount paid for rent..... 129 16

Revenue boats.

Expense of revenue boats..... 95 72

Contingent.

Amount expended for contingencies..... 1 30

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Recapitulation—Continued.

No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation.		Amount paid.	Total amount expended.
		Per annum.	Per diem.		
	<i>Surveyor.</i>				
1	Surveyor.....				
	Amount expended for surveyor.....			\$300 00	
	Whole amount expended in the district of Petersburg.....				\$4,249 21
	DISTRICT OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.				
1	Collector.....			193 57	
	<i>Surveyor.</i>				
1	Surveyor.....	\$300 00			
	<i>Inspectors, weighers, and measurers.</i>				
4	Inspectors, weighers, and measurers.....		3 00		
	Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, &c.....			4,541 94	
	<i>Revenue boats.</i>				
	Amount expended for revenue boats.....			249 31	

Contingent.

Amount expended for contingencies.....		8 06	
Amount expended in the district of Alexandria.....			4,992 88

DISTRICT OF EDENTON, N. C.

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1	Collector.....	264 34		
	Amount expended in collector's department.....		264 34	
1	Inspector.....		3 00	
	Amount expended for inspectors.....		176 96	
	Amount expended for contingencies.....		14 25	
	Amount expended in the district of Edenton, N. C.....			455 55

DISTRICT OF CAMDEN, NORTH CAROLINA.

1	Collector.....	291 04		
	Amount expended in collector's department.....		294 01	
3	Temporary inspectors.....		3 00	
	Amount expended for inspectors.....		301 26	
	Whole amount expended in the district of Camden, North Carolina.....			592 30

DISTRICT OF PLYMOUTH, NORTH CAROLINA.

1	Collector.....		233 99	
	Contingent.....		88 03	
	<i>Inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers.</i>			
	Inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers.....		3 00	
	Amount paid inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers.....			347 63

Recapitulation—Continued.

[2]

No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation.		Amount paid.	Total amount expended.
		Per annum.	Per diem.		
	<i>Surveyors.</i>				
1	Surveyor.....				
	Amount paid surveyor.....			\$150 00	
	<i>Revenue boats.</i>				
	Whole expense of revenue boats.....			73 26	
	Whole amount expended in the district of Plymouth.....				\$892 91
	WASHINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.				
1	Collector.....	\$250 00		290 48	
	<i>Inspectors.</i>				
1	Inspector.....	600 00			
	Amount expended for inspectors.....			*1,377 12	
	<i>Public stores.</i>				
	Amount expended for store rents.....			75 00	
	Amount expended in the district of Washington, North Carolina.....				1,742 60
	DISTRICT OF NEWBERN, NORTH CAROLINA.				
1	Collector.....				
		Fees.....		59 74	

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*This sum includes \$750 for previous years.

Inspectors, weighers, &c.

2	Inspectors.....	250 00		
	Amount expended for inspectors.....			375 00
1	Weigher.....	1,500 00	maximum.	
	Amount expended for weighing.....			19 59
1	Measurer.....	1,500 00	maximum.	
	Amount expended for measuring.....			255 90
1	Gauger.....	1,500 00	maximum.	
	Amount expended for gauging.....			9 12

Contingent.

	Amount expended for contingencies.....			135 00
	Whole amount expended in the district of Newbern.....			848 35

DISTRICT OF OCRACOKE, NORTH CAROLINA.

1	Collector.....	1,000 00		1,001 47
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Inspectors.

	Inspector.....	240 00		
	Amount paid inspectors.....			240 00

Revenue boats.

3	Boatmen.....	240 00		
	Amount expended for revenue boats.....			720 00
	Whole amount expended in the district of Ocracoke.....			1,961 47

DISTRICT OF BEAUFORT, NORTH CAROLINA.

1	Collector.....	250 00		265 07
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Recapitulation—Continued.

[2]

No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation.		Amount paid.	Total amount expended.
		Per annum.	Per diem.		
	<i>Inspectors, gaugers, and measurers.</i>				
1	Inspector, gauger, and measurer.....		\$3 00		
	Amount expended for inspectors, gaugers, and measurers.....			\$111 00	
	<i>Revenue boat.</i>				
1	Bargeman.....	\$120 00			
	Expense of boat.....			12 25	
	Amount expended for revenue boats.....			132 25	
	<i>Public store.</i>				
	Amount expended for store rents.....			36 00	
	Whole amount expended in the district of Beaufort, N. C.....				\$544 32
	DISTRICT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.				
	<i>Collectors.</i>				
1	Collector.....		Fees.		
	Amount expended for collector's department.....			353 33	
	<i>Naval officer.</i>				
1	Naval officer.....	150 00			

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	Amount expended for naval officer's department.....			150 0
	<i>Surveyors.</i>			
1	Surveyor.....	250 00		
	Amount expended for surveyor's department.....			250 00
	<i>Inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers.</i>			
5	Inspectors, weighers, and measurers.....		3 00	
2	Inspectors.....	600 00		
1	Inspector.....	480 00		
1	Gauger.....	1,500 00	maximum.	
	Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers.....			3,398 58
	<i>Revenue boat.</i>			
4	Boat hands.....	240 00		
	Amount expended for revenue boat.....			990 96
	Amount of contingent expenses.....			45 17
	Whole amount expended in the district of Wilmington, N. C.			5,188 04
	DISTRICT OF GEORGETOWN, S. C.			
1	Collector.....			253 46
	<i>Inspectors and weighers.</i>			
1	Deputy collector, inspector, and weigher.....	125 00		
1	Occasional inspector.....		3 00	
1	Weigher.....		3 00	
	Amount expended for inspectors and weighers.....			265 79
	<i>Public stores.</i>			
	Amount expended for public stores.....			105 47

Recapitulation—Continued.

[2]

No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation.		Amount paid.	Total amount expended.
		Per annum.	Per diem.		
	<i>Contingent.</i>				
	Amount expended for contingencies.....			\$6 40	
	Whole amount expended in the district of Georgetown, S. C.....				\$631 12
	DISTRICT OF BEAUFORT, S. C.				
1	Collector.....			250 20	
	Whole amount expended in the district of Beaufort, S. C.....				250 20
	DISTRICT OF ST. MARY'S, GA.				
1	Collector.....			528 01	
	<i>Inspectors.</i>				
1	Inspector.....	\$200 00			
1	Do.....	62 50			
	Amount expended for inspectors.....			262 50	
	<i>Public stores.</i>				
	Amount expended for public stores.....			75 42	

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Revenue marine.

1 Captain..... 1,200 00
 Amount expended for revenue marine..... 303 00

Revenue boats.

3 Bargemen..... 312 00
 Expense for boats..... 103 36
 Amount expended for revenue boats..... 1,063 12

Contingent.

Amount expended for contingencies..... 38 33
 Whole amount expended in the district of St. Mary's..... 2,270 38

DISTRICT OF BRUNSWICK, GEORGIA.

1 Collector..... 250 00
 Amount expended in collector's department..... 250 00

Inspectors.

Inspector..... 250 00
 Amount expended for inspectors..... 250 00

Revenue boats.

Expense of revenue boats..... 120 00

Public stores.

Amount expended for store rents..... 120 00

Contingent.

Amount expended for contingencies..... 24 00
 Whole amount expended in the district of Brunswick, Georgia..... 764 00

Recapitulation—Continued.

[2]

No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation.		Amount paid.	Total amount expended.
		Per annum.	Per diem.		
DISTRICT OF MOBILE, ALABAMA.					
1	Collector.....				
	Amount expended in collector's department.....			\$2,134 22	
	<i>Inspectors, weighers, measurers, and gaugers.</i>				
22	Inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers.....		\$3 00		
	Amount expended in inspector's, &c., department.....			14,136 54	
	<i>Appraisements.</i>				
	Amount expended for appraisements.....			1,710 00	
REVENUE MARINE.					
<i>Schooner Walcott.</i>					
1	Captain.....	\$1,200 00			
2	First lieutenants.....	960 00			
2	Second lieutenants.....	860 00			
2	Third lieutenants.....	790 00			
2	Pilots.....	600 00			
1	Gunner.....	240 00			
2	Carpenters.....	240 00			

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1	Boatswain.....	240 00		
34	Seamen.....	192 00		
1	Ordinary seaman.....	168 00		
1	Cabin steward.....	216 00		
1	Wardroom steward.....	216 00		
1	Cook.....	216 00		
2	Cabin boys.....	120 00		
2	Wardroom boys.....	120 00		
1	2d cabin boy.....	96 00		
7	Boys.....	120 00		
	Amount expended for revenue marine.....		11,839 10	
	<i>Contingent.</i>			
	Amount expended for contingencies.....		543 93	
	Whole amount expended for collecting the revenue at Mobile.....			\$30,363 79
	DISTRICT OF NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI.			
1	Collector.....	500 00	502 33	
	<i>Public stores.</i>			
	Amount paid for storage.....		50 00	
	Rent of office.....		120 00	
	<i>Contingent.</i>			
	Amount paid for contingencies.....		13 00	
	Whole amount expended in the district of Natchez.....			685 33
	DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG.			
1	Collector.....	500 00		
	Whole amount expended in district of Vicksburg.....			502 29

Recapitulation—Continued.

[2]

No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation.		Amount paid.	Total amount expended.
		Per annum.	Per diem.		
DISTRICT OF PEARL RIVER, MISSISSIPPI.					
1	Collector	\$250 00			
	Whole amount expended in collector's department.....			\$255 65	
	<i>Public stores.</i>				
	Amount expended for store rents			250 00	
	Whole amount expended in the district of Pearl river.....				\$505 65
DISTRICT OF PENSACOLA.					
1	Collector.....	500 00		501 07	
	<i>Inspectors.</i>				
2	Inspectors		\$3, 00		
	Amount expended for inspectors.....			1, 661 00	
	<i>Revenue boats.</i>				
5	Boatmen.....	300 00			
1	Boatman.....	120 00			
	Amount expended for revenue boats.....			826 62	

	<i>Public stores.</i>		
	Amount expended for store rent.....		276 40
	Whole amount expended in the district of Pensacola.....		3,265 09
	DISTRICT OF ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA.		
1	Collector.....	500 00	534 00
	<i>Inspectors.</i>		
1	Inspector.....	500 00	
1	Do.....		2 00
	Amount expended for inspectors.....		1,154 19
	<i>Revenue boats.</i>		
6	Boatmen.....	180 00	
	Amount expended for revenue boats.....		1,080 00
	<i>Public stores.</i>		
	Amount expended for store rent.....		300 00
	<i>Contingent.</i>		
	Amount expended for contingencies.....		62
	Whole amount expended in the district of St. Augustine.....		3,035 15
	DISTRICT OF KEY WEST, FLORIDA.		
1	Collector.....		851 14
	<i>Inspectors.</i>		
5	Inspectors.....		3 00
1	Inspector.....	550 00	
	Amount expended for inspectors.....		1,606 00

Recapitulation—Continued.

[2]

No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation.		Amount paid.	Total amount expended.
		Per annum.	Per diem.		
	<i>Appraisements.</i>				
	Amount expended for appraisements.....			\$151 00	
	<i>Revenue marine.</i>				
1	First lieutenant.....	\$960 00			
1	Third lieutenant.....	790 00			
	Amount expended for revenue marine.....			1,221 85	
	<i>Revenue boats.</i>				
4	Bargemen.....	360 00			
	Amount expended for revenue boats.....			1,710 00	
	<i>Contingent.</i>				
	Amount expended for contingencies.....			22 30	
	Whole amount expended in the district of Key West.....				\$5,562 29
	DISTRICT OF ST. MARKS, FLORIDA.				
1	Collector.....			1 80	
	<i>Inspectors.</i>				
3	Inspectors.....		\$3 00		
	Amount expended for inspectors.....			2,739 00	

300

Revenue boats.

Amount expended for revenue boats..... 920 00

Public stores.

Amount expended for store rents..... 300 00

Whole amount expended in the district of St. Mark's..... 3,970 80

DISTRICT OF ST. JOHN'S, FLORIDA.

1 Collector..... 500 00 500 77

Inspectors.

1 Inspector..... 300 00

2 Inspectors..... 2 00

Whole amount expended for inspectors..... 1,584 00

Revenue boats.

Expense of revenue boats..... 370 00

Public stores.

Amount paid for store rent..... 300 00

Contingent.

Amount paid for contingencies..... 3 68

Whole amount expended in the district of St. John's..... 2,758 45

DISTRICT OF APALACHICOLA, FLORIDA.

1 Collector..... 500 00 792 88

Inspectors.

Inspectors..... 3 00

Amount expended for inspectors..... 1,902 02

Recapitulation—Continued.

[2]

No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation.		Amount paid.	Total amount expended.
		Per annum.	Per diem.		
	<i>Revenue boats.</i>				
7	Boatmen.....	\$300 00		\$576 97	
	Amount expended for revenue boats.....				
	<i>Public store.</i>				
	Amount expended for store rent.....			213 60	
	Whole amount expended in the district of Apalachicola.....				\$3,485 47
	DISTRICT OF TECHE, LOUISIANA.				
1	Collector.....	250 00			
	Amount expended in collector's department.....			255 31	
	<i>Public stores.</i>				
	Amount expended for public stores.....			250 00	
	Whole amount expended in the district of Teche.....				505 31
	DISTRICT OF TEXAS (GALVESTON.)				
1	Collector.....			1,750 00	
	<i>Inspectors.</i>				
5	Inspectors.....		\$3 00		

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3	Do.....	1,000 00	
1	Inspector.....	600 00	
1	Inspector and storekeeper.....	1,200 00	
	Amount expended for inspectors.....		4,785 13
	<i>Surveyors.</i>		
1	Surveyor at Matagorda.....	600 00	
1	Surveyor at Velasco.....	1,000 00	
1	Surveyor at Port Caballo.....	1,000 00	
1	Surveyor at Corpus Christi.....	500 00	
	Amount expended for surveyors.....		3,336 25
	<i>Public stores.</i>		
	Amount expended for public stores.....		373 51
	<i>Revenue boats.</i>		
1	Bargeman.....	384 00	
2	Bargemen.....	360 00	
	Amount expended for revenue boats.....		1,089 29
	<i>Contingent.</i>		
	Amount expended for contingencies.....		274 28
	Whole amount expended in the district of Texas (Galveston).....		11,608 46
	DISTRICT OF SALURIA, TEXAS.		
1	Collector.....		1,250 00
	<i>Inspectors.</i>		
1	Inspector.....	1,000 00	
1	Do.....	500 00	
	Amount expended for inspectors.....		1,309 06

Recapitulation—Continued.

[2]

No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation.		Amount paid.	Total amount expended.
		Per annum.	Per diem.		
	<i>Surveyors and inspectors.</i>				
1	Surveyor and inspector at Matagorda.....	\$600 00			
1	Surveyor and inspector at Port Lavaca.....	600 00			
1	Surveyor and inspector at Capono.....	500 00			
1	Surveyor and inspector at Corpus Christi.....	500 00			
	Amount expended for surveyors and inspectors.....			\$1,706 09	
	<i>Revenue boats.</i>				
1	Bargeman.....	180 00			
4	Bargemen.....	240 00			
	Amount expended for revenue boats.....			1,558 12	
	Whole amount expended in the district of Saluria.....				\$5,823 27
	DISTRICT OF BRAZOS DE SANTIAGO.				
1	Collector.....	170 66			
	Amount expended in the district of Brazos de Santiago.....				170 66
	DISTRICT OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.				
1	Collector.....	866 84			
	Amount expended in collector's department.....			866 84	

304

		<i>Inspectors.</i>		
1	Inspector.....	480 00	.....	} 1,207 00
1	Do.....	360 00	.....
1	Secret inspector.....		3 00	
	Travelling expenses of secret inspector.....			511 10
	Amount paid inspectors.....			1,718 10
		<i>Public stores.</i>		
	Amount paid for store rent.....			58 47
		<i>Contingent.</i>		
	Amount paid for contingencies.....			14 87
	Whole amount expended in the district of Chicago.....			2,658 28
DISTRICT OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.				
		<i>Surveyor.</i>		
1	Surveyor.....	350 00		
	Amount expended for collector's department.....			750 00
	Amount of contingent expenses.....			22 61
	Whole amount expended for the district of Cincinnati.....			772 61
DISTRICT OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.				
1	Surveyor.....	350 00		
	Amount expended in surveyor's department.....			616 76
		<i>Public stores.</i>		
	Amount paid for store rent.....			100 00
		<i>Contingent.</i>		
	Amount paid for contingencies.....			14 95
	Whole amount expended in the district of Louisville.....			731 71

Recapitulation—Continued.

No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation.		Amount paid.	Total amount paid.
		Per annum.	Per diem.		
DISTRICT OF PITTSBURG.					
1	Surveyor (designated collector).....	\$350 00			
	Amount expended in surveyor's department.....			\$377 33	
	<i>Public stores.</i>				
	Amount expended for store rent.....			100 00	
	<i>Contingent.</i>				
	Amount expended for contingencies.....			4 80	
	Whole amount expended in the district of Pittsburg.....				\$482 13
DISTRICT OF NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.					
1	Collector.....	350 00			
	Amount expended in collector's department.....			396 42	
	<i>Contingent.</i>				
	Amount paid for contingencies.....			9 11	
	Whole amount expended in the district of Nashville.....				405 53

DISTRICT OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

1	Surveyor.....	348 50		
	Amount expended in surveyor's department.....			927 06
	<i>Inspectors.</i>			
1	Inspector.....	240 00		
1	Do.....		\$3 00	
2	Do.....		2 00	
1	Do.....		1 00	
	Amount expended for inspectors.....			1,074 00
	<i>Public stores.</i>			
	Amount expended for store rent.....			250 00
	<i>Contingent.</i>			
	Amount expended for contingencies.....			631 60
	<i>Costs of suits.</i>			
	Amount expended for costs of suits.....			26 35
	Whole amount expended in the district of St. Louis.....			2,909 01

DISTRICT OF WHEELING, VA.

1	Surveyor.....	350 00		
	Whole amount expended in surveyor's department.....			362 22

DISTRICT OF VERMONT.

1	Collector.....	1,408 14		
	Amount expended in collector's department.....			1,408 14

Recapitulation—Continued.

No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation.		Amount paid.	Total amount expended.
		Per annum.	Per diem.		
<i>Inspectors.</i>					
1	Deputy collector and inspector.....	\$570 00			
2	Do.....do.....	500 00			
4	Do.....do.....	360 00			
4	Do.....do.....	240 00			
1	Do.....do.....	200 00			
3	Inspectors.....	500 00			
4	Do.....	240 00			
1	Do.....	160 00			
	Amount expended for inspectors.....			\$6,550 00	
3	Boatmen.....	240 00			
1	Do.....	120 00			
	Amount expended for revenue boats.....			720 00	
	Amount expended for public warehouses.....			43 10	
	Amount expended for contingencies.....			392 77	
	Whole amount expended in the district of Vermont.....				\$9,114 01
DISTRICT OF SACKETT'S HARBOR.					
1	Collector.....				
	Amount expended in collector's department.....			750 21	

		<i>Inspectors.</i>	
6	Inspectors		\$2 00
5	Do		1 50
3	Do		1 00
3	Do	240 00	
1	Do		3 00
	Amount expended for inspectors		8,712 92
		<i>Revenue cutters.</i>	
1	First lieutenant	960 00	
	Amount expended for revenue cutter		960 00
		<i>Revenue boats.</i>	
	Amount expended for revenue boats		101 58
	Whole amount expended in the district of Sackett's Harbor		10,524 71
DISTRICT OF GENESEE.			
		<i>Collector.</i>	
1	Collector	784 24	
	Amount expended in collector's department		784 24
		<i>Deputy collectors and inspectors.</i>	
	Deputy collectors and inspectors		2 00
	Amount expended for deputy collectors and inspectors		3,532 00
	Amount expended for appraisements		3 00
	Amount expended for public store		50 00

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Recapitulation—Continued

No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation.		Amount paid.	Total amount expended.
		Per annum.	Per diem.		
<i>Revenue boat.</i>					
1	Lieutenant	\$960 00			
1	Boatman	240 00			
1	Do	168 00			
	Amount expended for revenue boat			\$622 50	
	Amount expended for costs of suits			233 53	
	Amount of contingent expenses			42 77	
	Whole amount expended in the district of Genesee				\$5,268 04
DISTRICT OF OSWEGO:					
<i>Collectors.</i>					
1	Collector	961 85			
1	Clerk		\$2 00		
	Amount expended for collector's department			1,741 85	
<i>Deputy collectors, watchmen, and inspectors.</i>					
1	Deputy collector and inspector	750 00			
1	Do	500 00			
1	Do		1 37½		
2	Inspectors		2 00		
1	Do		1 50		

1	Do.....		1 12½	
2	Do.....		1 00	
2	Do.....		82	
2	Secret inspectors.....		1 00	
1	Night watch.....		1 50	
1	Do.....		1 00	
1	Secret night watch.....		2 00	
1	Do.....		1 00	
	Amount expended for deputy collectors, inspectors, and watchmen.....			6, 632 86
	<i>Revenue marine.</i>			
1	Captain.....	1, 200 00		
2	Pilots.....	360 00		
1	Cook.....	192 00		
4	Seamen.....	192 00		
1	Boy.....	72 00		
	Amount expended for revenue marine.....			2, 111 90
	<i>Revenue barge.</i>			
1	Bargeman.....			240 00
	Amount expended for revenue barges.....			240 00
	Amount of contingent expenses.....			99 02
	Whole amount expended for the district of Oswego.....			10, 825 63
	DISTRICT OF NIAGARA.			
1	Collector.....	1, 359 14		
	Amount expended in collector's department.....			1, 451 68
	<i>Deputy collectors and inspectors.</i>			
1	Deputy collector and inspector.....	900 00		
1	Do.....do.....		2 00	

Recapitulation—Continued.

No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation.		Amount paid.	Total amount expended.
		Per annum.	Per diem.		
<i>Deputy collectors and inspectors—Continued.</i>					
1	Deputy collector and inspector.....	\$400 00			
1	Do.....do.....	200 00			
3	Inspectors.....		\$2 00		
1	Secret inspector.....		3 00		
	Amount expended for inspectors.....			\$5,518 15	
<i>Night watch.</i>					
10	Night watch.....		1 00		
	Amount expended for night watch.....			1,043 00	
<i>Revenue boat.</i>					
3	Bargemen.....	360 00			
1	Do.....	300 00			
	Amount expended for revenue boat.....			714 63	
	Amount expended for contingencies.....			56 40	
	Whole amount expended in the district of Niagara.....				\$7,332 18
DISTRICT OF BUFFALO CREEK.					
1	Collector.....	2,017 41			
	Amount expended in collector's department.....			2,017 41	

		<i>Clerks.</i>		
1	Clerk.....		2 00	
2	Do.....		1 50	
	Amount expended for clerks.....			1,050 00
		<i>Inspectors.</i>		
2	Deputy collectors and inspectors.....	500 00		
2	Do..... do.....		2 00	
3	Do..... do.....	250 00		
1	Do..... do.....	1,000 00		
1	Do..... do.....		3 00	
1	Inspector.....	540 00		
1	Do.....		2 00	
1	Do.....	1,000 00		
1	Secret inspector.....		3 00	
	Amount expended for deputies and inspectors.....			7,414 42
	Amount expended for revenue marine.....			1,661 70
	Amount expended for contingencies.....			500 73
		<i>Night watch.</i>		
8	Night watch.....		2 00	
	Amount expended for night watch.....			2,510 00
		<i>Revenue boats.</i>		
8	Boatmen.....		1 00	
5	Do.....		1 50	
2	Do.....		75	
	Whole amount expended for revenue boats.....			1,808 21
	Amount expended in the district of Buffalo Creek.....			17,962 47
DISTRICT OF OSWEGATCHIE.				
1	Collector.....			
	Amount expended in collector's department.....			1,460 10

Recapitulation—Continued.

No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation.		Amount paid.	Total amount expended.
		Per annum.	Per diem.		
<i>Inspectors.</i>					
1	Inspector.....	\$900 00			
1	Do.....	358 00			
2	Do.....	350 00			
1	Do.....	150 00			
1	Do.....		\$2 00		
2	Do.....		1 50		
6	Do.....	800 00			
	Amount expended for inspectors.....			\$4,331 76	
<i>Revenue boats.</i>					
2	Bargemen.....	120 00			
	Amount expended for revenue boats.....			240 00	
<i>Contingent.</i>					
	Amount expended for contingencies.....			21 70	
	Whole amount expended in the district of Oswegatchie.....				\$6,053 56
DISTRICT OF CHAMPLAIN.					
	Collector.....	1,050 71			
	Amount expended for collector's department.....			1,608 46	

		<i>Inspectors.</i>			
	Clerks.....		400 00		
	Deputy collector and inspector.....		750 00		
1	Do.....do.....		600 00		
1	Do.....do.....		500 00		
3	Do.....do.....		450 00		
1	Do.....do.....		400 00		
5	Do.....do.....		400 00		
2	Do.....do.....		250 00		
	Amount expended for inspectors.....				5,225 27
<i>Revenue boats.</i>					
	Bargeman.....		240 00		
1	Do.....		180 00		
	Amount expended for revenue boats.....				353 00
	Amount expended for contingencies.....				71 77
	Whole amount expended in the district of Champlain.....				7,258 50
DISTRICT OF CAPE VINCENT.					
	Collector.....		1,014 00		
1	Amount expended in collector's department.....				1,063 00
<i>Inspectors</i>					
	Deputy collector and inspector.....		730 00		
1	Do.....do.....			1 50	
5	Do.....do.....			1 50	
1	Night watch.....				
	Amount expended for inspectors and night watch.....				3,634 00
	Whole amount expended in the district of Cape Vincent.....				4,697 00

Recapitulation—Continued.

No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation.		Amount paid.	Total amount expended.
		Per annum.	Per diem.		
DISTRICT OF PRESQUE ISLE, ERIE, PA.					
1	Collector.....	\$381 28			
	Amount expended in collector's department.....			\$381 28	
<i>Inspector.</i>					
1	Inspector.....		\$2 00		
	Amount expended for inspectors.....			730 00	
REVENUE MARINE.					
<i>Cutters Erie and Dallas.</i>					
1	Captain.....	1,200 00			
1	Second lieutenant.....	860 00			
1	Third lieutenant.....	790 00			
1	Pilot.....	600 00			
1	Boatswain.....	240 00			
1	Gunner.....	240 00			
1	Carpenter.....	240 00			
8	Seamen.....	192 00			
5	Boys.....	120 00			
1	Boy.....	96 00			

1	Cook.....		216 00	
1	Cabin boy.....		120 00	
1	Wardroom boy.....		120 00	
	Officers and men—pay.....	\$9,500 40		
	Rations.....	593 78		
	Travelling expenses.....	312 54		
	Construction and repairs.....	587 51		
	Sundries.....	2,835 74		
	Amount expended for revenue marine.....			13,830 06
	Whole amount expended for collecting the revenue at Presque Isle.....			\$14,941 34

DISTRICT OF MIAMI.

1	Collector.....			
	Amount expended in collector's department.....			325 46
	<i>Inspectors.</i>			
1	Inspector.....		3 00	
1	Do.....	800 00		
	Amount paid inspectors.....			1,800 00
	<i>Public stores.</i>			
	Amount paid for store rents.....			160 00
	Amount expended in the district of Miami.....			2,285 46

DISTRICT OF SANDUSKY.

1	Collector.....			
	Amount expended in collector's department.....			459 53

Recapitulation—Continued.

No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation.		Amount paid.	Total amount expended.
		Per annum.	Per diem.		
	<i>Inspectors.</i>				
1	Inspector.....	\$400 00			
1	Do.....	300 00			
4	Do.....	200 00			
	Amount expended for inspectors.....			\$1,300 00	
	<i>Revenue boats.</i>				
2	Bargemen.....	240 00			
	Amount expended for revenue boats.....			123 90	
	<i>Public stores.</i>				
	Amount expended for store rent.....			100 00	
	<i>Contingent.</i>				
	Amount expended for contingencies.....			101 08	
	Whole amount expended in the district of Sandusky.....				\$2,084 51
	DISTRICT OF CUYAHOGA.				
1	Collector.....				
	Amount expended in collector's department.....			591 23	

	<i>Inspectors.</i>		
4	Inspectors.....	600 00	
4	Do.....	240 00	
2	Do.....		\$2 00
	Amount expended for inspectors.....		2,618 92
	<i>Public stores.</i>		
	Amount expended for rents.....		250 00
	Costs of suits.....		20 00
	Whole amount expended in the district of Cuyahoga.....		3,840 15
	DISTRICT OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.		
1	Collector.....	1,618 42	
	Amount expended in collectors' department.....		1,618 42
	<i>Inspectors.</i>		
1	Inspector.....	1,000 00	
1	Do.....	1,095 00	
1	Do.....	480 00	
6	Inspectors.....	360 00	
23	Do.....	240 00	
2	Do.....	120 00	
1	Do... (secret).....		3 00
	Travelling expenses of secret inspector.....	113 40	
	Amount expended for inspectors.....		9,850 40
	<i>Revenue marine.</i>		
1	Third lieutenant (waiting orders).....	790 00	
	Amount expended for revenue marine.....		412 07
	<i>Public stores.</i>		
	Amount expended for store rent.....		243 75

Recapitulation—Continued.

No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation.		Amount paid.	Total amount expended.
		Per annum.	Per diem.		
<i>Contingent.</i>					
	Amount expended for contingencies			\$50 82	
	Whole amount expended for the district of Michigan				\$12, 175 46
DISTRICT OF MICHILIMACKINAC.					
	Collector	\$840 85		840 85	
	Amount expended in collector's department				
<i>Inspectors.</i>					
1	Deputy collector and inspector	400 00			
1	Inspector	240 00			
	Amount expended for deputies and inspectors			661 91	
	Amount expended for public warehouses			50 00	
	Amount expended for revenue marine			10 00	
	Amount expended for contingencies			6 52	
	Whole amount expended in the district of Michilimackinac				1, 569 28

RECAPITULATION.

Whole amount expended in the collection of the revenue from customs, in the United States, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, per accounts rendered	\$2, 152, 757 48
Amount of additional compensation claimed under the act of 7th July, 1838, estimated at	15, 000 00
Expenses incurred, but not paid on the 30th June, 1849, estimated at	32, 242 52
Whole expense of collection in fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849	<u>2, 200, 000 00</u>

D.

STATEMENT

REQUIRED

BY THE SIXTH SECTION OF THE ACT

OF

MARCH 3, 1849.

D.

Statement of the amount of money expended at each custom-house in the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849; and, also, the number of persons employed, and the occupation and salary of each person, at each of the said custom-house, during the period aforesaid; required by the 6th section of the act of March 3, 1849.

DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.					
Cornelius W. Lawrence.....	Collector.....	New York.....	\$6,400 00	Maximum compensation.	
Charles S. Clinch.....	Deputy collector.....	do.....	1,500 00		
Henry Cargill.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
Parke Godwin.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
George Davis.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
James T. Talman.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
Samuel G. Ogden, jr.....	Auditor.....	do.....	3,000 00		
Henry T. Kiersted.....	Cashier.....	do.....	2,500 00		
John W. Hunter.....	Assistant auditor.....	do.....	1,500 00		
William D. Robinson.....	Assistant cashier.....	do.....	2,000 00		
Elbert Dixon.....	Clerk.....	do.....	1,500 00		
Richard B. Connolly.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00		
Ebenezer B. Billings.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00		
John M. Catlin.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00		
Thomas Gillelan.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00		
Moscs F. Odell.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00		
James L Sawyer.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00		
Mortimer Lent.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00		
M. S. Swartwout.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00		
Nathan Olcott.....	Debenture clerk.....	do.....	1,000 00		
John Y. Van Fuyt.....	Abstract clerk.....	do.....	1,000 00		
George Hammeken.....	do.....	do.....	1,000 00		
Stephen P. Russell.....	do.....	do.....	1,000 00		
Edward L. Mathews.....	do.....	do.....	1,000 03		
Edwin G. Livingston.....	do.....	do.....	1,000 00		

William Jaffray.....	.do.....	.do.....	1,000 00
James Purdy.....	.do.....	.do.....	1,000 00
Elius D. Ogden.....	Entry clerk.....	.do.....	1,000 00
George A. Brown.....	.do.....	.do.....	1,000 00
Joseph E. Lawrence.....	.do.....	.do.....	1,000 00
Peter R. Ogden.....	.do.....	.do.....	1,000 00
James Gray.....	.do.....	.do.....	1,000 00
Charles Monell.....	.do.....	.do.....	1,000 00
William C. Dayton.....	Order clerk.....	.do.....	1,000 00
Theodore W. Jenkins.....	.do.....	.do.....	1,000 00
Isaac Bluxome.....	Bond clerk.....	.do.....	1,000 00
Charles J. Cannon.....	License, &c., clerk.....	.do.....	1,000 00
Tobias V. Mumford.....	Export clerk.....	.do.....	1,000 00
Edward A. Bibby.....	.do.....	.do.....	1,000 00
John Z. Hartt.....	.do.....	.do.....	1,000 00
Leonard G. Van Kleek.....	Liquidating clerk.....	.do.....	1,000 00
Edward Stephens.....	.do.....	.do.....	1,000 00
Edwin L. Garvin.....	.do.....	.do.....	1,000 00
Willis Patten.....	.do.....	.do.....	1,000 00
Lewis S. Bayard.....	.do.....	.do.....	1,000 00
D. B. McNeil.....	Examiner of invoices.....	.do.....	1,000 00
Thomas Shankland.....	Clerk.....	.do.....	1,000 00
Peter V. Remsen.....	Warehouse clerk.....	.do.....	900 00
Samuel Beman.....	.do.....	.do.....	900 00
Henry Doane.....	.do.....	.do.....	900 00
Robert S. Newby.....	.do.....	.do.....	900 00
James Auchincloss.....	.do.....	.do.....	900 00
William H. Van Dalsen.....	.do.....	.do.....	900 00
Archibald McVickar.....	.do.....	.do.....	900 00
Patrick J. Devine.....	.do.....	.do.....	900 00
Jesse H. Pratt.....	.do.....	.do.....	900 00
Caleb Lyon.....	.do.....	.do.....	900 00
James H. Brady.....	Export clerk.....	.do.....	900 00
John B. Satterthwaite.....	Clearance clerk.....	.do.....	900 00
William H. Brown.....	Protection clerk.....	.do.....	900 00
Hamilton Bruce.....	Liquidating clerk.....	.do.....	900 00
John D. Spader.....	Invoice clerk.....	.do.....	900 00
Rudolph Bunner.....	Cashier.....	.do.....	900 00
John J. Rowan.....	Abstract clerk.....	.do.....	900 00
Ingham Corryell.....	.do.....	.do.....	900 00
Thomas S. Allison.....	.do.....	.do.....	900 00
Peter C. Sharp, jr.....	.do.....	.do.....	900 00

D—Continued.

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Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE—Contin'd.					
Charles Price	Abstract clerk.....	New York.....	\$900 00		
William Frean.....	do.....	do.....	900 00		
Horatio N. Kilby.....	do.....	do.....	900 00		
Thomas G. Wait.....	do.....	do.....	900 00		
Ogden P. Edwards.....	do.....	do.....	800 00		
Peter S. Henry.....	do.....	do.....	800 00		
George Taylor.....	License, &c., clerk.....	do.....	800 00		
John P. Haff.....	do.....	do.....	800 00		
Fraley C. Niebuhr.....	Register clerk.....	do.....	800 00		
James P. Wright.....	Export clerk.....	do.....	800 00		
George F. H. Younga.....	Invoice clerk.....	do.....	800 00		
Charles Wood.....	Keeper of records.....	do.....	800 00		
M. B. Bigelow.....	do.....	do.....	800 00		
John A. Pleasants.....	Cashier's clerk.....	do.....	800 00		
Matthew F. Pleasants.....	do.....	do.....	800 00		
Alfred W. Upham.....	Examiner of invoices.....	do.....	800 00		
Melchor B. Mason.....	do.....	do.....	800 00		
William H. H. Prall.....	do.....	do.....	800 00		
Peter S. Hoes.....	do.....	do.....	800 00		
Enoch E. Camp.....	do.....	do.....	800 00		
Matthew Clarkson.....	Register of bonds.....	do.....	800 00		
Samuel R. Kip.....	do.....	do.....	800 00		
William A. Leffingwell.....	Keeper of records.....	do.....	800 00		
Peter Charles.....	Clerk.....	do.....	800 00		
Joshua L. Pell.....	do.....	do.....	700 00		
Marshall Bryan.....	do.....	do.....	700 00		
James B. Stewart.....	do.....	do.....	600 00		
H. P. Randolph.....	do.....	do.....	600 00		
George C. Walker.....	do.....	do.....	600 00		
Augustus C. Graham.....	do.....	do.....	600 00		

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Algernon S. Smith.....	do.....	do.....	600 00
John McNeerhany.....	do.....	do.....	600 00
Daniel Jackson, jr.....	do.....	do.....	600 00
William S. Dallas.....	do.....	do.....	600 00
George F. Kirby.....	do.....	do.....	500 00
James B. Kinslow.....	do.....	do.....	500 00
Thomas D. Battelle.....	do.....	do.....	400 00
Henry S. Blackman.....	Abstract clerk.....	do.....	900 00
Ezra Reed.....	Clerk.....	do.....	600 00
William T. Vanzandt.....	do.....	do.....	1,000 00
George W. Gantz.....	Warehouse clerk.....	do.....	1,000 00
John A. Mitchell.....	Register of bonds.....	do.....	800 00
John A. Boyle.....	License, &c., clerk.....	do.....	700 00
Clinton Graham.....	Clerk.....	do.....	600 00
Charles S. Baldwin.....	Export clerk.....	do.....	1,000 00
Samuel G. Ogden.....	Examiner of invoices.....	do.....	1,000 00
William H. Woolley.....	Invoice clerk.....	do.....	800 00

NAVAL OFFICER.

Michael Hoffman.....	Naval officer.....	New York.....	5,000 00
Cornelius S. Bogardus.....	do.....	do.....	5,000 00
Philip Hone.....	do.....	do.....	5,000 00
Francis E. Spinner.....	Deputy.....	do.....	1,500 00
John Cockle.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00
Leonard Lee.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00
Jacob B. Pentz.....	Clerk.....	do.....	1,200 00
Cornell S. Franklin.....	do.....	do.....	1,050 00
Edward W. Telfair.....	do.....	do.....	1,050 00
Gideon Ostrander.....	do.....	do.....	1,050 00
Wade Hough.....	do.....	do.....	1,050 00
Stephen Paret.....	do.....	do.....	1,050 00
Thomas Hays.....	do.....	do.....	1,050 00
Samson M. Issacks.....	do.....	do.....	1,050 00
George W. Gantz.....	do.....	do.....	1,050 00
Tunis S. Barkeloo.....	do.....	do.....	1,050 00
Daniel R. Hitchcock.....	do.....	do.....	1,050 00
Thomas Seaman.....	do.....	do.....	950 00
James M. Hemaghan.....	do.....	do.....	950 00
John F. Doyle.....	do.....	do.....	950 00
James G. Maclay.....	do.....	do.....	950 00
Peter Fairchild.....	do.....	do.....	950 00

} Maximum compensation; but one in office at a time.

D—Continued.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
NAVAL OFFICER—Cont'd.					
William B. Sickels.....	Clerk.....	New York.....	\$950 00		
Peter F. Buvioughs.....	do.....	do.....	900 00		
Jeremiah Dodge, jr.....	do.....	do.....	900 00		
Harvey Barmore.....	do.....	do.....	900 00		
Ernest A. Sterneberg.....	do.....	do.....	900 00		
William B. Sickels.....	do.....	do.....	900 00		
Barnabas Hallock.....	do.....	do.....	900 00		
William Jarvis.....	do.....	do.....	900 00		
Thomas J. Jones.....	do.....	do.....	900 00		
Paul Grout.....	do.....	do.....	900 00		
Theodore Frost.....	do.....	do.....	900 00		
Michael H. Hoffman, jr.....	do.....	do.....	900 00		
Charles Kathern.....	do.....	do.....	900 00		
Samuel H. Graham.....	do.....	do.....	700 00		
James Hoffman.....	do.....	do.....	900 00		
William Handley.....	Porter.....	do.....	450 00		
Edward Sanford.....	Deputy naval officer.....	do.....	1,500 00		
Jacob I. Cohen.....	Clerk.....	do.....	400 00		
Alexander Bogardus.....	do.....	do.....	400 00		
James B. Greenman.....	do.....	do.....	1,050 00		
Charles L. Vaupell.....	do.....	do.....	400 00		
Edward W. Corbert.....	do.....	do.....	800 00		
Henry C. Kilburn.....	do.....	do.....	400 00		
Peter F. Burroughs.....	do.....	do.....	900 00		
Henry G. Martin.....	do.....	do.....	950 00		
Cornelius W. Oakley.....	do.....	do.....	800 00		
Edward S. Rahan.....	do.....	do.....	800 00		
Isaac S. Hone.....	Deputy naval officer.....	do.....	1,500 00		
Robert S. Hone.....	do.....do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
James H. Pinkney.....	Clerk.....	do.....	1,000 00		
George W. Blackstock.....	do.....	do.....	1,000 00		

William Darling	do.	do.	900 00
William Callender	do.	do.	900 00
J. A. Rich	do.	do.	900 00
P. C. Adendorph	do.	do.	900 00
George W. Thatcher	do.	do.	900 00
William M. Cooke	do.	do.	800 00
Samuel M. Graham	do.	do.	750 00
William J. Neagle	do.	do.	750 00
John Duer, jr.	do.	do.	750 00
Charles A. Gray	Messenger	do.	50 00
Horatio Dorr	Clerk	do.	900 00
M. E. Fanagan	do.	do.	1,000 00

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.

Elijah F. Purdy	Surveyor	do.	4,500 00
Zebedee Ring	do.	do.	4,500 00
Daniel D. Briggs	Dep. surveyor & inspector	do.	1,500 00
Joseph C. Potter	Export clerk	do.	1,100 00
Thomas M. Gahagan	Examining clerk	do.	1,000 00
Charles F. Lineback	Import and account clerk	do.	1,000 00
James H. Blasdell	Certificate clerk	do.	1,000 00
Hachaliah Purdy	Entry clerk	do.	700 00
Augustus Purdy	Examiner inspectors' accounts	do.	850 00
W. D. Robinson	Collecting fees	do.	170 00
Hiram Riddle	Porter and messenger	do.	600 00
William P. Moss	Export clerk	do.	1,100 00
James H. Tate	Additional dep. surveyor	do.	1,500 00
Harrison Lynch	Export clerk	do.	1,100 00
William Jones, jr.	Certificate clerk	do.	1,000 00
William S. Reese	Copying clerk	do.	600 00
John F. Edmonds	Porter and messenger	do.	600 00

Contingent expenses.

John Freemyer	Night watch, assistant		
	treasurer's office		
Thomas L. Bouck	do.	do.	\$2 50
John J. Manning	Measuring foreign vessels		2 50
David A. Hall	do.	do.	3 00
Thomas D. Howe	do.	do.	3 00
			3 00

} Maximum compensation; but one in office at a time.

D—Continued.

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Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
INSPECTORS.					
John F. Davis.....	Inspector.....	New York.....		\$3 00	
Daniel Davis.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Ira B. Davis.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
William W. Dean.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Andrew B. Decker.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Charles Del Vecchio.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Charles A. Denike.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Deuyse Deuyse.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
William De Peyster.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Moses E. Dewitt.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Elbert A. Dibble.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Cornelius Dickinson.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Jesse O. Dissoway.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Jeremiah Dodge.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Stephen M. Drew.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Edward Eccleston.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
James English.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
David Feeks.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Benjamin F. Ferris.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Charles W. Fitch.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
John Fitch.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
William Francis.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Donald Frazer.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
John Frazee.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Nathaniel Freeman.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Charles R. Friedrich.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Edward Gallagher.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Robert Gamble.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Leonard Ganesvoort.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
David Gardiner.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	

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Franklin Gilmore.....	do.	do.	3 00
George G. Glasier.....	do.	do.	3 00
William T. Godfrey.....	do.	do.	3 00
Gustavus A. Goodrich.....	do.	do.	3 00
William R. Gorham.....	do.	do.	3 00
Abner Greenleaf, jr.....	do.	do.	3 00
James Grogan.....	do.	do.	3 00
William Goldey.....	do.	do.	3 00
Walter Heyer.....	do.	do.	3 00
John Hillgar.....	do.	do.	3 00
Samuel Allen.....	do.	do.	3 00
Alexander G. Anderson.....	do.	do.	3 00
Herman Atwill.....	do.	do.	3 00
Charles W. Atwood.....	do.	do.	3 00
Joseph Bailey.....	do.	do.	3 00
William H. Baker.....	do.	do.	3 00
Edwin Baldwin.....	do.	do.	3 00
Charles S. Baldwin.....	do.	do.	3 00
Samuel Barton.....	do.	do.	3 00
William A. Beach.....	do.	do.	3 00
Asahel Beach.....	do.	do.	3 00
William S Bennett.....	do.	do.	3 00
Cornelius B. Bergen.....	do.	do.	3 00
Hobert Berrian.....	do.	do.	3 00
Gilbert M. Bogardus.....	do.	do.	3 00
John R. Bowne.....	do.	do.	3 00
Alexander Boyles.....	do.	do.	3 00
Lowndes Brown.....	do.	do.	3 00
William J. Brown.....	do.	do.	3 00
Henry C. Boswell.....	do.	do.	3 00
Sturges Brewster.....	do.	do.	3 00
Fitz William Birdsall.....	do.	do.	3 00
John T. Cairnes.....	do.	do.	3 00
Charles Carter.....	do.	do.	3 00
Joseph F. Casserly.....	do.	do.	3 00
Lockwood K. Campbell.....	do.	do.	3 00
Nathan Chamberlain.....	do.	do.	3 00
Henry Cheavens.....	do.	do.	3 00
Charles B. Childs.....	do.	do.	3 00
Augustus F. Childs.....	do.	do.	3 00
James G. Clinton.....	do.	do.	3 00
Lewis P. Clover.....	do.	do.	3 00

D—Continued.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
INSPECTORS—Continued.					
John J. Clute.....	Inspector.....	New York.....		\$3 00	
Jacob D. Clute.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
James Coad.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Gershon Cohen.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Jacob Colvin.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
John V. Coon.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Warmuldus S. Cooper.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Thomas A. Cooper.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
George S. Messerve.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Alexander Ming.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Alexander Ming, jr.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
George G. Mitchell.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Michael Moloney.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Joseph Moser.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Thomas Murphy.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Orville J. Nash.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Samuel Nichols, jr.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Archibald Noble.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Daniel W. Norris.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
James M. Oakley.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Ajah G. Palmer.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Naphtali Phillips.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Samuel A. Phillips.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
William V. Porter.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Abraham B. Purdy.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Henry Raymond.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
James Raymond.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
James Reed.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
William Reilley.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Cyrus Riell.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	

William F. Rodgers.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
John Rush.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
Squire H. Russ.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
William D. Scally.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
Jerome Scofield.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
John Shields.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
John B Sickles.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
John Sickles.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
James Smyth.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
Sylvester S. Southworth.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
George P. Sedman.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
James R. Steers.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
John H. Stuart.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
Henry A. Talman.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
James H. Tate.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
William R. Taylor.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
James Thorne.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
Edward C. Thurston.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
Peter Hogeboom.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
Howard Holdridge.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
William Honay.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
George F. Hopkins.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
Joseph Hopkins.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
John C. Houston.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
George Hubble.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
Frederick R. Hulbert.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
John H. Hunt.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
John E. Hunt.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
Joseph Hunt.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
William H. Hyatt.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
James E. Hyde.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
Sidney P. Ingraham.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
Oscar Irving.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
Edgar Irving.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
Pierre Jarvis.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
Thomas Jenkins.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
Charles P. Johnson.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
Henry D. Johnson.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
Andrew A. Jones.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
H. Alston Jones.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
William G. Jones.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
William W. Kidder.....	do.....	do.....	3 00

D—Continued.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
INSPECTORS—Continued.					
Thomas Kirk.....	Inspector.....	New York.....		\$3 00	
Andrew Lester.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Horatio G. Lewis.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
William Lewis.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Henry Liebenan.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Samuel Lloyd.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Richard A. Locke.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Thomas H. Lyell.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Elam Lynds.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Leroy McEwars.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Henry McKinstry.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Dennis McMahon.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Hugh McNally.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
James McNespie.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
John Marston.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
John Mersereau.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
William Towne.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Thomas Trenor.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Thomas Tucker.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Richard Tyson.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
John L. Van Boskerck.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
John Van Bussom.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Lawrence L. Van Kleek.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Charles W. Van Ness.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
William L. Vanzandt.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
John W. Fethake.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Jacob M. Vreeland.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Daniel Ward.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Stephen Ward.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
George Weir.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	

Jacob Westervelt	do	do		3 00
John W. Wheeler	do	do		3 00
Thomas Wiswall	do	do		3 00
Samuel M. Wolfe	do	do		3 00
Henry Wood	do	do		3 00
Isaac N. Wooley	do	do		3 00
James Wright	do	do		3 00
Albert J. Zabriskie	do	do		3 00
James Zeiss	do	do		3 00
Thomas J. Barr	do	do		3 00
James Coggeshall	do	do		3 00
John Cox	do	do		3 00
Lewis M. Decamp	do	do		3 00
Alexander Edgar	do	do		3 00
Avery Green	do	do		3 00
James B. Glover	do	do		3 00
Thomas W. Hall	do	do		3 00
John H. Hyde	do	do		3 00
Daniel Jackson	do	do		3 00
John D. Kellogg	do	do		3 00
Charles D. Lewis	do	do		3 00
Edwin Nichol	do	do		3 00
Joseph A. Yard	do	do		3 00
Smith Rider	do	Long Island		2 00
Raynor R. Smith	do	do		2 00
Edward Bissell	do	New York		2 00
Morton Fairchild	do	do		2 00
Jeremiah T. Hallett	do	do		2 00
Charles Harris	do	do		2 00
George H. Healey	do	do		2 00
William Lee	do	do		2 00
Mordecai M. Noah	do	do		2 00
William D. Patterson	do	do		2 00
Joseph O. Hasbrouck	do	do		2 00
Albert Gallup	Deputy collector	Albany		3 00
William Seymour	Inspector	do		3 00
Hiram Perry	Surveyor	do	\$300 00	
Charles Van Benthuyzen	Rent of store	do		
Darius Allen	Deputy collector	Troy		3 00
Martin Russell	Surveyor	do	250 00	
				3 00
				\$100 00

D—Continued.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
NIGHT INSPECTORS.					
John Angus.....	Night inspector.....	New York.....		\$1 50	
George C. Barbarin.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Winnebald Bissenger.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Daniel B. Boden.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Samuel Boggs.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Isaac L. Carpenter.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Joseph Clark.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Patrick Dalton.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Henry C. Day.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Lewis M. Decamp.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Abraham G. Depew.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Moran Dugan.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Leonard Dunkley.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Hiram Engles.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
James P. Fagan.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
John Fagan.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Daniel Fisher.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Joseph P. Flynn.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
William Freeland.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
George W. Frey.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Charles Gannon.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Matthias H. Gooderson.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Ira C. Gardner.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
David T. Gray.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Edward Green.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
William Greham.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
James L. Henry.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Philo F. Hoyt.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
John S. Hyett.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
George W. Isaacs.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	

Philip Keefer.....	do	do	1 50
William Kelley.....	do	do	1 50
David H. Kelley.....	do	do	1 50
Manus Kelly.....	do	do	1 50
John Ketchum.....	do	do	1 50
Harman Lefferts.....	do	do	1 50
Thaddeus L. Lewis.....	do	do	1 50
John McDonald.....	do	do	1 50
James McKeon.....	do	do	1 50
Peter McLaughlin.....	do	do	1 50
James McNally.....	do	do	1 50
James McGuire.....	do	do	1 50
Hugh McGuire.....	do	do	1 50
Edward Mallaly.....	do	do	1 50
Abram E. Miller.....	do	do	1 50
Charles A. Molan.....	do	do	1 50
Andrew Morrisson.....	do	do	1 50
John Malowney.....	do	do	1 50
Andrew Nesbit.....	do	do	1 50
Christopher Netzel.....	do	do	1 50
Daniel C. Nichols.....	do	do	1 50
Clark Nodine.....	do	do	1 50
William Phillips.....	do	do	1 50
David Pollock.....	do	do	1 50
Francis Post.....	do	do	1 50
John Quinn.....	do	do	1 50
Asahel Reed.....	do	do	1 50
Isaac W. Ricker.....	do	do	1 50
Richard Rikeman.....	do	do	1 50
Jacob W. Shultz.....	do	do	1 50
Gilbert P. Sherwood.....	do	do	1 50
Matthew H. Spittle.....	do	do	1 50
John Swartcope.....	do	do	1 50
Philip Tabele.....	do	do	1 50
Odell Trenchard.....	do	do	1 50
Albro Vale.....	do	do	1 50
Aaron Vanderbilt.....	do	do	1 50
Peter Vandervoort.....	do	do	1 50
Garrett Vanvelsor.....	do	do	1 50
James R. Waldron.....	do	do	1 50
William Wasson.....	do	do	1 50
Frederick Watkins.....	do	do	1 50

D—Continued.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
NIGHT INSPECTORS—Cont'd.					
William O. Webb.....	Night inspector.....	New York.....		\$1 50	
Thomas Wheelan.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Isaac C. Cooper.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
John L. Fink.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Charles Gallagher.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Dennis Mullins.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
William Fabree.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
John Griffin.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
David Scannell.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
William B. Shaw.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Daniel Simkins.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
WEIGHERS.					
Joseph W. Bouck.....	Weigher.....	New York.....	\$1,500 00	Maximum compensation.	
James Campbell.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
William E. Cruger.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
Robert Dumont.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
Robert Gornlay.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
Nathan B. Graham.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
Anson Herrick.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
Thomas Herring.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
William Holdredge.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
James Kelly.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
Louis Loutrel.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
George S. Mann.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
John J. Mumford.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
John Orser.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
John W. Richardson.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
Andrew J. Smith.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		

John M. Thorne	do	do	1,500 00
Calvin C. Waller	do	do	1,500 00
James H. Tate	do	do	1,500 00
Morris Roche	Monthly man	do	360 00
Jemmy Hayes	do	do	360 00
James Campbell	do	do	360 00
Francis Pickens	do	do	360 00
Edward Schillar	do	do	360 00
Adam Friz	do	do	360 00
Robert Campbell	do	do	360 00
Thomas Hayes	do	do	360 00
William Campbell	do	do	360 00
Patrick Ryan	do	do	360 00
Mordant Campbell	do	do	360 00
Thomas Menihan	do	do	360 00
M. Roche	do	do	360 00
Levi Fuller	do	do	360 00
Thomas Devany	do	do	360 00
William Healy	do	do	360 00
Michael Haugh	do	do	360 00
Owen Daly	do	do	360 00
Lawrence T. Layton	do	do	360 00
M. Campbell	do	do	360 00

GAUGERS.

Henry C. Atwood	Gauger	New York	1,500 00
Peter Chivis	do	do	1,500 00
Thomas W. Donovan	do	do	1,500 00
Thomas Morris	do	do	1,500 00
Henry M. Nichols	do	do	1,500 00
Charles Redcliff	do	do	1,500 00
Joseph Rose, jr.	do	do	1,500 00
John S. Vosburgh	do	do	1,500 00
John C. Vandenheuvell	do	do	1,500 00
William P. Holland	Assistant gauger	do	480 00
J. D. Me ker	do	do	480 00
Isaac Smith	do	do	480 00
Rodman F. Wright	do	do	360 00
F. A. Nichols	do	do	480 00
John C. Walker	do	do	480 00
John Golding	do	do	480 00
John Vosburg	do	do	480 00

Maximum compensation.

D—Continued.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
MEASURERS.					
John Alwaise.....	Measurer.....	New York.....	\$1,500 00	Maximum compensation.	
Barnabas Bates.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
George E. Baldwin.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
Joseph Cunningham.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
Peter Crawford.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
William M. Eddy.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
H R Hasbrouck.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
Stephen B. Hoffman.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
Thomas K. Killinger.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
John F Rops.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
John J. B. Rowan.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
Isaiah Rynders.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
George Sharp.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
Isaac B Smith.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
Arthur H. Snowden.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
Conrad Swackhamer.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
George C. Thomas.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
Reuben Ellis.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
MARKERS.					
James B. Glover.....	Marker.....	New York.....	1,500 00		
John D. Kellogg.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
David Martin.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
Henry Vandewater.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
John V. Hartt.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
Gilbert Golding.....	Assistant marker.....	do.....	600 00		
Albert S. Ely.....	do.....	do.....	600 00		
W. R. Howe.....	do.....	do.....	600 00		
Robert C. Agnew.....	do.....	do.....	600 00		

APPRAISER'S OFFICE.

George W. Pomeroy.....	Appraiser.....	do.....	2,000 00
Samuel J. Willis.....	do.....	do.....	2,000 00
George F. Thompson.....	do.....	do.....	2,000 00
John S. McKibbin.....	Assistant appraiser.....	do.....	1,500 00
Abraham B. Mead.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00
John W. Manly.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00
Isaac Phillips.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00
Edward Vincent.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00
Robert Sargent.....	Clerk to appraisers.....	do.....	1,200 00
Henry M. Graham.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00
Richard H. Teller.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00
Montgomery J. Bailey.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00
William T. White.....	do.....	do.....	1,100 00
Michael Burnham.....	do.....	do.....	1,050 00
John A. Baush.....	do.....	do.....	1,000 00
George W. Bleeker.....	do.....	do.....	1,000 00
Warren Carter.....	do.....	do.....	1,000 00
Thomas Chatterton.....	do.....	do.....	1,000 00
Jacob Foster.....	do.....	do.....	1,000 00
Henry B. Gay.....	do.....	do.....	1,000 00
John R. S. Huggett.....	do.....	do.....	1,000 00
Charles W. Huntington.....	do.....	do.....	1,000 00
James W. McCulloch.....	do.....	do.....	1,000 00
William B. McGucken.....	do.....	do.....	1,000 00
Edward H. Nichols.....	do.....	do.....	1,000 00
William T. Prall.....	do.....	do.....	1,000 00
Frederick A. Sterling.....	do.....	do.....	1,000 00
William W. Thomas.....	do.....	do.....	1,000 00
John Townsend, jr.....	do.....	do.....	1,000 00
William H. Walton.....	do.....	do.....	1,000 00
James O. Lawrence.....	do.....	do.....	900 00
Michael R. Walsh.....	do.....	do.....	800 00
Charles J. Chipp.....	Clerk to storekeeper.....	do.....	1,000 00
Alexander Edgar.....	do.....	do.....	1,000 00
Edward B. Fellows.....	do.....	do.....	1,000 00
Munson Gray.....	do.....	do.....	1,000 00
Philip Livingston.....	do.....	do.....	1,000 00
Jacob R. Lonzada.....	do.....	do.....	1,000 00
Benjamin F. Morren.....	do.....	do.....	1,000 00

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
APPRAISER'S OFFICE—Continued.					
John R. Peters.....	Owner of store.....	New York.....			\$18,000 00
Charles March.....	do.....	do.....			10,630 00
Benjamin L. Swan.....	do.....	do.....			4,648 00
George G. Glasier.....	Amount paid for cartage and labor.....	do.....			13,923 55
John Adams.....	Laborer.....	do.....	\$520 00		
Thomas H. Alaïre.....	do.....	do.....	520 00		
John Brown.....	do.....	do.....	520 00		
Thomas C. Burns.....	do.....	do.....	520 00		
William Boyer.....	do.....	do.....	520 00		
Andrew Brady.....	do.....	do.....	520 00		
John H. P. Blanchard.....	do.....	do.....	520 00		
William Briggs.....	do.....	do.....	520 00		
Jacob M. Bodell.....	do.....	do.....	520 00		
Thomas Brady.....	do.....	do.....	520 00		
Robert Bristow.....	do.....	do.....	520 00		
John Brown.....	do.....	do.....	520 00		
W. E. Blanchard.....	do.....	do.....	520 00		
Abram Bogart, jr.....	do.....	do.....	520 00		
Gurdon H. Barton.....	do.....	do.....	520 00		
Michael Christal.....	do.....	do.....	520 00		
Samuel S. Coles.....	do.....	do.....	520 00		
David B. Cook.....	do.....	do.....	520 00		
Patrick Coyle.....	do.....	do.....	520 00		
Francis Clark.....	do.....	do.....	520 00		
John P. Curran.....	do.....	do.....	520 00		
William Clear.....	do.....	do.....	520 00		
Joseph Dreyfour.....	do.....	do.....	676 00		
Edward Doudeau.....	do.....	do.....	520 00		
Robert Earl.....	do.....	do.....	520 00		

Barnard Finigan.....	do.	do.	520 00
Samuel Frost.....	do.	do.	520 00
H. Allen Fox.....	do.	do.	520 00
Peter L. Fierty.....	do.	do.	520 00
James Fitz Gibbon.....	do.	do.	520 00
James F. Godfrey.....	do.	do.	520 00
M. Gregory.....	do.	do.	520 00
Thomas Gaynor.....	do.	do.	520 00
P. Gillen.....	do.	do.	520 00
Edward Gallagher.....	do.	do.	520 00
George Gordon.....	do.	do.	520 00
John Griffin.....	do.	do.	520 00
Thomas W. Hall.....	do.	do.	546 00
J. W. Hyatt.....	do.	do.	520 00
Joseph H. Hamilton.....	do.	do.	520 00
G. H. Henley.....	do.	do.	520 00
William Hoffman.....	do.	do.	520 00
John Hayden.....	do.	do.	520 00
Charles Keeler.....	do.	do.	520 00
Benjamin F. Lee.....	do.	do.	520 00
Patrick Murphy.....	do.	do.	520 00
John Morgan.....	do.	do.	520 00
James F. Marsh.....	do.	do.	520 00
William Murray.....	do.	do.	520 00
John Monas.....	do.	do.	520 00
B. T. Morren.....	do.	do.	520 00
James McKibbin.....	do.	do.	530 00
George McKinly.....	do.	do.	520 00
Daniel McAudley.....	do.	do.	520 00
Michael McKinnie.....	do.	do.	520 00
Alexander McDougal.....	do.	do.	520 00
James McNulty.....	do.	do.	520 00
James McLaughlin.....	do.	do.	520 00
Bernard McParlin.....	do.	do.	520 00
Thomas Nealis.....	do.	do.	520 00
M. Neary.....	do.	do.	520 00
Michael O'Conner.....	do.	do.	520 00
Andrew Pearce.....	do.	do.	520 00
William Patterson.....	do.	do.	520 00
C. Penniston.....	do.	do.	520 00
Jesse Rodgers.....	do.	do.	520 00
William Rodgers.....	do.	do.	520 00

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
APPRAISER'S OFFICE—Continued.					
Lewis Rodgers.....	Laborer.....	New York.....	\$520 00		
John Ridder.....	do.....	do.....	520 00		
Michael Smith.....	do.....	do.....	520 00		
J. Selleck.....	do.....	do.....	520 00		
John Sanford.....	do.....	do.....	520 00		
Levi Spingsteen.....	do.....	do.....	520 00		
John D. Snednor.....	do.....	do.....	520 00		
Henry W. Smith.....	do.....	do.....	520 00		
Barney Smith.....	do.....	do.....	520 00		
Henry F. Sands.....	do.....	do.....	520 00		
James C. Stoneall.....	do.....	do.....	520 00		
Edward G. Topping.....	do.....	do.....	520 00		
Thomas Van Buren.....	do.....	do.....	520 00		
Samuel B. Willie.....	do.....	do.....	520 00		
Edgar Welch.....	do.....	do.....	520 00		
George Wallace.....	do.....	do.....	520 00		
William Wentworth.....	do.....	do.....	520 00		
John Willis.....	do.....	do.....	520 00		
Joseph Yeamans.....	do.....	do.....	520 00		
PUBLIC WAREHOUSES.					
Curtis & Ruggles.....	Rent of warehouses.....	New York.....			\$67,358 33
Asa Fitch.....	do.....	do.....			39,795 00
Nathaniel Pearce.....	do.....	do.....			4,420 00
Henry Chanfrau.....	Night watch.....	do.....		\$1 50	
Hugh McDonell.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
James P. Shirkey.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
John Scott.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Isaac C. Cooper.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	

George Johnson	do	do	1 50
E. Martin	do	do	1 50
Benjamin D. Welsh	do	do	1 50
Sidney Wetmore	Storekeeper	do	1,500 00
Edward Bleecker	Clerk	do	1,000 00
Jesse Bush	do	do	1,000 00
Fitz H. Fay	do	do	1,000 00
John C. Given	do	do	1,000 00
James H. Greenfield	do	do	1,000 00
Nicholas C. Hunter	do	do	1,000 00
Daniel Munroe	do	do	1,000 00
George M. Wetmore	do	do	1,000 00
Titus W. Hutchinson	do	do	800 00
Henry Arcularius	Assistant storekeeper	do	1,000 00
James B. Cisco	do do	do	1,000 00
William P. Coles	do do	do	1,000 00
John J. Earle	do do	do	1,000 00
Francis B. Fitch	do do	do	1,000 00
D. Henderson, jr.	do do	do	1,000 00
Thomas Jeremiah	do do	do	1,000 00
John Lawrence	do do	do	1,000 00
William Lee	do do	do	1,000 00
Isaac A. Isaacs	do do	do	1,000 00
John P. Mumford	do do	do	1,000 00
Robert S. Robertson	do do	do	1,000 00
Jos. D. Stewart	do do	do	1,000 00
Salmon Simmons	do do	do	1,000 00
Samuel P. Goldson	Clerk	do	900 00
William Brown	do do	do	800 00
Aaron Clark	do do	do	800 00
William J. Coffin	do do	do	800 00
Jacob L. Dickinson	do do	do	800 00
Philip Grapdin	do do	do	800 00
William W. Hooper	do do	do	800 00
Addison P. Lyon	do do	do	800 00
John H. Tyler	do do	do	800 00
John Ricker, jr.	do do	do	800 00
David P. Barhydt	Register, &c	do	1,500 00
Charles C. Walden	Superintendent	do	1,800 00
Dennis P. Tincot	Night watch	do	
Charles C. Contrell	do do	do	
Bernard McElroy	do do	do	

1 50
1 50
1 50

Names of persons employed:	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
PUBLIC WAREHOUSES—Continued.					
James Shields.....	Night watch.....	New York.....		\$1 50	
Charles B. Ellis.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
B. McCahill.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
John H. Williams.....	Clerk to storekeeper.....	do.....	\$1,000 00		
William J. Coffin.....	Assistant storekeeper.....	do.....	1,000 00		
Thomas Jeremiah.....	For cartages.....	do.....			
John J. Parcells.....	Watchman.....	do.....		1 50	\$6,222 88
James F. Webb.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Cantine Hoes.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
George H. Biddle.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Patrick McKenna.....	Relief watchman.....	do.....	180 00		
Patrick McKenna.....	Chief porter.....	do.....	480 00		
Bernard Keggins.....	Porter.....	do.....	540 00		
B. Ackerman.....	Aid to appraisers.....	do.....	480 00		
M. Gouldin.....	Laborer.....	do.....	405 00		
L. Keegan.....	do.....	do.....	405 00		
D. O'Brien.....	do.....	do.....	405 00		
David Godfrey.....	do.....	do.....	405 00		
Ithamer Ayres.....	do.....	do.....	405 00		
Patrick Hagan.....	do.....	do.....	405 00		
David Roach.....	do.....	do.....	405 00		
Clement Hayden.....	do.....	do.....	405 00		
John Cotton.....	do.....	do.....	405 00		
Dennis Cavanaugh.....	do.....	do.....	405 00		
John McKenna.....	do.....	do.....	405 00		
Leander Baum.....	do.....	do.....	405 00		
T. O'Connor.....	do.....	do.....	405 00		
M. Martin.....	do.....	do.....	405 00		
Timothy Carman.....	do.....	do.....	405 00		
William Leggett.....	do.....	do.....	405 00		

J. H. Knowlton	do	do	405 00
C. Donoho	do	do	405 00
William W. Wells	do	do	405 00
Bryan Daily	do	do	405 00
John Brown	do	do	405 00
Henry Simpson	do	do	405 00
John Brown	do	do	405 00
George Burt	do	do	405 00
William H. Delaney	do	do	405 00
John Donnelly	do	do	405 00
C. W. Barnard	do	do	405 00
George Skinner	do	do	405 00
M. Van B. Wilcoxon	Watchman	do	
Waldron Shear	Laborer	do	405 00
Patrick Gunning	do	do	405 00
John J. Fisse	do	do	405 00
A. McElroy	do	do	405 00
William O'Conner	do	do	405 00
Caleb Pell	do	do	405 00
D. Gardner	For cartage	do	
Nelson Miller	Laborer	do	390 00
James C. Kimmons	do	do	390 00
Kieman Egan	do	do	390 00
John Palmer	do	do	390 00
Edward Ferry	do	Brooklyn	365 00
John Bonner	do	do	365 00

1 50

1,400 00

REVENUE CUTTERS.

Steamer Jefferson.

John B. Fulton	First lieutenant	New York	960 00
Joseph Noyes	do	do	960 00
John A. Webster	Second lieutenant	do	860 00
Henry Wilkinson	Third lieutenant	do	790 00
William A. Lightall	Chief engineer	do	1,500 00
John T. Buckber	First engineer	do	960 00
George W. Pinney	Second engineer	do	790 00
John Simmonds	do	do	790 00
Alexander Jacklin	Third engineer	do	720 00
John S. Coney	Fireman	do	300 00
John Oades	do	do	300 00

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
<i>REVENUE CUTTERS—Steamer Jefferson—Continued.</i>					
James P. Thompson.....	Fireman.....	New York.....	\$300 00		
Edward Thayer.....	do.....	do.....	300 00		
Patrick Kelly.....	do.....	do.....	300 00		
James R. Thompson.....	do.....	do.....	300 00		
John Dewar.....	do.....	do.....	300 00		
William Wade.....	do.....	do.....	300 00		
Michael McNeil.....	do.....	do.....	300 00		
Louis Rosseau.....	Coal heaver.....	do.....	240 00		
Robert Rankin.....	do.....	do.....	240 00		
James McFetridge.....	do.....	do.....	240 00		
John Mickelson.....	do.....	do.....	240 00		
N. C. Stafford.....	Boatswain.....	do.....	240 00		
James Rankin.....	Gunner.....	do.....	240 00		
H. C. Vaughn.....	Carpenter.....	do.....	240 00		
Francisco Alexandro.....	Cabin steward.....	do.....	216 00		
Caleb Delenback.....	Wardroom steward.....	do.....	216 00		
William Anderson.....	do.....	do.....	216 00		
James Jackson.....	do.....	do.....	216 00		
T. J. Peckam.....	Ship's cook.....	do.....	216 00		
Thomas Peckam.....	Wardroom cook.....	do.....	216 00		
Henry Ross.....	do.....	do.....	216 00		
Thomas Dustan.....	Cook.....	do.....	216 00		
Abram Brown.....	do.....	do.....	216 00		
William Parker.....	Quartermaster.....	do.....	192 00		
Michael Frank.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
William Stafford.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Duncan Ross.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
John Dlan.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
John W. Dunsmore.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Abner Millon.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		

Alexander Davidson	do	do	192 00
John Farquhar	do	do	192 00
Henry Bath	do	do	192 00
Henry Rogers	Seaman	do	192 00
William Wright	do	do	192 00
Charles Warner	do	do	192 00
David Griffin	do	do	192 00
James Johnson	do	do	192 00
James Smith	do	do	192 00
Peter Allen	do	do	192 00
Robert Geddy	do	do	192 00
Enoch Chase	do	do	192 00
Godfrey Estlin	do	do	192 00
Peter Cota	do	do	192 00
Lewis Woodward	do	do	192 00
Henry Richardson	do	do	192 00
Alexander Carncross	do	do	192 00
Joseph Castor	do	do	192 00
John Brown	do	do	192 00
James Foster	do	do	192 00
James Sutherland	do	do	192 00
Philip Astlett	do	do	192 00
Hugh Keenan	do	do	192 00
James Armstrong	do	do	192 00
John Edgar	do	do	192 00
John Farr	do	do	192 00
Robert Deyalin	do	do	192 00
James Lassel	do	do	192 00
Thomas Martin	do	do	192 00
John Davidson	do	do	192 00
William Fowler	do	do	192 00
Joseph Brown	do	do	192 00
William Wells	do	do	192 00
Charles Willan	do	do	192 00
Francisco Alexandro	do	do	192 00
Thomas Warren	do	do	192 00
Heman Colby	do	do	192 00
Joseph Welsh	do	do	192 00
Michael Sullivan	do	do	192 00
John Valder	do	do	192 00
John Smith	do	do	192 00
Joseph Mathews	do	do	192 00

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Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
<i>REVENUE CUTTERS—Steamer Jefferson—Continued.</i>					
William St. Clair.....	Seaman	New York.....	\$192 00		
Francis Perry.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Thomas Small.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
James Johnson.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
William Bowen.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Charles Holman.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Robert Johnson.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Joseph Brady.....	Boy.....	do.....	144 00		
Edward McKittrick.....	do.....	do.....	120 00		
William Williams.....	do.....	do.....	120 00		
William Hyrst.....	do.....	do.....	120 00		
James Jones.....	do.....	do.....	120 00		
James Rouse.....	do.....	do.....	120 00		
Edward Bräckley.....	do.....	do.....	120 00		
Thomas Edgar.....	do.....	do.....	120 00		
Richard Johnson.....	do.....	do.....	120 00		
John M. Ewin.....	do.....	do.....	120 00		
John Brincha.....	do.....	do.....	120 00		
Henry Smith.....	do.....	do.....	120 00		
John Connelly.....	Cabin boy.....	do.....	120 00		
Edward Gilligan.....	Wardroom boy.....	do.....	120 00		
James German.....	do.....	do.....	120 00		
Edmund Dansmore.....	Quartermaster.....	do.....	192 00		
<i>Steamer Polk.</i>					
Henry D. Hunter.....	Captain.....	New York.....	1,200 00		
Joseph Noyes.....	First lieutenant.....	do.....	960 00		
Benjamin J. Kellum.....	Third lieutenant.....	do.....	790 00		

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John Cuffe.....	Steward.....	do.....	216 00
Henry Green.....	Cook.....	do.....	216 00
Henry Donavan.....	Seaman.....	do.....	192 00
Thomas Fitzgerald.....	do.....	do.....	192 00
John Sheppard.....	Boy.....	do.....	120 00

Steamer Dallas.

Douglass Ottinger.....	Captain.....	New York.....	1,200 00
Joseph Amazeen.....	First lieutenant.....	do.....	960 00
Charles A. Mack.....	Third lieutenant.....	do.....	790 00
David B. Webster.....	Second engineer.....	do.....	790 00
Abraham Miller.....	Third engineer.....	do.....	720 00
M. J. Liddell.....	Fireman.....	do.....	300 00
H. H. Pool.....	do.....	do.....	300 00
John Trimble.....	do.....	do.....	300 00
Alexander Jacklin.....	do.....	do.....	300 00
Abraham Miller.....	do.....	do.....	300 00
John Hussey.....	do.....	do.....	300 00
James Boyne.....	do.....	do.....	300 00
James Harris.....	Coal heaver.....	do.....	240 00
James Boyne.....	do.....	do.....	240 00
Edward Hemsworth.....	do.....	do.....	240 00
Jonathan Dinsmore.....	do.....	do.....	240 00
Murtag Whallen.....	do.....	do.....	240 00
William G. Arbuckle.....	Carpenter.....	do.....	240 00
George Riddette.....	Cabin steward.....	do.....	216 00
Michael O'Brien.....	Wardroom steward.....	do.....	216 00
William O'Roque.....	do.....do.....	do.....	216 00
Charles Anderson.....	Cook.....	do.....	216 00
Robert Davis.....	do.....	do.....	216 00
Joseph Cooper.....	Seaman.....	do.....	192 00
John Wilson.....	do.....	do.....	192 00
William Cummins.....	do.....	do.....	192 00
Thomas Barrett.....	do.....	do.....	192 00
Richard Lloyd.....	do.....	do.....	192 00
George Robinson.....	do.....	do.....	192 00
John Williams.....	do.....	do.....	192 00
Andrew Williams.....	do.....	do.....	192 00
Alexander Gray.....	do.....	do.....	192 00
Jeness Minor.....	do.....	do.....	192 00
Thomas Power.....	do.....	do.....	192 00

D—Continued.

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Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
<i>REVENUE CUTTERS.—Steamer Dallas—Continued.</i>					
John W. Lawson.....	Seaman.....	New York.....	\$192 00		
Michael Phalen.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Patrick Welsh.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
John Rolans.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Thomas Shurlbain.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
William C. Raymer.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Michael Doran.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
George Murry.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Thomas Denity.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Arthur Bremer.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Robert Davis.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
John Usher.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Arthur Brennan.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Charles Wickley.....	Boy.....	do.....	120 00		
John Sanludis.....	do.....	do.....	120 00		
Arthur Anger.....	do.....	do.....	120 00		
Henry Lovett.....	do.....	do.....	120 00		
Thaddeus Webster.....	Wardroom boy.....	do.....	120 00		
Charles Wickley.....	do.....	do.....	120 00		
Thomas Williams.....	do.....	do.....	120 00		
Thomas Rodgers.....	do.....	do.....	120 00		
James Gardiner.....	Cabin boy.....	do.....	120 00		
David Johnson.....	do.....	do.....	120 00		
John Boyne.....	Boy.....	do.....	72 00		
<i>Brig Lawrence.</i>					
James Walker.....	Boatswain.....	New York.....	240 00		
James Rankin.....	Gunner.....	do.....	240 00		

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Benjamin Brown	Carpenter	do	240 00
John Adams	Sailmaker	do	240 00
James Smith, 1st	Cabin steward	do	216 00
William Washington	Wardroom steward	do	216 00
George Webster	Cook	do	216 00
Peter Williams	Seaman	do	192 00
Antoine Brown	do	do	192 00
John Anderson	do	do	192 00
Christian Mundst	do	do	192 00
J. H. Peterson	do	do	192 00
Nicholas Bergen	do	do	192 00
Robert Newman	do	do	192 00
Henry Smith	do	do	192 00
John Nichols	do	do	192 00
Daniel Frame	do	do	192 00
James Dodd	do	do	192 00
George Roberts	do	do	192 00
Henry M. Ballean	do	do	192 00
T. T. Sheffens	do	do	192 00
Henry V. Williams	do	do	192 00
John Esberington	do	do	192 00
John Thomas	do	do	192 00
Francis Pick	Ordinary seaman	do	168 00
William L. Ellis	do	do	168 00
James Smith, 2d	Boy	do	120 00
Jos. Hall	do	do	120 00
Peter White	do	do	120 00
Daniel Clarke	do	do	120 00
Gilbert Davis	do	do	120 00
John King	do	do	120 00
Jacob Gibson	Wardroom boy	do	120 00
George Hayes	Cabin boy	do	72 00
John Tu	Boy	do	72 00
Charles Lemon	do	do	72 00
Jos. R. Brown	do	do	72 00
James Smith, 3d	do	do	72 00

Schooner Ewing.

Thomas C. Rudolph	Captain	New York	1,200 00
Francis Martin	First lieutenant	do	960 00
John Faunce	do	do	960 00

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Doc. No. 4.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
REVENUE CUTTERS— <i>Schooner Ewing</i> —Continued.					
John Carson.....	Third lieutenant.....	New York.....	\$790 00		
E. O. Murden.....	do.....	do.....	790 00		
R. P. Keeney.....	Pilot.....	do.....	600 00		
George Davis.....	Boatswain.....	do.....	240 00		
John Potter.....	Gunner.....	do.....	240 00		
Edward Patterson.....	Carpenter.....	do.....	240 00		
William Layton.....	Cabin steward.....	do.....	216 00		
Jos. Shorter.....	Wardroom steward.....	do.....	216 00		
William Jackson.....	Cook.....	do.....	216 00		
John Earle.....	Master-at-arms.....	do.....	192 00		
Thomas Jackson.....	Quartermaster.....	do.....	192 00		
Charles S mons.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
John Smith.....	Seaman.....	do.....	192 00		
Lewis Dadd.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Thomas Glasgow.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Christian Mundst.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
William Wells.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Antonio Anderson.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
John Anderson.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
John Robinson.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
William Bowen.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
David Bagley.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
John Wheelér.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Thomas Wilson.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Frederick Lawrence.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
John O. Peterson.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
John Foster.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Charles Holman.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Thomas Leonard.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		

John Durkins	do	do	192 00
George Wilcox	do	do	192 00
Hiram Spencer	do	do	192 00
John Layny	do	do	192 00
William Kings Mills	do	do	192 00
Isaac Dixon	do	do	192 00
George Haddison	do	do	192 00
John McDonald	do	do	192 00
John Smith, 2d	do	do	192 00
Thomas Crosby	do	do	192 00
Jos. Matthews	do	do	192 00
John Lang	do	do	192 00
Jos. Brady	Boy	do	120 00
Andrew Keen	do	do	120 00
John Musgraves	do	do	120 00
Samuel Benstead	do	do	120 00
Robert Gibson	do	do	120 00
William Hastings	do	do	120 00
Edward Fitzsimons	do	do	120 00
Peter White	do	do	120 00
Joseph Hall	do	do	120 00
Charles Quirple	do	do	120 00
Jacob Gibson	Cabin boy	do	120 00
William H. Schuyler	do	do	120 00
William Nichols	Wardroom boy	do	120 00
William Wright	do	do	120 00

Schooner Morris.

Ezekiel Jones	Captain	New York	1,200 00
Jos. Noyes	First lieutenant	do	960 00
William H. Brown	Second lieutenant	do	860 00
R. J. H. Handy	Third lieutenant	do	790 00
Jos. H. Kellogg	do	do	730 00
Robert E. Keeney	Pilot	do	600 00
William Chemings	Boatswain	do	240 00
William Priner	Gunner	do	240 00
George H. Sanford	Carpenter	do	240 00
James Stoddart	do	do	240 00
Henry E. Little	Captain's steward	do	216 00
Lewis Merrett	Wardroom steward	do	216 00
John Fields	Cook	do	216 00

D—Continued.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- sation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
<i>REVENUE CUTTERS—Schooner Morris—Continued.</i>					
Charles H. Pray.....	Seaman	New York.....	\$192 00		
William Smith.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Elias Smith.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
William Clark.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Jos. Rose.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
James Matwell.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
John Ross.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
John Nee.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
William Thomas.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
George Smith.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
William C. Gardner.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Zephania Pierce.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
M. Patterson.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Jesse Hatch.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Henry Martin.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Francis Olive.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Alfred T. Walton.....	Boy	do.....	120 00		
Thomas Henderson.....	do.....	do.....	120 00		
William Stephens.....	do.....	do.....	120 00		
George Dixon.....	do.....	do.....	120 00		
Charles Simons.....	do.....	do.....	96 00		
Thomas Sha.....	do.....	do.....	96 00		
<i>Schooner Forward.</i>					
Thomas C. Rudolph.....	Captain.....	New York.....	1,200 00		
John Faunce.....	First lieutenant.....	do.....	960 00		
William H. Brown.....	Second lieutenant.....	do.....	860 00		
E. O. Murden.....	do.....	do.....	860 00		
J. C. Murden.....	Third lieutenant.....	do.....	790 00		

William F. Rogers	do	do	790 00
Robert T. Keeney	Pilot	do	600 00
George Davis	Boatswain	do	240 00
John Potter	Gunner	do	240 00
Edward Patterson	Carpenter	do	240 00
William Lyster	Captain's steward	do	216 00
William Smith	Wardroom steward	do	216 00
John Young	do	do	216 00
William Jackson	Ship's cook	do	216 00
John Earle	Seaman	do	192 00
Thomas Jackson	do	do	192 00
John McDonald	do	do	192 00
Michael Frank	do	do	192 00
David Bagley	do	do	192 00
John Smith	do	do	192 00
Lewis Gadd	do	do	192 00
Martin Anderson	do	do	192 00
William Davidson	do	do	192 00
William Pritchard	do	do	192 00
Jos. Mathews	do	do	192 00
John Smith, 2d	do	do	192 00
William Bowen	do	do	192 00
John Roberson	do	do	192 00
John Lang	do	do	192 00
Francis Perry	do	do	192 00
Isaac Dixon	do	do	192 00
Charles Holman	do	do	192 00
John Valder	do	do	192 00
Wm. Sinclair	do	do	192 00
M. Anderson	do	do	192 00
James Gunnison	do	do	192 00
Charles Brown	do	do	192 00
James Thompson	do	do	192 00
William Elplick	do	do	192 00
Thomas King	do	do	192 00
Daniel Brown	do	do	192 00
George Woolley	do	do	192 00
Jeremiah Palmer	Cabin boy	do	120 00
William Nichols	Wardroom boy	do	120 00
Edward Fitzsimmons	Boy	do	120 00
Jos. Bradey	do	do	120 00
William Hastings	do	do	120 00

D—Continued.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
<i>REVENUE CUTTERS—Schooner Forward—Continued.</i>					
Harvey Cappell.....	Boy.....	New York.....	\$120 00		
John Dowley.....	do.....	do.....	120 00		
<i>Schooner Gallatin.</i>					
Thomas C. Rudolph.....	Captain.....	New York.....	1,200 00		
John Faunce.....	First lieutenant.....	do.....	969 00		
Kirby S. Woodward.....	Second lieutenant.....	do.....	860 00		
E. O. Murden.....	Third lieutenant.....	do.....	790 00		
Robert T. Keeney.....	Pilot.....	do.....	600 00		
Benjamin J. Kellum.....	Second lieutenant.....	do.....	860 00		
George Davis.....	Boatswain.....	do.....	240 00		
John Potter.....	Gunner.....	do.....	240 00		
Edward Patterson.....	Carpenter.....	do.....	240 00		
John W. Layton.....	Cabin steward.....	do.....	216 00		
Jos. Shorter.....	Wardroom steward.....	do.....	216 00		
William Jackson.....	Ship's cook.....	do.....	216 00		
Francis Perry.....	Seaman.....	do.....	192 00		
Jno. Earle.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Thomas Jackson.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Jno. McDonalds.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
John Smith, 1st.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Lewis Gadd.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
John Smith, 2d.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Thomas Crosby.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Joseph Mathews.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
William Boen.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
John Lang.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
John Robeson.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		

George Haderson.....	do.	do.	192 00
David Bagley.....	do.	do.	192 00
Charles Holman.....	do.	do.	192 00
Isaac Dixon.....	do.	do.	192 00
William Hastings.....	Boy	do.	120 00
James Brady.....	do.	do.	120 00
John Musgrave.....	do.	do.	120 00
William Schuyler.....	Cabin boy	do.	120 00
Jerry Palmer.....	do.	do.	120 00
William Nichols.....	Wardroom boy	do.	120 00

GENERAL REVENUE SERVICE

Douglass Ottinger.....	Captain, pay, quarters, &c.	New York	1,087 00
Do.....	Travelling expenses	do.	43 40
Henry D Hunter.....	Captain, pay, quarters, &c.	do.	1,088 30
Alexander V. Fraser.....	do.	do.	798 40
Do.....	Travelling expenses	do.	288 04
Ezekiel Jones.....	Captain, pay, quarters, &c.	do.	135 20
Thomas C. Rudolph.....	do.	do.	99 80
Do.....	Travelling expenses	do.	111 80
William A. Howard.....	do.	do.	116 20
J. S. S. Chadlock.....	Lieut., travelling expenses	do.	45 00
John Faunce.....	do.	do.	19 30
John Carson.....	do.	do.	11 00
Benjamin J. Kellum.....	do.	do.	15 60
K. S. Woodward.....	do.	do.	63 60
J. R. Brown.....	do.	do.	600 00
W. H. Gladding.....	do.	do.	85 70
Samuel Wilcox.....	do.	do.	25 50
William H. Brown.....	do.	do.	13 00
John T. Stoneall.....	Lieut., pay, quarters, &c.	do.	500 29
Francis Martin.....	do.	do.	871 20
John B. Fulton.....	do.	do.	239 40
J. S. S. Chaddeek.....	do.	do.	572 23
E. C. Kennedy.....	do.	do.	471 54
William R. Pierce.....	do.	do.	431 54
Richard H. Bowlin.....	do.	do.	468 18
Andrew J. Gwinn.....	do.	do.	385 00
K. S. Woodward.....	do.	do.	742 05
John Carson.....	do.	do.	65 63
Henry Wilkinson.....	do.	do.	65 63

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Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
GENERAL REVENUE SERVICE— Continued.					
J. R. Brown.....	Lient., pay, quarters, &c.	New York.....	\$393 78		
John A. Webster.....	do.....do.....	do.....do.....	142 94		
William H. Gladding.....	do.....do.....	do.....do.....	65 63		
Albert G. Cook.....	do.....do.....	do.....do.....	262 52		
F. Grundy Mayon.....	do.....do.....	do.....do.....	313 01		
R. T. Keeney.....	Pilot, travelling expenses.	do.....do.....	13 00		
William A. Lighthall.....	Eng'r.....do.....do.....	do.....do.....	22 50		
John Miller.....	do.....do.....do.....	do.....do.....	22 50		
George A. Booth.....	Gunner, quarters, fuel, &c.	do.....do.....	458 85		
James Rankin.....	Gunner, pay.....	do.....do.....	30 00		
Benjamin Brown.....	Carpenter, pay.....	do.....do.....	39 00		
Edward A. Patterson.....	Carpenter, pay.....	do.....do.....	18 17		
William Washington.....	Steward, pay.....	do.....do.....	36 00		
William L. Ellis.....	Seaman, pay.....	do.....do.....	28 00		
Gilbert Davis.....	Boy, pay.....	do.....do.....	21 00		
John King.....	do.....do.....do.....	do.....do.....	14 00		
Charles A. Secor & Co.....	Ship chandlery.....	do.....do.....	1,566 50		
Abraham Gordon.....	Boats.....	do.....do.....	805 00		
A. D. Frye.....	Nautical instruments.....	do.....do.....	89 16		
Richard Blake.....	Pilotage.....	do.....do.....	56 25		
Stephen Warren.....	Labor, &c.....	do.....do.....	137 38		
John Miller.....	Rigger.....	do.....do.....	558 00		
John Ericason.....	Steam engine, pump, &c.....	do.....do.....	925 00		
William G. McNeill.....	Sup't of disbursements.....	do.....do.....	344 00		
J. G. Bruff.....	Draughts for schedule.....	do.....do.....	100 00		
Advertising.....	do.....do.....do.....	do.....do.....	208 35		
Charles A. Secor.....	Cash paid riggers, &c.....	do.....do.....	705 52		
Hogg & Delamater.....	Repairs, &c., steamer Le-gare.	do.....do.....	477 07		
Sundry persons.....	For sundries.....	do.....do.....	433 03		

Doc. No. 4.

REVENUE BOATS.*

Solomon C. Canfield.....	Bargeman	do.....	600 00
Elias Carter	do.....	do.....	600 00
James Edwards.....	do.....	do.....	600 00
John Heath.....	do.....	do.....	600 00
James Letts.....	do.....	do.....	600 00
Thomas McDonald.....	do.....	do.....	600 00
John Stewart.....	do.....	do.....	600 00
William H. Thomas.....	do.....	do.....	600 00
David Vanosdall.....	do.....	do.....	600 00
Michael Wiseman.....	do.....	do.....	600 00
Jacob Berbank.....	do.....	do.....	600 00
Thomas Hamilton.....	do.....	do.....	600 00
Anthony Ludlane.....	do.....	do.....	600 00
Charles McLean.....	do.....	do.....	600 00
John Murray.....	do.....	do.....	600 00
Thomas Sharrott.....	do.....	do.....	600 00
James Stillwell.....	do.....	do.....	600 00
James Van Buskirk.....	do.....	do.....	600 00
James Lockman.....	do.....	do.....	600 00
John CasHear.....	do.....	do.....	600 00
John Van Pelt.....	do.....	do.....	600 00
George Fritner.....	do.....	do.....	600 00
Estate of D. Vandervoot.....	Purchase of barge office.....	do.....	600 00

* Expenses of revenue boats, \$25,145 13.

RECAPITU

Number and names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Amount paid inspectors, markers, &c.
<i>Collector's office.</i>					
1.....	Collector.....	New York..	\$6,400 00	maximum compens'n.	
5.....	Deputies.....	do.....	1,500 00		
1.....	Auditor.....	do.....	3,000 00		
1.....	Cashier.....	do.....	2,500 00		
1.....	Assistant auditor.....	do.....	1,500 00		
1.....	Assistant cashier.....	do.....	2,000 00		
1.....	Clerk.....	do.....	1,500 00		
1.....	Clerk.....	do.....	1,400 00		
7.....	Clerks.....	do.....	1,200 00		
32.....	Clerks.....	do.....	1,000 00		
25.....	Clerks.....	do.....	900 00		
21.....	Clerks.....	do.....	800 00		
3.....	Clerks.....	do.....	700 00		
10.....	Clerks.....	do.....	600 00		
2.....	Clerks.....	do.....	500 00		
1.....	Clerk.....	do.....	400 00	103 clerks	
Whole amount of expenses of collector's office.....					
<i>Naval officer's office.</i>					
1.....	Naval officer.....	New York..	\$5,000 00	maximum compens'n.	
5.....	Deputies.....	do.....	1,500 00		
1.....	Clerk.....	do.....	1,200 00		
11.....	Clerks.....	do.....	1,050 00		
7.....	Clerks.....	do.....	950 00		
20.....	Clerks.....	do.....	900 00		
1.....	Clerk.....	do.....	700 00		
4.....	Clerks.....	do.....	400 00		
4.....	Clerks.....	do.....	800 00		
3.....	Clerks.....	do.....	1,000 00		
3.....	Clerks.....	do.....	750 00		
1.....	Porter.....	do.....	450 00	54 clerks	
Whole amount of expenses of naval officer's office.....					
<i>Surveyor's office.</i>					
1.....	Surveyor.....	New York..	\$4,900 00	maximum compens'n.	
2.....	Deputies.....	do.....	1,500 00		
4.....	Clerks.....	do.....	1,000 00		
3.....	Clerks.....	do.....	1,100 00		
1.....	Clerk.....	do.....	700 00		
1.....	Clerk.....	do.....	850 00		
1.....	Clerk.....	do.....	170 00		
1.....	Clerk.....	do.....	600 00		
1.....	Messenger.....	do.....	600 00		
1.....	Porter.....	do.....	600 00	11 clerks	
Whole amount of expenses of surveyor's office.....					
<i>Inspectors, weighers, gaugers, measurers, and markers.</i>					
197.....	Inspectors.....	New York..		\$3 00	
11.....	Inspectors.....	do.....		1 50	\$203,318 00
Whole amount of expenditure for inspectors.....					

RECAPITULATION—

Number and names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Amount paid inspectors, markers, &c.
<i>Inspectors, &c.—Con.</i>					
83.....	Night inspectors.....	New York..	.....	\$1 50	\$39,808 50
19.....	Whole amount of expenditure for night watch.....	do.....	\$1,500 00	maximum	m compens'n.
9.....	Whole amount of expenses of weighers.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
9.....	Official expenses of gaugers.....	do.....	1,500 00	maximum	m compens'n.
18.....	Whole amount of expenses of gauging.....	do.....	1,500 00	maximum	m compens'n.
4.....	Whole amount of expenses of measuring.....	do.....	1,500 00	m. com.	4,971 50
	Official expenses of markers.....	do.....	.....	.....	2,990 30
	Whole amount of expenses of marking.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Appraisements.</i>					
3.....	Principal appraisers..	New York..	\$2,000 00	.....	.....
5.....	Assistant appraisers..	do.....	1,500 00	.....	.....
4.....	Clerks to appraisers..	do.....	1,200 00	.....	.....
1.....	do.....	do.....	1,100 00	.....	.....
1.....	do.....	do.....	1,050 00	.....	.....
16.....	do.....	do.....	1,000 00	.....	.....
1.....	do.....	do.....	900 00	.....	.....
1.....	do.....	do.....	800 00	.....	.....
7.....	Clerks to storekeeper.	do.....	1,000 00	.....	.....
85.....	Laborers.....	do.....	520 00	.....	.....
1.....	Laborer.....	do.....	676 00	.....	.....
	Whole expense of appraisements.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Public warehouses.</i>					
1.....	Storekeeper.....	do.....	1,500 00	.....	.....
14.....	Assistants.....	do.....	1,000 00	.....	.....
8.....	Clerks.....	do.....	1,000 00	.....	.....
1.....	do.....	do.....	900 00	.....	.....
9.....	do.....	do.....	800 00	.....	.....
1.....	Register, &c.....	do.....	1,500 00	.....	.....
1.....	Superintendent.....	do.....	1,800 00	.....	.....
14.....	Night watchmen.....	do.....	.....	1 50	.....
	Whole amount of expense of public stores.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>REVENUE CUTTERS.</i>					
<i>Polk and Jefferson.</i>					
Officers and men.....	Pay.....	New York..	.....	.....	.....
Abraham Leggett.....	Rations.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Chas. A. Secor & Co.	Ship chandlery.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Carter, Cowan, & Co.	Disbursement account	Montreal..	.....	.....	.....

RECAPITULATION—

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Amount paid inspectors, markers, &c.
REVENUE CUTTERS—					
<i>Polk and Jefferson—</i>					
<i>Continued.</i>					
Carter, Cowan, & Co.	Ship chandlery.....	Montreal..	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Entertainment.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Engineers' account.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Plumbers' account.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Chas. E. Levy & Co.	Coals and pilotage.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
J B. Livingston.....	do.....do.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
P. Faude & T. Conklin	Pilotage.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Atlantic Dock Comp'y	Wharfage.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
L. Smith & G. W. Penney.....	Pilotage & engineer'g	do.....	.....	.....	.....
H. R. Purdy.....	Rations.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Collis & Mitchell.....	Ship chandlery.....	New York..	.....	.....	.....
Gouverneur Kemble..	Repairs, materials, and labor.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
McCulloch & Rainer..	Repairs, materials, and labor.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Robert Layton.....	Repairs, materials, and labor.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Francis Secor.....	Repairs, materials, and labor.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
L. L. Livingston.....	Painter.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
S. S. & J. O. Thorp..	Sailmakers.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
T. S. Marvel.....	Marine railway and labor.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Farr & Briggs.....	Plumbers.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
L. Wood.....	Materials and labor.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Dereau, Sellick, & Co.	Windlass & purchase.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Doremus & Nixon....	Cabin furniture.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Eugene Farr.....	Repairing boats.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
J. N. Phillips.....	Ship chandlery.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Wm. H. Lighthall....	Superintending engineer.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Sundry persons.....	For sundries.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Whole expense of cutters Polk and Jefferson.....					
<i>Steamer Dallas.</i>					
Officers and men.....	Pay.....	New York..	.....	.....	.....
Wm. A. Lighthouse..	Repairs, &c.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Engineer.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Chas. E. Levy & Co.	Coals and pilotage.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
John McGuire.....	Pilotage.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Wm. Lyman & Co....	Sundries.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Douglass Ottinger...	Travelling expenses of seamen.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Ethan Campbell.....	Repairs, materials, and labor.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
A. Chum.....	Coal.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
A. Leggett.....	Rations.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Wm. Gibbs McNeill..	Superintendent, &c.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....

Continued.

Amount paid weighers, gaugers, measurers, and their official expenses.	Amount paid clerks.	Expenses of revenue boats.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.	Expenses of revenue cutters.	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.	Official fees.
.....	\$385 40	.....	.....
.....	283 59	.....	.....
.....	194 97	.....	.....
.....	228 37	.....	.....
.....	627 88	.....	.....
.....	287 84	.....	.....
.....	187 50	.....	.....
.....	119 44	.....	.....
.....	60 00	.....	.....
.....	219 50	.....	.....
.....	1,383 68	.....	.....
.....	19,793 12	.....	.....
.....	2,053 17	.....	.....
.....	1,992 10	.....	.....
.....	4 343 58	.....	.....
.....	1,055 76	.....	.....
.....	1,683 53	.....	.....
.....	2,114 64	.....	.....
.....	327 67	.....	.....
.....	240 50	.....	.....
.....	200 00	.....	.....
.....	241 78	.....	.....
.....	151 74	.....	.....
.....	132 16	.....	.....
.....	935 00	.....	.....
.....	827 09	.....	.....
.....	49,507 89	.....	.....
.....	2,475 62	.....	.....
.....	1,580 07	.....	.....
.....	370 31	.....	.....
.....	396 75	.....	.....
.....	50 00	.....	.....
.....	538 42	.....	.....
.....	245 05	.....	.....
.....	24,204 97	.....	.....
.....	200 00	.....	.....
.....	73 60	.....	.....
.....	1,456 00	.....	.....

RECAPITULATION—

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Amount paid inspectors, markers, &c.
REVENUE CUTTERS—					
<i>Steamer Dallas—Con.</i>					
Wm. O'Roque.....	Keeper.....	New York.....			
Atlantic Dock Comp'y	Wharfage.....	do.....			
Sundry persons.....	For sundries.....	do.....			
Whole expense of	steamer Dallas.....				
<i>Brig Lawrence.</i>					
Officers and men.....	Pay.....	New York.....			
A. F. Frazer.....	Advanced wages to seamen.....	do.....			
Myers, Nichols, & Billes.....	Advanced wages to seamen.....	do.....			
Wm. Stafford and 17 others.....	Labor.....	do.....			
C. A. Secor & Co.....	Iron chest, &c.....	do.....			
James Skimming.....	Furniture, &c.....	do.....			
V. Harburg.....	Medicines.....	do.....			
J. T. Overstreet.....	Medical services.....	do.....			
Wm. F. Bayly.....	Stationery.....	do.....			
F. & A. H. Dodge.....	Freights.....	do.....			
P. M. Wetmore.....	Mattresses.....	do.....			
A. V. Frazer.....	Charts.....	do.....			
C. C. Reinhardt.....	Surgical instruments.....	do.....			
A. D. Frye.....	Adjusting compasses.....	do.....			
J. W. Fearson.....	Rent of warehouse.....	do.....			
Samuel Baker.....	Towing.....	do.....			
John F. Boyle and Wm. Easby.....	Board of crew.....	do.....			
William Easby.....	Sundries, materials, and labor.....	do.....			
John F. Boyle.....	Painting.....	do.....			
A. J. Allaire & Co.....	Copper pumps, &c.....	do.....			
W. F. Bayly.....	Stationery, &c.....	do.....			
John Whittington.....	Sails, &c.....	do.....			
C. A. Secor & Co.....	Ship chandlery.....	do.....			
Rice & Davis.....	do.....	do.....			
Sundry persons.....	Sundries.....	do.....			
Whole expense of	brig Lawrence.....				
<i>Schooner Ewing.</i>					
Officers and men.....	Pay.....	New York.....			
Abm. Leggett.....	Rations.....	do.....			
C. A. Secor & Co.....	Ship chandlery.....	do.....			
F. Secor.....	Repairs.....	do.....			
E. Crolius.....	Sails.....	do.....			
Henry Trimmer.....	Medicines.....	do.....			
Rushon & Co.....	do.....	do.....			
Sundry persons.....	Sundries.....	do.....			
Whole expense of	schooner Ewing.....				

Continued.

Amount paid weighers, gaugers, measurers, and their official expenses.	Amount paid clerks.	Expenses of revenue boats.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.	Expenses of revenue cutters.	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.	Official fees.
				\$161 00		
				134 74		
				418 41		
				32,304 94		
				205 55		
				672 00		
				488 59		
				757 29		
				63 00		
				245 54		
				234 33		
				250 00		
				198 47		
				182 47		
				146 72		
				156 00		
				126 00		
				101 40		
				104 87		
				100 00		
				102 55		
				5,175 87		
				25 00		
				355 00		
				363 22		
				3,363 94		
				363 19		
				161 93		
				137 87		
				14,080 80		
				3,287 38		
				929 43		
				1,672 83		
				191 16		
				231 00		
				24 98		
				22 60		
				99 86		
				6,459 24		

RECAPITULATION—

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Amount paid inspectors, markers, &c.
<i>Schooner Morris.</i>					
Officers and men.....	Pay	New York.....			
A. Leggett	Rations	do.....			
Collis & Mitchell	Chandlery	do.....			
Francis Perkins.....	Pilotage	do.....			
Sundry persons.....	Sundries	do.....			
Whole expense of	schooner Morris.....				
<i>Schooner Forward.</i>					
Officers and men.....	Pay	New York.....			
A. Leggett	Rations	do.....			
Collis & Mitchell	Ship chandlery	do.....			
Amer Conen	Pilotage	do.....			
Sundry persons.....	Sundries	do.....			
Whole expense of	schooner Forward.....				
<i>Schooner Gallatin.</i>					
Officers and men.....	Pay	New York.....			
William Leggett.....	Rations	do.....			
Amer Conen	Pilotage	do.....			
C. A. Secor & Co.....	Ship chandlery	do.....			
Sundry persons.....	Sundries	do.....			
Whole expense of	schooner Gallatin.....				
<i>General revenue service.</i>					
4 captains.....	Travelling expenses.....				
9 lieutenants.....	do.....do.....				
1 pilot.....	do.....do.....				
2 engineers.....	do.....do.....				
21 officers.....	Pay, quarters, &c.....				
2 gunners.....	do.....do.....				
2 carpenters.....	do.....do.....				
1 seaman.....	do.....do.....				
2 boys.....	do.....do.....				
1 steward.....	do.....do.....				
Secor & Co., & Miller.	Ship chandlery, and riggers.....				
Hogg & Delmater....	Repairs, steamer Le- gare.....				
A. Gordon.....	Boat sent to Wash- ington.....				
Wm. G. McNeill.....	Superintendent of dis- bursements.....				
Sundry persons.....	Sundries.....				
Whole expense of	general revenue service.....				
Whole expense of	revenue marine service.....				

—Continued.

Amount paid weighers, gaugers, measurers, and their official expenses.	Amount paid clerks.	Expenses of revenue boats.	Rent of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.	Expenses of revenue cutters.	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.	Official fees.
				\$1,161 81		
				265 29		
				129 84		
				53 13		
				39 53		
				1,649 60		
				4,063 61		
				307 65		
				411 06		
				58 25		
				87 55		
				4,928 12		
				1,624 27		
				363 58		
				47 00		
				227 50		
				28 26		
				2,290 61		
				559 44		
				878 70		
				13 00		
				45 00		
				1,496 14		
				9,835 29		
				2,830 02		
				477 07		
				805 00		
				344 00		
				1,949 17		
				17,736 69		
					\$128,957 89	

RECAPITULATION

Number and names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Amount paid inspectors, markers, &c.
4.....	Captains.....	New York..	\$1,200 00	.....	.....
4.....	First lieutenants.....	do.....	960 00	.....	.....
3.....	Second lieutenants.....	do.....	860 00	.....	.....
8.....	Third lieutenants.....	do.....	790 00	.....	.....
1.....	Chief engineer.....	do.....	1,500 00	.....	.....
1.....	First engineer.....	do.....	960 00	.....	.....
4.....	Second engineers.....	do.....	790 00	.....	.....
1.....	Third engineer.....	do.....	720 00	.....	.....
1.....	Pilot.....	do.....	600 00	.....	.....
15.....	Firemen.....	do.....	300 00	.....	.....
9.....	Coal heavers.....	do.....	240 00	.....	.....
3.....	Boatswains.....	do.....	240 00	.....	.....
3.....	Gunners.....	do.....	240 00	.....	.....
6.....	Carpenters.....	do.....	240 00	.....	.....
1.....	Sailmaker.....	do.....	240 00	.....	.....
5.....	Cabin stewards.....	do.....	216 00	.....	.....
11.....	Wardroom stewards.....	do.....	216 00	.....	.....
10.....	Cooks....., stewards.....	do.....	216 00	.....	.....
160.....	Seamen.....	do.....	192 00	.....	.....
48.....	Boys.....	do.....	120 00	.....	.....
2.....	do.....	do.....	96 00	.....	.....
6.....	do.....	do.....	72 00	.....	.....
<i>Revenue boats.</i>					
9.....	Bargemen.....	do.....	600 00	.....	.....
Purchase of boat office, \$25,145 13.....					
Whole expense of revenue boats.....					
<i>Contingencies.</i>					
2.....	Night watch, assistant treasurer's office.....	do.....	.....	\$2 50	.....
3.....	Measurers of foreign vessels.....	do.....	.....	3 00	.....

Continued.

Amount paid weighers, gaugers, measurers, and their official expenses.		Expenses of revenue boats.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.	Expenses of revenue cutters.	Amount paid during fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849.	Official fees.
		\$40,489 27				

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of New York, in the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, viz:

Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$113,826 05	
Deduct fees received by collector.....	31,462 10	
Net charge upon the revenue for collector's department.....		\$82,363 95
Amount expended in naval officer's department*.....	40,966 53	
Deduct fees received by naval officer.....	28,761 05	
Net charge upon the revenue for naval officer's department.....		12,205 48
Amount expended in surveyor's department.....	14,300 87	
Deduct fees received by surveyor.....	13,837 94	
Net charge upon the revenue for surveyor's department.....		462 93
Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, measurers, and markers....	347,484 19	
Amount expended for appraisements.....		137,321 06
Amount expended for public warehouses.....	191,759 77	
Deduct amount received for fees, storage, labor, &c.....	86,175 37	
Net charge upon the revenue for public warehouses.....		105,584 40
Amount expended on account of revenue cutters' service.....	128,957 89	
Deduct proceeds of sale of cutters, furniture, coal, &c.....	2,310 39	
Net charge upon the revenue for revenue cutters.....		126,647 50
Amount expended for revenue boats, (of this sum, \$25,145 13 expended for boat office).....		40,489 27
Amount expended for contingencies.....		16,215 76
Whole amount expended for collecting the revenue in the district of New York...		868,774 53
Amount of hospital money received.....		27,652 54
Amount of hospital money expended.....		16,248 44

* To the fees and compensation of the naval office additions have been made, to make up for a part of a quarter's accounts not on file, as follows: to the fees, the sum of \$336 36; to the expenses, \$1,899 58.

DISTRICT OF BOSTON AND CHARLESTOWN.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary:	Per diem compensation:	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
COLLECTORS.					
Marcus Morton.....	Collector.....	Boston.....	\$6,400 00	Maximum compensation:	
Philip Greely, jr.....	do.....	do.....	6,400 00		
Adams Bailey.....	Deputy.....	do.....	1,500 00	From 1st qr. 1849, clerk at	\$2,000 per annum.
W. A. Wellman.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
E. L. Frothingham.....	Clerk.....	do.....	1,800 00		
Henry D. Clary.....	do.....	do.....	1,407 23		
William Williams.....	do.....	do.....	1,407 24	From 1st qr. '49, dep. col'r at	\$1,500 per annum.
Joel Scott.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00		
R. S. S. Andros.....	do.....	do.....	1,300 00		
William Alline.....	do.....	do.....	1,257 30		
C. D. Lincoln.....	do.....	do.....	1,250 00		
N. M. Cutler.....	do.....	do.....	1,232 23		
E. L. Frothingham, jr.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00		
Samuel Andrews.....	do.....	do.....	1,182 23		
Jos. W. Wright.....	do.....	do.....	1,100 00		
Enoch Osgood, jr.....	do.....	do.....	1,100 00		
John E. Billings.....	do.....	do.....	1,064 46		
L. P. Davis.....	do.....	do.....	1,000 00		
F. E. Moulton.....	do.....	do.....	1,000 00		
Thornton A. Merrick.....	do.....	do.....	1,000 00		
M. M. Ballou.....	do.....	do.....	986 48		
George B. Wellman.....	do.....	do.....	982 23		
William H. Emery.....	do.....	do.....	982 23		
A. Hanscom.....	do.....	do.....	900 00		
Robert S. Smith.....	do.....	do.....	886 78		
Milton Andros.....	do.....	do.....	1,300 00		
J. O. Shaw.....	do.....	do.....	886 48		
H. A. S. D. Paine.....	do.....	do.....		\$2 50	
Amount paid clerks.....			29,352 35		

D—Continued.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
NAVAL OFFICERS.					
W. Parmenter.....	Naval officer.....	Boston.....	\$5,000 00	Maximum compensation.	
Charles Hudson.....	do.....	do.....	5,000 00		
Rufus M. Gay.....	Deputy.....	do.....	1,500 00		
George H. Cutter.....	Clerk.....	do.....	1,200 00		
N. D. Hyde.....	do.....	do.....	1,150 00		
W. H. Burbeck.....	do.....	do.....	1,100 00		
A. J. Locke.....	do.....	do.....	1,050 00		
SURVEYOR.					
J. McNeil.....	Surveyor.....	Boston.....	4,900 00	Maximum compensation.	
Hugh Jameson.....	Deputy.....	do.....	1,500 00		
W. W. Parker.....	Clerk.....	do.....	1,150 00		
D. H. Dustin.....	do.....	do.....	1,000 00		
J. H. Prince.....	do.....	do.....	1,000 00		
F. Prince.....	Messenger.....	do.....	500 00		
INSPECTORS.					
Wm. B. Duggan.....	Dep'y collect'r & inspect'r.	Boston.....	800 00		
H. J. Turner.....	do.....do.....	do.....	700 00		
John K. Corbett.....	do.....do.....	do.....	700 00		
Edward Cazneau.....	do.....do.....	do.....	700 00		
Eli A. Yale.....	Clerk.....	do.....	920 00		
William R. Stacey.....	Inspector.....	do.....		\$3 00	
L. S. Williams.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
N. P. Banks, jr.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
George Dickinson.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
John Branning.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
William A. Lewis.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	

Abner Child, jr.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
Stephen L. White.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
Lewis Josselyn.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
S. O. Dearbon.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
Thomas Harrison.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
J. N. Sibley.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
David Saville.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
Sullivan Thayer.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
Samuel Jones.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
James W. Davis.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
Henry J. Wild.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
Merrill Pettingill.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
Perkins Kimball.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
Charles Edmonds.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
William English.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
A. A. Roberts.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
George W. Young.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
W. S. Bartlett.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
Calvin Torrey.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
Charles Walley.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
Adam Harrington.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
James Kettell.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
John Muzzey.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
Jos. G. Foster.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
Thomas Cushing.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
Newton Talbut.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
F. A. Durivage.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
David Thatcher.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
Nathan Whitten.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
Samuel W. Chandler.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
John P. Lord.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
Henry K. May.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
H. W. Robinson.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
Alfred Bragg.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
R. R. Taylor.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
Samuel R. B. Lewis.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
Abm. Lansing.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
Charles A. Morgan.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
Hiram Ferry.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
T. W. Flagg.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
W. Tuckerman.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
E. S. Johnson.....	do.....	do.....	3 00

D—Continued.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
INSPECTORS—Continued.					
James M. Stone	Inspector	Boston		\$3 00	
Benjamin Whipple	do	do		3 00	
Cyrus Chase	do	do		3 00	
G. H. O'Reilly	do	do		3 00	
James B. Treadwell	do	do		3 00	
O. M. Randell	do	do		3 00	
John C. Tucker	do	do		3 00	
H. C. Merriam	do	do		3 00	
Robert S. Smith	do	do		3 00	
John Kuhn	do	do		3 00	
John Atkins	do	do		3 00	
Albert G. Tenney	do	do		3 00	
Theo. Stanwood	do	do		3 00	
Thomas Wentworth	do	do		3 00	
James Bird	do	do		3 00	
Isaac Newton	do	do		3 00	
Robert Richardson	do	do		3 00	
Andrew J. Loud	do	do		3 00	
Samuel A. Cushing	do	do		3 00	
Homer A. Cook	do	do		3 00	
Timothy Munroe	do	do		3 00	
Charles A. Mann	do	do		3 00	
George Russell	do	do		3 00	
Clark S. Bixby	do	do		3 00	
S. Brewster	do	do		3 00	
A. F. Willmar	do	do		3 00	
L. S. Williams	do	do		3 00	
Elisha S. Johnson	do	do		3 00	
H. W. Robinson	do	do		3 00	

NIGHT INSPECTORS.

C. W. McLellan	Night inspector	do	\$600 00
George Blish	do	do	600 00
Daniel D. Hartley	do	do	600 00
Jos. Buxton, jr.	do	do	600 00
Enoch Phillips	do	do	600 00
Moses Stearns	do	do	600 00
William Alexander	do	do	600 00
F. W. Hall	do	do	600 00
T. R. Page	do	do	600 00
W. B. Moffatt	do	do	600 00
Theo. C. Leeds	do	do	600 00
Watson Hastings	do	do	600 00
Ebenezer S. Price	do	do	600 00
Jos. C. Bartlett	do	do	600 00
Geo. B. Proctor	do	do	600 00
Lebens Leech	do	do	600 00
Shadrick Dickson	do	do	600 00
Jesse D. Bates	do	do	600 00
Seth W. Barten	do	do	600 00
Jonathan Burnham, jr.	do	do	600 00
Daniel B. Haynes	do	do	600 00
Job Tower	do	do	600 00
Thomas Richardson	do	do	600 00
David Homer	do	do	600 00
George P. Marston	do	do	600 00
Orrick Look	do	do	600 00
Nathaniel B. Shaw	do	do	600 00

WEIGHERS AND GAUGERS.

Andrew H. Ward	Weigher and gauger	Boston	1,500 00	Maximum compensation.
Horatio N. Crane	do	do	1,500 00	
Chauncey Clark	do	do	1,500 00	
Nathaniel Sweet	do	do	1,500 00	
F. R. Gourgas	do	do	1,500 00	
James Baker	do	do	1,500 00	
Luther Hamilton	do	do	1,500 00	
Henry A. Mitchell	do	do	1,500 00	
Thomas J. Marsh	do	do	1,500 00	
L. M. Barker	do	do	1,500 00	

D—Continued.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, [assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
WEIGHERS & GAUGERS—Cont'd.					
James H. Berrett.....	Weigher and gauger.....	Boston.....	\$1,500 00		
Samuel Walker.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
Edwin F. Bunnell.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
Joseph W. Arnold.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
FOREMEN TO WEIGHERS AND GAUGERS.					
Richard Keefe.....	Foreman.....	Boston.....		\$1 25	
G. Crane.....	do.....	do.....		1 25	
William Palfrey.....	do.....	do.....		1 25	
William R. Barker.....	do.....	do.....		1 25	
H. A. Hyde.....	do.....	do.....		1 25	
J. McFarlane.....	do.....	do.....		1 25	
Denis Canè.....	do.....	do.....		1 25	
P. Scholfield.....	do.....	do.....		1 25	
J. M. Rowell.....	do.....	do.....		1 25	
J. W. Rowell.....	do.....	do.....		1 25	
MEASURERS AND MARKER.					
Samuel C. Allen.....	Measurer.....	Boston.....	1,500 00	Maximum compensation.	
Nahum Ball.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
George Dennett.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
Andrew Greene.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
Charles Howard.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
Hosea Illsley.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
William Snow.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
Henry E. Baldwin.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
Samuel D. Partridge.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
Lewis Josselyn.....	Marker.....	do.....	1,500 00		

APPRAISER'S OFFICE.

C. J. F. Allen	Appraiser	Boston	1,500 00
Samuel J. Bridge	do	do	1,500 00
S. Everleth	Assistant appraiser	do	1,200 00
George Gibson	do	do	1,200 00
William Hardwick	Clerk	do	1,000 00
C. Dana Lincoln	do	do	1,000 00
Isaac Howe	do	do	900 00
Isaac T. Ripley	do	do	800 00
Charles W. Spofford	do	do	800 00
M. Riley, jr.	do	do	800 00
George F. Emery	do	do	800 00
Edward Hamilton	do	do	800 00
George C. Stearns	do	do	800 00
Joseph Bradlee	do	do	800 00
William Allen	do	do	800 00
Joseph B. Frost, jr.	do	do	600 00
Charles M. Kingsley	do	do	600 00
Samuel Preston	Laborer	do	1 50
Thomas O'Brien	do	do	1 50
John Williams	do	do	1 50
Henry Selby	do	do	1 50
C. Peters	do	do	1 50
Jesse Allen	do	do	1 50
Jonathan Littlefield	do	do	1 50
John Redding	do	do	2 00
B. B. Roberts	do	do	2 00
John W. Neason	do	do	1 50
George M. Kenny	do	do	1 50
R. Smith	do	do	1 50
Thomas O'Brien	do	do	1 50
N. Pettee	do	do	1 50
W. Snow	do	do	1 50
Richard Cole	do	do	1 50
James Williams	do	do	1 50

For rents, \$6,650.

PUBLIC WAREHOUSES.

J. W. Arnold	Storekeeper	Boston	1,400 00
Thomas J. Marsh	do	do	1,400 00

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Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
John C. Brown.....	Clerk.....	Boston.....	\$1,100 00		
T. Brown Dix.....	do.....	do.....	1,100 00		
W. P. Brown.....	do.....	do.....	1,000 00		
Israel C. Trow.....	do.....	do.....	1,000 00		
A. A. Melvin.....	do.....	do.....	900 00		
George P. Burnhams.....	do.....	do.....	800 00		
Isaac N. Riddle.....	do.....	do.....	600 00		
Charles Muzzey.....	Laborer.....	do.....		\$2 00	
L. C. Ferry.....	do.....	do.....		1 75	
James Thomas.....	do.....	do.....		1 75	
Pierce Harvey.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Benjamin Corlew.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
John Rogers.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
J. H. Berret.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
F. P. Burnham.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Rufus L. Harvey.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
H. J. Butterfield.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
George McGregor.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
George Melvin.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Charles C. Hill.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
John Redding.....	do.....	do.....		2 00	
D. Harrington.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
W. Toggerty.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
James Campbell.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Andrew K. Towne.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Charles C. Hill.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
J. B. Bullock.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
James McAuley.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Thomas Whittemore.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Michael McAllister.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	

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REVENUE CUTTERS.

Schoener Hamilton.

Josiah Sturges.....	Captain.....	Boston.....	1,200 00
Caleb Prouty.....	First lieutenant.....	do.....	960 00
James J. Morisson.....	do.....	do.....	960 00
Arnold Burrough.....	Second lieutenant.....	do.....	860 00
John M. Jones.....	do.....	do.....	860 00
Charles F. Wood.....	Third lieutenant.....	do.....	790 00
Amasa L. Hyde.....	do.....	do.....	790 00
A. J. Simms.....	do.....	do.....	790 00
William C. Dunman.....	do.....	do.....	790 00
James B. Yates.....	do.....	do.....	790 00
John A. Underwood.....	do.....	do.....	790 00
Benjamin Sweatt.....	Pilot.....	do.....	480 00
Samuel Sawyer.....	do.....	do.....	360 00
Elias Butler.....	Boatswain.....	do.....	240 00
John Anderson.....	do.....	do.....	240 00
John D. Sutton.....	do.....	do.....	240 00
William Bailey.....	Gunner.....	do.....	240 00
Frederick Gibson.....	Carpenter.....	do.....	240 00
John H. Williams.....	do.....	do.....	240 00
John Smith.....	do.....	do.....	240 00
Peter Smith.....	do.....	do.....	240 00
William Wales.....	do.....	do.....	240 00
Archob.....	Captain's steward.....	do.....	216 00
Hiram P. Nickerson.....	do.....	do.....	216 00
George Tucker.....	do.....	do.....	216 00
Samuel Wiley.....	Wardroom steward.....	do.....	216 00
Henry Williams.....	Cook.....	do.....	216 00
Nicholas Willetts.....	do.....	do.....	216 00
Michael Boyer.....	do.....	do.....	216 00
William O. Wallace.....	do.....	do.....	216 00
Benjamin Ashley.....	do.....	do.....	216 00
William Hopkins.....	Cabin boy.....	do.....	120 00
F. L. Pichot.....	do.....	do.....	120 00
Grenville W. Robinson.....	do.....	do.....	120 00
Henry Slack.....	do.....	do.....	120 00
John Thomas.....	do.....	do.....	120 00
Daniel S. Welber.....	do.....	do.....	120 00
Thomas Grimes.....	Wardroom boy.....	do.....	120 00
Antonio Zero.....	do.....	do.....	120 00

D—Continued.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
REVENUE SERVICE — Schooner Hamilton—Continued.					
James Barrell.....	Wardroom boy.....	Boston.....	\$120 00		
William Jones.....	Boy.....	do.....	120 00		
James McCauly.....	do.....	do.....	120 00		
Francis Johnson.....	do.....	do.....	120 00		
William Bloxom.....	do.....	do.....	120 00		
William Johnson.....	do.....	do.....	120 00		
Joseph Smith.....	do.....	do.....	120 00		
Peter Peterson.....	Seaman.....	do.....	192 00		
Jno. Nastrom.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
James Hudson.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Lorenzo Krounland.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
James Colby.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Richard Norwood.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Peter Carleson.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
William Mitchell.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
John Michaelson.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Charles Reel.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
John Dixon.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
John Maydler.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Austin Edwards.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Edward Plageman.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Peter Lasson.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
George Scott.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
James Smith.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
John Ayres.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
James Curtis.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
John Regan.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
William Carter.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Nicholas Willetts.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
William Potter.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		

George Price.....	do	do	192 00
Henry Osborne.....	do	do	192 00
Christian Peterson.....	do	do	192 00
John Nicholdson.....	do	do	192 00
John Wilson.....	do	do	192 00
W. O. Wallace.....	do	do	192 00
George Pierce.....	do	do	192 00
Nathan Stone.....	do	do	192 00
John Dillon.....	do	do	192 00
Stephen Plegg.....	do	do	192 00
John Brown.....	do	do	192 00
William Green.....	do	do	192 00
James Stetson.....	do	do	192 00
John Johnson.....	do	do	192 00
John Smith.....	do	do	192 00
John Jones.....	do	do	192 00
William Hussey.....	do	do	192 00
Aques McDonald.....	do	do	192 00
Peter Winn.....	do	do	192 00
Hardin P. Smith.....	do	do	192 00
James L. Dunstan.....	do	do	192 00
John Fisher.....	do	do	192 00
George Brown.....	do	do	192 00
Enochs Jacques.....	do	do	192 00
Hope R. Henderson.....	do	do	192 00
Enoch Woodman.....	do	do	192 00
Stephen Webber.....	do	do	192 00
George G. Nower.....	do	do	192 00
William E. Denison.....	do	do	192 00
Reuben Rider.....	do	do	192 00
Henrick Drager.....	do	do	192 00
Robert Ferguson.....	do	do	192 00

REVENUE BOATS.

Antho Kline.....	Boatman.....	Boston.....	540 00
George Horner.....	do.....	do.....	540 00
Joshua C. Grafton.....	do.....	do.....	540 00
Michael D. Herben.....	do.....	do.....	540 00
Charles Winter.....	do.....	do.....	540 00
Samuel Wiswell.....	do.....	do.....	540 00
Reuben Harriott.....	do.....	do.....	540 00

RECAPITULATION.

Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Amount paid weighers, gaugers, measurers, and their official expenses.	Amount paid clerks.	Amount paid during fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849.	Official fees.
<i>Collector's office.</i>								
1	Clerk		\$6,400 00	Maximum compensation				
2	Deputies		1,500 00					
1	Clerk		2,000 00					
1	do.		1,800 00					
2	do.		1,407 23					
1	do.		1,400 00					
1	do.		1,300 00					
1	do.		1,257 30					
1	do.		1,250 00					
1	do.		1,232 23					
1	do.		1,200 00					
1	do.		1,182 23					
2	do.		1,100 00					
1	do.		1,064 46					
3	do.		1,000 00					
1	do.		986 48					
2	do.		982 23					
1	do.		900 00					
1	do.		886 48					
1	do.			\$2 50				
	Amount paid deputies and clerks					\$29,352 35		
	Whole am't of expenditures in collector's department.						\$37,432 87	\$13,844 19
<i>Naval officer.</i>								
1	Naval officer		5,000 80	Maximum compensation				

1	Deputy	1,500 00					
1	Clerk	1,200 00					
1	do	1,150 00					
1	do	1,100 00					
1	do	1,050 00					
	Amount paid deputy and clerks				6,000 00		
	Whole am't of expenditure in naval officer's department					11,585 18	12,937 34
<i>Surveyor.</i>							
1	Surveyor	4,900 00	Maximum compensation				
1	Deputy	1,500 00					
1	Clerk	1,150 00					
2	do	1,000 00					
1	Messenger	500 00					
	Amount paid deputy and clerks				4,127 36		
	Whole am't of expenditure in surveyor's department					8,906 22	8,603 75
<i>Inspectors.</i>							
77	Inspectors		3 00				
27	Night inspectors	600 00					
3	Deputy collectors and inspectors	700 00					
1	Clerk	920 00					
	Amount paid clerk				912 50		
	Whole expense of inspectors					75,751 81	
<i>Weighers, gaugers, measurers, and markers.</i>							
13	Weighers and gaugers	1,500 00	Max. compens.	\$19,500 00			
	Official expenses of weighers & gaugers				13,769 87		
	Whole expense of weighers and gaugers					33,269 87	
8	Measurers	1,500 00	do	15,924 43			
	Whole expense of measurers					15,924 43	
1	Marker	1,500 00	do				
	Official expenses of marker				12 00		
	Whole expense of marker					190 67	

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Amount paid weighers, gaugers, measurers, and their official expenses.	Amount paid clerks.	Amount paid during fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849.	Official fees.
<i>Appraisements.</i>								
2	Appraisers		\$1,500 00					
2	Assistant appraisers		1,200 00					
2	Clerks		1,000 00					
1	do		900 00					
8	do		800 00					
2	do		600 00					
15	Laborers			\$1 50				
2	do			2 00		\$8,687 87		
<i>Public warehouses.</i>								
1	Storekeeper		1,400 00					
2	Clerks		1,100 00					
2	do		1,000 00					
1	do		900 00					
1	do		800 00					
1	do		600 00					
2	Laborers			2 00				
2	do			1 75				
19	do			1 50		6,495 00		

D—Continued.

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Boston and Charlestown, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.	Official fees.
Amount expended in collector's department....	\$37,433 38	
Deduct fees received by collector.....	13,844 19	
Net charge upon the revenue for collector's department....	\$23,389 19	
Amount expended in naval officer's department..	\$11,585 18	
Fees received by naval officer.....	12,937 34	
Excess of fees received by naval officer.....		\$1,352 16
Amount expended in surveyor's department....	\$8,906 22	
Deduct fees received by surveyor.....	8,603 72	
Net charge upon the revenue for surveyor's department..	302 47	
Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, measurers, and markers.....	125,136 78	
Amount expended for appraisements: (of this sum \$6,650 are for rents, and \$167 58 to examiner of drugs)....	24,361 89	
Amount expended for public warehouses.....	\$76,284 56	
Deduct amount received for fees, storage, &c... ..	51,397 26	
Net charge upon the revenue for public warehouses.....	24,887 30	
Amount expended on account of revenue cutters.....	16,674 43	
Amount expended for revenue beats.....	3,240 00	
Amount expended for contingencies.....	14,651 74	
Whole expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Boston and Charlestown.....	232,643 80	

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
COLLECTOR.					
James Page.....	Collector.....	Philadelphia.....	\$6,400 00	Maximum compensation.	
William D. Lewis.....	do.....	do.....	6,400 00		
Charles Treichel.....	Deputy.....	do.....	1,500 00		
Leonard K. Bell.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
Ellis B. Schnabell.....	Clerk.....	do.....	1,500 00		
George W. Page.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00		
William Harbeson.....	do.....	do.....	1,300 00		
Thomas Ashmead.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00		
John McAdam.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00		
Robert Steel.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00		
Jno. S. Cummings.....	do.....	do.....	1,100 00		
Shelden N. Hopkins.....	do.....	do.....	1,000 00		
William B. Johns.....	do.....	do.....	1,000 00		
Stephen B. Kingston.....	do.....	do.....	1,000 00		
Daniel T. Jenks.....	do.....	do.....	900 00		
John D. Miles.....	do.....	do.....	900 00		
Aug. C. Salignac.....	do.....	do.....	900 00		
Jos. B. Howell.....	do.....	do.....	850 00		
Isaac S. Bonsall.....	do.....	do.....	800 00		
Peter A. Grotjan.....	do.....	do.....	800 00		
Jos. T. Thompson.....	do.....	do.....	800 00		
Charles Watkin.....	do.....	do.....	800 00		
R. S. H. George.....	do.....	do.....	800 00		
George W. Grotjan.....	do.....	do.....	800 00		
Henry Ovenshine.....	do.....	do.....	760 00		
Samuel J. Pearson.....	do.....	do.....	760 00		
James Fisher.....	do.....	do.....	600 00		

NAVAL OFFICER.

Henry Welsh.....	Naval officer.....	Philadelphia.....	5,000 00	Maximum compensation.
P. C. Ellmaker.....	do.....	do.....	5,000 00	
Jno. D. George.....	Deputy.....	do.....	1,500 00	
George Nagle.....	Clerk.....	do.....	1,000 00	
Henry Hay.....	do.....	do.....	1,000 00	
W. H. Welsh.....	do.....	do.....	860 00	
S. N. Bailey.....	do.....	do.....	860 00	
E. Barton.....	do.....	do.....	720 00	

SURVEYORS.

William B. Norriss.....	Surveyor.....	Philadelphia.....	4,900 00
John Davis.....	do.....	do.....	4,900 00
R. T. Conrad.....	Deputy.....	do.....	1,500 00
John W. Forney.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00
David Mårple.....	Clerk.....	do.....	950 00
M. P. Eyre.....	do.....	do.....	950 00

INSPECTORS.

Levi Barden.....	Inspector.....	Philadelphia.....	43 00
John Benner.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
William T. Blackman.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
James R. Ruckler.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
Miles N. Carpenter.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
William H. Coleman.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
John Dallam.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
Jos. Donaldson.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
Thomas J. Donelson.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
Thomas D. Dougherty.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
Samuel Edwards.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
E. V. Erechart.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
Robert Ford.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
H. J. Fougerey.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
George Gideon.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
Jacob F. Hachnlen.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
Sandy Harris.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
John Heiss.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
Thomas J. Hestor.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
John Hill.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
Jos. L. Kay.....	do.....	do.....	3 00

D—Continued.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation,	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
INSPECTORS—Continued.					
Daniel M. Keim.....	Inspector	Philadelphia.....		\$3 00	
R. W. Herrison	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Carey F. Kneass.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
John Lane	do.....	do.....		3 00	
E. P. Lescure.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
J. J. Logue.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Bernard Maguire.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
John Middleton, jr.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
George W. Miles.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Daniel K. Miller.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Jas. McCully.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Charles McKanaher.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
John Napier.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Daniel O denburg.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
John Pascall.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Levi Reynolds, jr.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
James Simpson, jr.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Jos. Weaver.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Richard Simson.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Jos. L. Smith.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Ottinger W. Stuper.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Jeremiah Taylor.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Jos. Weaver, 2d.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
George W. Williams.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
David P. Alden.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Samuel Allen.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Hugh Brigham.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Hiram Castor.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
James B. Chandler.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Charles J. Davis.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
John G. Dyer.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	

Frederick Emhardt.....	do	do	3 00
M. H. Hagerty.....	do	do	3 00
John Hall.....	do	do	3 00
Jos. Little.....	do	do	3 00
Charles D. Lylrand.....	do	do	3 00
Alex. Martin.....	do	do	3 00
Alex. McKeever.....	do	do	3 00
George Myers.....	do	do	3 00
Jos. Mort.....	do	do	3 00
Uzziel Shillaber.....	do	do	3 00
Jas. Sanders.....	do	do	3 00
George Riston.....	do	do	3 00
William Stephens.....	do	do	3 00
Ottinger G. Stuper.....	do	do	3 00
Thomas Taylor.....	do	do	3 00
Charles Troxell.....	do	do	3 00
Richard L. West.....	do	do	3 00
Henry Wilson.....	do	do	3 00
William H. Wooley.....	do	do	3 00

NIGHT INSPECTORS.

Peter Cullen.....	Principal night inspector..	Philadelphia.....	\$800 00	
Thomas McGittigan.....	do	do	800 00	
William H. Gibson.....	do	do	800 00	
James Newall.....	do	do	800 00	
Joseph Abel.....	Night inspector.....	do		1 50
George Alexander.....	do	do		1 50
William Barnholt.....	do	do		1 50
Robert F. Rowee.....	do	do		1 50
John Boyle.....	do	do		1 50
George Carpenter.....	do	do		1 50
Theo. W. Custis.....	do	do		1 50
James M. Davis.....	do	do		1 50
Thomas Downing.....	do	do		1 50
Patrick Garngan.....	do	do		1 50
James Karnes.....	do	do		1 50
John W. Kean.....	do	do		1 50
John Keisley.....	do	do		1 50
James Kelley.....	do	do		1 50
Daniel A. Kelley.....	do	do		1 50
Charles Kenal.....	do	do		1 50

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
NIGHT INSPECTORS—Continued.					
James Lamb.....	Night inspector.....	Philadelphia.....		\$1 50	
Michael Lawrence.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
John Logan.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Luke McGlue.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
John Potts.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Matthew Quinn.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
John Scott.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Henry Trexler.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Anthony Tully.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Henry Winterburg.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
James Castledine.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Samuel Clark.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Washington Conrad.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Philip Danz.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
James P. Frazer.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Alexander M. Gilbert.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Jacob Heller.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
John Hames.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
John Landen.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Benjamin Lyndall.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Owen Marron.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Robert McLean.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
James O. Rourke.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Jacob Shellef.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
James Smith.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Benjamin Thachara.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
John M. Vannsman.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Henry Winterberg.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
John Payne.....	Agent.....	do.....		1 50	
E. B. Vaughn.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	

Elisha W. Cook	do	do	1 50
William Haverstick	do	do	1 50
Henry Hedderly	do	do	1 50
John Kelley	do	do	1 50
George Riston, jr.	do	do	1 50
Martin W. Alexander	do	do	1 50
Charles B. Barrett	do	do	1 50
John Steel	do	do	1 50
Hugh Harberson	do	do	1 50
Isaac M. Calk	do	do	2 00
William R. Power	do	do	2 00
Nathan W. Rowley	do	do	2 00
Patrick Sharp	do	do	2 00
Richard R. Young	do	do	\$720 00
Benjamin Barger	Sampler	do	1 50
Jacob R. Hibbs	Messenger	do	600 00
John C. McCoy	do	do	600 00

WEIGHERS, GAUGERS, AND MEASURERS.

George Reed	Weigher	Philadelphia	1,500 00	Maximum compensation.
Benjamin Mifflin	do	do	1,500 00	
Charles H. Fisher	First deputy weigher	do	1,200 00	
William Bonsall	Second do	do	1,200 00	
Benjamin F. Crispen	Third do	do	1,000 00	
George Guier, jr.	Fourth do	do	1,000 00	
Philip Hoffman	Foreman monthly laborers	do	540 00	
Benjamin F. Christy	Monthly laborer	do	360 00	
William Giffin	do	do	360 00	
Hugh Maldoon	do	do	360 00	
John Lorreng	do	do	360 00	
William Buck	do	do	360 00	
J. M. Butler	Gauger	do	1,500 00	Maximum compensation.
William M. Cooper	do	do	1,500 00	
A. Diamond	do	do	1,500 00	
H. D. Lentz	do	do	1,500 00	
John Bush	Laborer	do	108 00	
George H. Bryan	Measurer	do	1,500 00	Maximum compensation.
James Clarke	do	do	1,500 00	
R. Bacon	do	do	1,500 00	
G. Hergesheimer	do	do	1,500 00	
George Merrick	Laborer to marker	do	508 33	

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
APPRAISER'S OFFICE.					
Benjamin E. Carpenter.....	Appraiser	Philadelphia.....	\$1,500 00		
Thomas Stewart	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
Reuben Hanse.....	Assistant appraiser.....	do.....	1,200 00		
William Little.....	do.....do.....	do.....	1,200 00		
Alfred B. Taylor.....	Examiner of drugs, &c.....	do.....	1,000 00		
John McGrath.....	Clerk.....	do.....	1,104 00		
Henry J. Horn.....	do.....	do.....	900 00		
George Kern, jr.....	do.....	do.....	900 00		
George Kern.....	do.....	do.....	900 00		
Hugh McClellan.....	Laborer.....	do.....	552 00		
Peter Synder.....	do.....	do.....	552 00		
John Synder.....	do.....	do.....	552 00		
PUBLIC WAREHOUSES.					
Louis Thirion.....	Assistant storekeeper.....	Philadelphia.....	840 00		
Robert M. Quayle.....	do.....do.....	do.....	840 00		
William Byrne.....	Laborer.....	do.....	460 00		
William Hoover.....	do.....	do.....	460 00		
John Haviland.....	Watchman.....	do.....	420 00		
REVENUE MARINE.					
<i>Cutters Duane and Crawford.</i>					
M. Conner.....	Captain.....	Philadelphia.....	1,200 00		
Thomas C. Rudolph.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00		
Supply C. Foss.....	First lieutenant.....	do.....	960 00		
John B. Fulton.....	do.....	do.....	960 00		
John M. Jones.....	Second lieutenant.....	do.....	860 00		
John A. Webster.....	do.....	do.....	860 00		

E. F. Hyatt.....	do.....	do.....	860 00
Wesley H. Slack.....	Third lieutenant.....	do.....	790 00
William J. Rogers.....	do.....	do.....	790 00
Michael Brady.....	Boatswain's mate.....	do.....	240 00
John Henderson.....	Carpenter's mate.....	do.....	240 00
John Nichols.....	Cook.....	do.....	216 00
John Ball.....	Seaman.....	do.....	216 00
Lawrence Croasdale.....	do.....	do.....	216 00
Thomas Kenney.....	do.....	do.....	216 00
Byron Bennett.....	do.....	do.....	216 00
Robert Shaw.....	do.....	do.....	216 00
John Williamson.....	do.....	do.....	216 00
Charles Aulton.....	do.....	do.....	216 00
William Cotton.....	do.....	do.....	216 00
John Haney.....	do.....	do.....	216 00
James Davis.....	do.....	do.....	216 00
Edward Kenney.....	Boy.....	do.....	120 00
Francis Cloud.....	do.....	do.....	120 00
Stephen Gilbert.....	do.....	do.....	120 00
Nixon White.....	do.....	do.....	120 00
A. C. Carpenter.....	Constructor.....	do.....	.....
N. L. Coste.....	Captain, (travelling expenses \$90 30.)	.....	.....
W. C. Pease.....	Lieutenant, (travelling expenses \$34 00.)	.....	.....

\$4 00

REVENUE BOATS.

John Adams.....	Boatman.....	Philadelphia.....	360 00
Lewis Jennis.....	do.....	do.....	360 00
John Johnson.....	do.....	do.....	360 00
William Pote.....	do.....	do.....	360 00
Conrad Carpenter.....	do.....	do.....	320 00
Thomas Corgoe.....	do.....	do.....	320 00
John Doyle.....	do.....	do.....	320 00
Jacob Hayne.....	do.....	do.....	320 00
John Seatheman.....	do.....	do.....	320 00
Andrew Sages.....	do.....	do.....	320 00
William P. Thompson.....	do.....	do.....	320 00
8 transient.....	do.....	Philadelphia, received.....	163 30

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Estate of Henry Pratt, for rent of old custom-house, \$3,500.
Sundry persons, for other contingencies, \$4,561 13.

RECAPITULATION.

Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Amount paid inspectors, markers, &c.	Amount paid weighers, gaugers, measurers, and their official expenses.	Amount paid clerks.
1.....	Collector.....	Philadelphia.....	\$6,400 00	Maximum compensation.....			
2.....	Deputies.....	do.....	1,500 00				
1.....	Clerk.....	do.....	1,500 00				
1.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00				
1.....	do.....	do.....	1,300 00				
1.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00				
4.....	do.....	do.....	1,100 00				
1.....	do.....	do.....	1,000 00				
3.....	do.....	do.....	900 00				
3.....	do.....	do.....	850 00				
1.....	do.....	do.....	800 00				
6.....	do.....	do.....	760 00				
2.....	do.....	do.....	600 00				
1.....	do.....	do.....	600 00				
Whole amount paid deputies and clerks.....							\$22,451 72
<i>Naval officer.</i>							
1.....	Naval officer.....	Philadelphia.....	5,000 00	Maximum compensation.....			
1.....	Deputy.....	do.....	1,500 00				
2.....	Clerks.....	do.....	1,000 00				
2.....	do.....	do.....	860 00				
1.....	do.....	do.....	720 00				
<i>Surveyor.</i>							
1.....	Surveyor.....	Philadelphia.....	4,900 00	Maximum compensation.....			
1.....	Deputy.....	do.....	1,500 00				
2.....	Clerks.....	do.....	950 00				
Amount paid deputy and clerks.....							2,193 63

Inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers.

44.....	Inspectors.....	Philadelphia.....		\$3 00		
24.....	Night inspectors.....	do.....		1 50		
4.....	Principal inspectors.....	do.....	890 00			
16.....	Agents.....	do.....		2 08		
1.....	Laborer.....	do.....	500 00			\$68,324 83

Weighers.

2.....	Weighers.....	Philadelphia.....	1,500 00	Maximum compensation.....		
2.....	Deputies.....	do.....	1,200 00			
2.....	do.....	do.....	1,000 00			
	Transient laborers.....	do.....				\$12,751 10

Gaugers.

4.....	Gaugers.....	Philadelphia.....	1,500 00	Maximum compensation.....		
6.....	Laborers, at various wages.....	do.....				3,235 38

Measurers.

4.....	Measurers.....	Philadelphia.....	1,500 00	Maximum compensation.....		6,207 09
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Appraisements.

2.....	Appraisers.....	Philadelphia.....	1,500 00			
2.....	Assistant appraisers.....	do.....	1,200 00			
1.....	Clerk.....	do.....		3 00		
3.....	do.....	do.....	900 00			
1.....	do.....	do.....	500 00			
3.....	Laborers.....	do.....		1 50		
1.....	Examiner of drugs.....	do.....	1,000 00			

Public warehouses.

2.....	Assistant storekeepers.....	Philadelphia.....	840 00			
1.....	Watchman.....	do.....	420 00			
2.....	Laborers.....	do.....	460 00			

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Amount paid inspectors, markers, &c.	Amount paid weighers, gaugers, measurers, and their official expenses.	Amount paid clerks.
REVENUE CUTTERS.							
<i>Schooners Duane and Crawford.</i>							
3.....	Captains.....		\$1,200 00				
2.....	First lieutenants.....		960 00				
3.....	Second lieutenants.....		860 00				
2.....	Third lieutenants.....		790 00				
1.....	Constructor.....			\$4 00			
1.....	Boatswain's mate.....		240 00				
1.....	Carpenter's mate.....		240 00				
10.....	Seamen.....		192 00				
4.....	Boys.....		120 00				
1.....	Cook.....		216 00				
REVENUE BOATS.							
4.....	Boatmen.....		360 00				
7.....	do.....		320 00				
8.....	Transient, at various prices.....						

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Philadelphia, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, viz:

Amount expended in collector's department	\$32,984 62	
Deduct fees received by collector.....	5,519 12	
	<hr/>	
Net charge upon the revenue for collector's department.....		\$27,465 50
Amount expended in naval officer's department.....	12,070 02	
Deduct fees received by naval officer.....	5,423 98	
	<hr/>	
Net charge upon the revenue for naval officer's department.....		6,647 04
Amount expended in surveyor's department.....	6,693 63	
Deduct fees received by surveyor.....	2,657 92	
	<hr/>	
Net charge upon the revenue for surveyor's department.....		4,035 71
Amount expended for inspectors, agents, weighers, gaugers, and measurers.....		90,518 40
Amount expended on account of appraisements.....		*10,646 32
Amount expended for public warehouses.....	9,907 89	
Deduct amount received for storage, fees, &c.....	9,317 25	
	<hr/>	
Net charge upon the revenue for public warehouses.....		590 64
Amount expended for revenue cutters.....		7,070 52
Amount expended for revenue boats.....		3,594 17
Amount expended for contingencies.....		7,717 46
	<hr/>	
Whole expense for collecting the revenue in district of Philadelphia.....		158,285 76

* Including \$804 64 for examiner of drugs.

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF BALTIMORE.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.	
COLLECTOR.						
William H. Marriott	Collector	Baltimore.....	\$6,400 00	Maximum compensation.		
John C. Van Wyck	Deputy	do.....	1,500 00			
W. H. Van Wyck	Cashier.....	do.....	1,500 00			
E. A. Slicer.....	Clerk.....	do.....	1,200 00			
James Hamilton.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00			
H. R. Pratt.....	do.....	do.....	600 00			
N. R. Waters.....	do.....	do.....			\$2 00	
C. Soran.....	do.....	do.....			2 00	
T. Williams.....	Porter.....	do.....			1 50	
E. Latham.....	do.....	do.....			1 50	
SURVEYOR.						
William H. Cole, jr.	Surveyor	Baltimore.....	4,900 00	Maximum compensation.		
Elias T. Griffin	do.....	do.....	4,900 00			
J. F. Chase.....	Clerk	do.....			2 00	
Robert M. Welch.....	Deputy surveyor.....	do.....	300 00			
NAVAL OFFICER.						
James Polk.....	Naval officer.....	Baltimore.....	5,000 00	Maximum compensation		
Thomas K. Carroll.....	do.....	do.....	5,000 00			
William L. Polk.....	Deputy.....	do.....	1,200 00			
B. A. Vickers.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00			

INSPECTORS.

William R. Hook.....	Inspector.....	Baltimore.....	3 00
T. Kendall.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
L. Thomas.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
J. C. Barry.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
S. Hunker.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
R. M. Welch.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
J. R. Diggs.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
H. Duval.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
M. McDonald.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
B. Randall.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
J. E. Toole.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
B. Marriott.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
H. McDonell.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
J. Springer.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
R. H. Pratt.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
R. N. Snowden.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
L. A. Jenkins.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
L. R. Mister.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
J. Toner.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
J. Lester.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
P. Muth, jr.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
D. S. Biser.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
L. Wilson.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
R. Baines.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
E. Brown.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
J. H. Marriott.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
A. W. Ringold.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
S. Steele.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
S. C. Roszell.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
G. Ellicott.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
R. M. Wilde.....	do.....	do.....	3 00

WEIGHERS.

J. Hankey.....	Weigher.....	Baltimore.....	\$1,500 00 Maximum compensation.
Henry Klinefetter.....	Deputy.....	do.....	3 00
Andrew J. Hankey.....	Assistant deputy.....	do.....	1 00

GAUGER.

E. Stansbury.....	Gauger.....	Baltimore.....	1,500 00 Maximum compensation.
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D—Continued.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
MEASURERS.					
P. Lawrenson.....	Measurer.....	Baltimore.....	\$1,500 00	Maximum compensation.	
W. Eichelberger.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
James P. Lawrenson.....	Assistant measurer.....	do.....	600 00		
APPRAISER'S OFFICE.					
M. McBlair.....	Appraiser.....	Baltimore.....	1,500 00		
P. Poultnéy.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
H. W. Evans.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
P. R. J. Fuse.....	Assistant appraiser.....	do.....	.....	\$2 00	
P. McConn.....	Porter.....	do.....	300 00		
A. Young.....	Clerk.....	do.....	1,000 00		
R. Neilson.....	do.....	do.....	1,000 00		
PUBLIC WAREHOUSES.					
L. Handy.....	Public storekeeper.....	Baltimore.....	1,150 00		
R. D. Hewett.....	do.....	do.....	1,150 00		
John Mortimer.....	do.....	do.....	600 00		
J. P. Heath.....	Assistant storekeeper.....	do.....	.....	2 00	
George W. Burke.....	Storekeeper.....	do.....	.....	3 00	
J. W. Lee.....	Porter.....	do.....	.....	1 50	
R. Forsyth.....	do.....	do.....	.....	1 50	
WATCHMEN.					
E. Weminan.....	Watchman.....	Baltimore.....	644 00		
William Durham.....	do.....	do.....	552 00		
J. Wyaham.....	do.....	do.....	552 00		
J. C. M... ..	do.....	do.....	552 00		

D. Cox.....	do	do	552 00
A. Harrigan.....	do	do	552 00
T. R. Scott.....	do	do	552 00
J. D. Wellsleger.....	do	do	552 00
P. R. Fayer.....	do	do	552 00
W. H. Gordan.....	do	do	552 00
R. McElwee.....	do	do	552 00
J. Myers.....	do	do	552 00
D. McDonald.....	do	do	552 00
J. Bockhultz.....	do	do	552 00
J. Smith.....	do	do	552 00
J. J. Laly.....	do	do	552 00
A. McKinley.....	do	do	552 00
J. Kemp.....	do	do	552 00
T. Hynes.....	do	do	552 00
E. Ourstar.....	do	do	552 00
J. C. Henrick.....	do	do	552 00
J. Fons.....	do	do	552 00
O. Webster.....	do	do	552 00
William V. Jenkins.....	do	do	552 00
J. Bishop.....	do	do	552 00
T. D. Marriott.....	do	do	552 00

REVENUE MARINE.

A. V. Frazer.....	Captain.....	Baltimore.....	1,200 00
R. Evans.....	do	do	1,200 00
J. A. Webster.....	do	do	1,200 00
N. W. Foulk.....	do	do	1,200 00
E. Jones.....	do	do	1,200 00
J. Nimmo.....	do	do	1,200 00
T. Sands.....	First lieutenant.....	do	960 00
B. Diggo.....	do	do	960 00
J. Faunce.....	do	do	960 00
G. Hays.....	do	do	960 00
G. S. S. Chaddock.....	do	do	960 00
J. B. Fulton.....	do	do	960 00
J. Noyes.....	do	do	960 00
W. R. Pierce.....	Second lieutenant.....	do	860 00
E. C. Kennedy.....	do	do	860 00
J. R. H. Carran.....	do	do	860 00
C. W. Bennett.....	do	do	860 00

D—Continued.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
REVENUE MARINE—Continued.					
R. H. Bowlin.....	Third lieutenant.....	Baltimore.....	\$790 00		
R. H. Richie.....	do.....	do.....	790 00		
J. H. Handy.....	do.....	do.....	790 00		
W. H. Gladding.....	do.....	do.....	790 00		
J. Wilcox.....	do.....	do.....	790 00		
William A. Tennison.....	do.....	do.....	790 00		
W. B. Redmond.....	do.....	do.....	790 00		
J. B. Yates.....	do.....	do.....	790 00		
J. Carson.....	do.....	do.....	790 00		
W. W. Polk.....	Captain.....	do.....	1,200 00		
G. More.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00		
J. Carson.....	Second lieutenant.....	do.....	860 00		
O. Peters.....	First lieutenant.....	do.....	960 00		
REVENUE BOATS.					
Pefer Cornelius.....	Boatman.....	Baltimore.....		\$1 50	
John M. Condon.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
G. W. Goodshell.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Thomas Pitt.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
William Brown.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
William Allen.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
George W. Scarf.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
John Minchu.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	

RECAPITULATION.

Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Amount paid inspectors, markers, &c.	Amount paid weighers, gaugers, measurers, and their official expenses.
<i>Collector's office.</i>						
1	Collector	Baltimore	\$6,400 00	Maximum compensation.		
1	Deputy	do	1,500 00			
1	Cashier	do	1,500 00			
2	Clerks	do	1,200 00			
1	do	do	600 00			
2	do	do		\$2 00		
2	Porters	do		1 50		
<i>Naval officer.</i>						
1	Naval officer	Baltimore	5,000 00	Maximum compensation.		
1	Deputy	do	1,200 00			
<i>Surveyor.</i>						
1	Surveyor	Baltimore	4,900 00	Maximum compensation.		
1	Deputy	do	300 00			
1	Clerk	do		2 00		
<i>Inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers.</i>						
31	Inspectors	Baltimore		3 00	\$31,056 00	
1	Weigher	do	1,500 00	Maximum compensation.		
1	Deputy	do		3 00		
1	Assistant deputy	do		1 00		\$5,475 85
1	Gauger	do	1,500 00	Maximum compensation.		1,469 45
2	Measurers	do	1,500 00	Maximum compensation.		
1	Assistant measurer	do	600 00			3,603 20
Amount paid porters and clerks for weighers, gaugers, and measurers						3,514 50

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Amount paid inspectors, markers, &c.	Amount paid weighers, gaugers, measurers, and their official expenses.
<i>Appraisements.</i>						
2.....	Appraisers.....	Baltimore.....	\$1,500 00			
1.....	Assistant.....	do.....		\$2 00		
2.....	Clerks.....	do.....	1,000 00			
1.....	Porter.....	do.....	300 00			
<i>Public warehouses.</i>						
2.....	Storekeepers.....	Baltimore.....	1,150 00			
1.....	do.....	do.....	600 00			
1.....	do.....	do.....		3 00		
1.....	Assistant storekeeper.....	do.....		2 00		
2.....	Porters.....	do.....		1 50		
1.....	Watchman.....	do.....	644 00			
25.....	do.....	do.....	552 00			
<i>Revenue marine.</i>						
8.....	Captains.....	Baltimore.....	1,200 00			
8.....	First lieutenants.....	do.....	960 00			
5.....	Second lieutenants.....	do.....	860 00			
9.....	Third lieutenants.....	do.....	790 00			
<i>Revenue boats.</i>						
8.....	Bargemen.....	Baltimore.....		1 50		

D—Continued.

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Baltimore, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:

Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$12,044 39	
Deduct fees received by collector.....	4,783 07	
Net charge upon the revenue for collector's department.....		\$7,261 32
Amount expended in naval officer's department.....	6,455 46	
Deduct fees received by naval officer.....	4,159 25	
Net charge upon the revenue for naval officer's department.....		2,296 21
Amount expended in surveyor's department.....	4,811 82	
Deduct fees received by surveyor.....	2,218 79	
Net charge upon the revenue for surveyor's department.....		2,593 03
Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers.....		45,119 00
Amount expended for appraisements.....		6,320 18
Amount expended for public warehouses.....	10,907 62	
Deduct amount received for storage.....	7,552 76	
Net charge upon the revenue for public warehouses.....		3,354 86
Amount expended for revenue marine.....		20,300 32
Amount expended for revenue boats.....		4,428 75
Amount expended for contingencies.....		15,073 07
Amount paid A. D. Bache, superintendent and disbursing agent of standard weights and measures.....		14,000 00
Whole amount expended for collecting the revenue in the district of Baltimore...		<u>120,746 74</u>

DISTRICT OF NEW ORLEANS.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
COLLECTORS.					
Dennis Prier	Collector	New Orleans.....	\$6,400 00	Maximum compensation	
Samuel J. Peters	do	do	6,400 00	Maximum compensation.	
David O. Hincks	Assistant collector.....	do	2,200 00		
John W. Hincks	Deputy	do	1,500 00		
A. D. Dowonscourt.....	Registering clerk.....	do	1,200 00		
L. H. Desforges	Assistant, do	do	1,200 00		
E. Colfax.....	Impost bookkeeper.....	do	1,500 00		
P. M. Ozanrue.....	Debeture clerk.....	do	1,500 00		
Aug. H. Gilland	do	do	1,200 00		
James Campbell.....	do	do	1,000 00		
F. B. Bernard.....	do	do	1,200 00		
G. Montamat	Cashier clerk	do	1,500 00		
Henry Generez	Assistant clerk.....	do	1,200 00		
H. Castarede.....	Bookkeeper	do	1,500 00		
S. M. Read	Impost clerk.....	do	1,200 00		
John Brainard	do	do	1,200 00		
Charles Le Carpentier	do	do	1,200 00		
A. C. Woemiger.....	do	do	1,200 00		
A. J. Wagner.....	Corresponding clerk.....	do	1,200 00		
Paul Cucullen	Permit clerk.....	do	1,000 00		
John P. White.....	Assistant clerk.....	do	1,000 00		
C. B. H. Dupisis.....	do	do	900 00		
John H. Wilson.....	do	do	900 00		
W. S. Dallas.....	do	do	900 00		
E. Montamat.....	do	do	900 00		
A. Blondeau.....	Bookkeeper.....	do	1,500 00		

T. Hagan, jr.....	Permit clerk.....	do.....	1,000 00	
Henry Puck.....	Porter and messenger.....	do.....		\$2 00
Samuel C. Rane.....	Register's clerk.....	do.....	1,500 00	
Daniel Frederick.....	Deben'ure clerk.....	do.....	1,200 00	
Josiah Daniel.....	Abstract clerk.....	do.....	1,200 00	
Charles Porter.....	Impost clerk.....	do.....	1,200 00	
O. Le Blanc.....	Permit clerk.....	do.....	1,000 00	
Jules Cassard.....	do.....	do.....	1,000 00	
John Inskeep.....	Assistant clerk.....	do.....	900 00	
O. Bondet.....	do.....	do.....	900 00	
Richard Prichard.....	do.....	do.....	900 00	
John H. Allison.....	do.....	do.....	900 00	
NAVAL OFFICERS.				
A. La Branch.....	Naval officer.....	New Orleans.....	5,000 00	Maximum compensation.
Manuel J. Garcia.....	do.....	do.....	5,000 00	Maximum compensation.
S. M. Read*.....	Deputy.....	do.....	1,500 00	
P. Somat.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00	
SURVEYORS.				
David Hayden.....	Surveyor.....	New Orleans.....	4,900 00	Maximum compensation.
R. B. Sille.....	do.....	do.....	4,900 00	Maximum compensation.
James Graham.....	Deputy.....	do.....	1,500 00	
N. Harris.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00	
J. M. Vandegriff.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00	
W. P. Reyburn.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00	
S. H. Page.....	Assistant deputy.....	Port Ponchartrain.....	250 00	
Charles B. Lines.....	do.....	Bayou St. John.....	250 00	
Thomas W. Killum.....	do.....	Madisonville.....	250 00	
Henry Castarede.....	Clerk.....	New Orleans.....		2 00
Armand Pellerin.....	do.....	do.....		2 00
G. L. Turgeau.....	do.....	do.....		2 00
INSPECTORS.				
D. Farrar.....	Inspector.....	New Orleans.....		3 00
P. Gentin.....	do.....	do.....		3 00
M. W. Carter.....	do.....	do.....		3 00

* S. M. Read appears in the collector's accounts as a clerk at \$1,200 per annum.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
INSPECTORS—Continued.					
V. Duplisis.....	Inspector.....	New Orleans.....		\$3 00	
H. B. Shellay.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Jules Durive.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
George W. Heyl.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
R. S. Upsham.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
C. Huist.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
S. St. Cyr.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
S. W. Smith.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
H. G. Pearson.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
John G. Taylor.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
T. L. Harpero.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
M. Egan.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
W. P. Berry.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
T. E. Crogat.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
M. Evans.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
A. Russeau.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
John Wilcox.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
J. E. Waldo.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
D. R. Godwin.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
John Inden.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
E. J. Genkin.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
R. Rust.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
B. Williams.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
J. S. Harris.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Joseph Genois.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
J. J. Nicholas.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
L. Ronaldson.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
T. A. Williams.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
John Jones.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
T. P. Purcey.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	

P. Regua.....	do.	do.	3 00
N. W. Campbell.....	do.	do.	3 00
H. J. Lynd.....	do.	do.	3 00
Isaac A. Smith.....	do.	do.	3 00
Charles Wasson.....	do.	do.	3 00
Guy Dreux.....	do.	do.	3 00
T. L. B. Duplésis.....	do.	do.	3 00
J. A. Daunce.....	do.	do.	3 00
J. W. Vandergriff.....	do.	do.	3 00
F. Tainturier.....	do.	do.	3 00
N. Sinnat, jr.....	do.	do.	3 00
N. E. Leggott.....	do.	do.	3 00
P. W. Renne day.....	do.	do.	3 00
Charles L. Cruzat.....	do.	do.	3 00
T. J. Becke.....	do.	do.	3 00
W. R. Knight.....	do.	do.	3 00
Charles N. Tallam.....	do.	do.	3 00
G. B. Bowditch.....	do.	do.	3 00
T. Theard.....	do.	do.	3 00
O. A. Kirkland.....	do.	do.	3 00
B. N. Smythe.....	do.	do.	3 00
F. Nicomide.....	do.	do.	3 00
E. Lamdun.....	do.	do.	3 00
J. B. D. Voissin.....	do.	do.	3 00
A. J. Fallon.....	Night inspector	do.	3 00
Alexander Baldwin.....	do.	do.	3 00
C. L. Breed.....	do.	do.	3 00
John Dolan.....	do.	do.	3 00
Henry Crane.....	do.	do.	3 00
John Gillaspie.....	do.	do.	3 00
F. Barnes.....	do.	do.	3 00
John Ballman.....	do.	do.	3 00
William Silk.....	do.	do.	3 00
J. P. Ross.....	do.	do.	3 00
J. A. Noble.....	do.	do.	3 00
G. Rica.....	do.	do.	3 00
James Tuscages.....	do.	do.	3 00
J. B. Mortedo.....	do.	do.	3 00
James Martin.....	do.	do.	3 00
Angil Martin.....	do.	do.	3 00
S. H. Harper.....	do.	do.	3 00
J. E. Dennet.....	do.	do.	3 00

D—Continued.

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Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
NIGHT INSPECTORS—Continued.					
A. H. Cochott.....	Night inspector.....	New Orleans.....		\$3 00	
James Brooks.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
M. H. Brum.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Ulyses L. Mengrue.....	Boarding officer.....	Point Ala Hatchie.....		3 00	
William R. Knight.....	do.....	Balize.....		3 00	
Hugh Peters.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
John Taylor.....	do.....	New canal.....		3 00	
G. W. Bowditch.....	do.....	Southwest pass.....		3 00	
W. W. Wiggins.....	do.....	Balize.....		3 00	
A. Sartigue.....	do.....	Point Ala Hatchie.....		3 00	
John Anderson.....	Custom-house watchman.....	New Orleans.....		2 00	
T. Ducoing.....	do.....do.....	do.....		2 00	
A. L. Danyray.....	Night inspector.....	do.....		3 00	
A. Whitlock.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
N. B. Outlaw.....	Inspector.....	do.....		3 00	
Just Trudian.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
W. B. Dameron.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
D. M. Perkins.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
J. S. Glendenning.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
J. B. Haggin.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
S. S. Relf.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
William J. Armstrong.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Thomas Butterfield.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
M. N. Bowen.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
L. J. Coison.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
George E. Coledge.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
P. Cagnoles.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Ignati Dugas.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Eugenio Delazzard.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
A. Duresson.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	

Doc. No. 4.

J. E. Parker.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
Simon Green.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
S. Galpin.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
J. B. Haughton.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
Louis J. Harris.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
James Jones.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
Victor Kerr.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
N. H. La Roche.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
P. A. Maurin.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
Alexis Marks.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
Cassimer Prieto.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
A. E. Piernass.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
Omer Reand.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
J. Roper.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
William Relf.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
J. Z. Trédeau.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
W. H. Wikoff.....	do.....	do.....	3 00
James Wibray.....	do.....	do.....	3 00

WEIGHERS.

George Pollock.....	Weigher.....	New Orleans.....	\$1,500 00	Maximum compensation.
Samuel Boyd.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00	Maximum compensation.
William S. Brown.....	Assistant weigher.....	do.....	1,200 00	
Herman Schroeder.....	Laborer.....	do.....	420 00	
Claus Brace.....	do.....	do.....	420 00	
G. H. Schroeder.....	do.....	do.....	200 00	
Lewis Decker.....	do.....	do.....	200 00	

GAUGERS.

N. D. Rind.....	Gauger.....	New Orleans.....	1,500 00	Maximum compensation.
J. E. Quin.....	Assistant gauger.....	do.....	1,200 00	

MEASURER.

C. W. Duhy.....	Measurer.....	New Orleans.....	1,500 00	Maximum compensation.
Charles S. Hayden.....	Assistant measurer.....	do.....		3 00
Jacob D. Smith.....	Laborer.....	do.....	420 00	

MARKER.

N. G. Sneath.....	Marker.....	New Orleans.....	1,500 00	Maximum compensation.
R. C. Vandegriff.....	Assistant marker.....	do.....		3 00

D—Continued.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
APPRAISER'S OFFICE.					
Ernest Murphy.....	Appriser.....	New Orleans.....	\$1,500 00		
Jno. Duncan.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
N. Duncan.....	Clerk.....	do.....		\$3 00	
E. Peychand.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
P. A. Berrand.....	Examiner of drugs.....	do.....	1,000 00		
Hy. Mader.....	Porter.....	do.....	360 00		
Charles Rhodes.....	do.....	do.....	360 00		
PUBLIC WAREHOUSES.					
W. E. Wells.....	Storekeeper.....	New Orleans.....	1,500 00		
F. Ducyot.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
M. Walker.....	Deputy storekeeper.....	do.....		3 00	
Sundry persons.....	For rents of stores.....	do.....			\$7,500 00
W. E. Wells.....	For store expense.....	do.....			800 00
REVENUE MARINE.					
Winslow Foster.....	Captain.....	New Orleans.....	1,200 00		
Thomas Sands.....	First lieutenant.....	do.....	960 00		
Osmond Peters.....	do.....	do.....	960 00		
REVENUE BOATS.					
W. G. Shannon.....	Boatman.....	New Orleans.....	540 00		
John Price.....	do.....	do.....	540 00		
W. M. Burten.....	do.....	do.....	360 00		
Charles Carroll.....	do.....	Southwest Pass.....	360 00		
Peter Peterson.....	do.....	do.....	360 00		

Charles F. Martin.....	do.....	do.....	360 00
Jos Johnson.....	do.....	do.....	360 00
George Hale.....	do.....	do.....	360 00
J. Christianzen.....	do.....	do.....	360 00
Richard Herd.....	do.....	do.....	360 00
Charles Wilson.....	do.....	do.....	360 00
Charles Dallar.....	do.....	do.....	360 00
Andrew Smith.....	do.....	do.....	360 00
F. Barringer.....	do.....	do.....	360 00
A. Yarbrough.....	do.....	Balize.....	360 00
Hy. Schroeder.....	do.....	do.....	360 00
William Smith.....	do.....	do.....	360 00
Andrew Reed.....	do.....	do.....	360 00
John Preeble.....	do.....	do.....	360 00
John Peter.....	do.....	do.....	360 00
Charles Smith.....	do.....	do.....	360 00
T. Devier.....	do.....	Point Ala Hatchie.....	360 00
David Davis.....	do.....	do.....	360 00
J. Menier.....	do.....	do.....	360 00
James Watson.....	do.....	do.....	360 00
A. L. Mengne.....	do.....	do.....	360 00
A. Lartigue.....	do.....	do.....	360 00
R. Pontinelle.....	do.....	do.....	360 00
William Wilson.....	Messenger.....	New Orleans.....	540 00
Martin Fearing.....	do.....	do.....	540 00

RECAPITULATION.

Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Amount paid inspectors, markers, &c.	Amount paid clerks.
<i>Collector.</i>						
1.....	Collector.....	New Orleans.....	\$6,400 00	Maximum com	pensation.....	
1.....	Deputy.....		2,200 00			
6.....	Clerks.....		1,500 00			
9.....	do.....		1,200 00			
9.....	do.....		1,000 00			
13.....	do.....		900 00			
2.....	do.....		740 00			
1.....	do.....		336 00			
1.....	do.....		790 00			
2.....	do.....		29 59			
	Amount paid de	puty and clerks.....				\$31,910 98
<i>Naval officer.</i>						
1.....	Naval officer.....	New Orleans.....	5,000 00	Maximum com	pensation.....	
1.....	Deputy.....		1,500 00			
3.....	Clerks.....			\$2 00		
	Official expenses	of naval officer.....	\$445 35			
<i>Surveyor.</i>						
1.....	Surveyor.....	New Orleans.....	4,900 00	Maximum com	pensation.....	
	Official expenses	of surveyor.....	\$801 25			
7.....	Deputy surveyors.....		1,500 00			
<i>Inspectors, weighers, gaugers, measurers, and markers.</i>						
99.....	Inspectors.....	New Orleans.....		3 00	} 67,497 00	
23.....	Night inspectors.....			3 00		

2	Weighers.....		1,500 00	Maximum com	pensation.....
1	Assistant weigher.....		1,200 00		
2	Laborers.....		420 00		
2	do.....		200 00		
	Official expenses of weighers.....	\$526 15			
1	Gauger.....		1,500 00	Maximum com	pensation.....
1	Assistant gauger.....		1,200 00		
	Official expenses of gaugers.....	\$21 75			
1	Measurer.....		1,500 00	Maximum com	pensation.....
1	Assistant measurer.....			3 00	
1	Laborer.....		420 00		
	Official expenses of measurers.....	\$425 89			
1	Marker.....		1,500 00	Maximum com	pensation.....
2	Assistant markers.....			3 00	
	Official expenses of markers.....	\$257 75			
2	Watchmen.....			2 00	
	<i>Appraiser's office.</i>				
2	Appraisers.....		1,500 00		
2	Clerks.....			3 00	
2	Porters.....		360 00		
1	Examiner of drugs.....		1,000 00		
	<i>Public warehouses.</i>				
2	Storekeepers.....		1,500 00		
2	Deputies.....			3 00	
	<i>Revenue marine.</i>				
1	Captain.....		1,200 00		
2	First lieutenants.....		960 00		
	<i>Revenue boats.</i>				
2	Bargemen.....		540 00		
27	do.....		360 00		
2	Messengers.....		540 00		

Final recapitulation of the expense for collecting the revenue in the district of New Orleans, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:

Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$41,404 39	
Deduct fees received by collector.....	8,132 46	
Net charge upon the revenue for collector's department.....		\$33,271 93
Amount expended in naval officer's department.....	7,663 03	
Deduct fees received by naval officer.....	6,990 45	
Net charge upon the revenue for naval officer's department.....		672 58
Amount expended in surveyor's department.....	8,746 46	
Deduct fees received by surveyor.....	5,455 84	
Net charge upon the revenue for surveyor's department.....		3,290 62
Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, measurers, and markers—		
For inspectors.....	56,727 00	
For night inspectors.....	10,770 00	
For weighing.....	4,060 62	
For gauging.....	2,620 75	
For measuring.....	3,288 89	
For marking.....	2,762 75	
For boarding officers and watchmen.....	5,471 00	
Estimated addition to inspectors, weighers, gaugers, measurers, and markers, to make up for withheld accounts from April 1 to May 13.....	9,975 66	
		95,676 67
Amount expended for appraisements, including estimate as above.....		7,266 32
Amount expended for public warehouses.....	32,778 93	
Amount received for, storage.....	22,568 26	
		10,210 67
Amount expended for revenue marine, including estimate as above.....		1,761 48
Amount expended for revenue boats, including estimate as above.....		7,342 01
Amount expended for contingencies, including estimate as above.....		28,742 25
Whole amount expended for collecting the revenue in the district of New Orleans		<u>188,234 53</u>

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
COLLECTOR.					
William J. Grayson.....	Collector.....	Charleston.....	\$6,400 00	Maximum compensation.	
Charles Bouckeneau.....	Clerk.....	do.....	1,000 00		
Jeremiah Yates, jr.....	Assistant clerk.....	do.....	600 00		
NAVAL OFFICER.					
Henry M. Howard.....	Naval officer.....	Charleston.....	5,000 00	Maximum compensation.	
Lee Howard.....	Assistant naval officer.....	do.....	625 00		
SURVEYOR.					
Myer Jacobs.....	Surveyor.....	Charleston.....	4,900 00	Maximum compensation.	
INSPECTORS, WEIGHERS, GAUGERS, AND MEASURERS.					
Charles Pinckney.....	Inspector.....	Charleston.....		\$3 00	
Thomas Steedman.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
P. Cantrell.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Edward S. Courtney.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Peter M. Ehney.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Neil McNeill.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
James Stillman.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
William Perry.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
James C. Jervis.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
James Marshburn.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
James A. Miller.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
William Elfe.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	

D—Continued.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
INSPECTORS, WEIGHERS, GAUGERS, AND MEASURERS—Continued.					
John Cadworth.....	Inspector.....	Charleston.....		\$3 00	
George W. Wilkie.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
E. G. Stoney.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
J. P. Waties.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
John M. Wrighton.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Nathaniel Levin.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Edward Harleston.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
G. Lazarus.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
W. J. Smith.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
John B. White.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Henry Spornich.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
William A. Plane.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Samuel J. Wagner.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
S. Champlain.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Jeremiah Yates, jr.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Thomas D. Jervey.....	Dep. collector & inspector.....	do.....	\$1,000 00		
William T. McCready.....	do.....	do.....	1,300 00		
Isaac N. Cardozo.....	Weigher.....	do.....	1,500 00		
John P. Ellsworth.....	Gauger.....	do.....	1,500 00	} Maximum compensation.	
Theodore Gilliard.....	Measurer.....	do.....	1,500 00		
APPRAISER'S OFFICE.					
John Bryan.....	Appraiser.....	Charleston.....	1,500 00		
Arthur F. Holmes.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
John M. Clapp.....	Examiner of drugs.....	do.....	1,000 00		
F. M. Robertson.....	do.....	do.....	1,000 00		
Yórrick.....	Porter.....	do.....	320 00		
James Heym.....	do.....	do.....	365 00		

REVENUE MARINE.

Thomas C. Rudolph.....	Captain.....	Charleston.....	1,200 00
N. L. Coste.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00
John T. Stoneall.....	Second lieutenant.....	do.....	860 00

REVENUE BOATS.

Richard Bringlew.....	Burgeman.....	Charleston.....	1 00
Justis Palmer.....	do.....	do.....	1 00
George Wood.....	do.....	do.....	1 00
Michael Herbert.....	do.....	do.....	1 00
John Miller.....	do.....	do.....	1 00
Benjamin Morgan.....	do.....	do.....	1 00
Louis Ford.....	do.....	do.....	1 00

RECAPITULATION.

Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Amount paid inspectors, markers, &c.	Amount paid weighers, gaugers, measurers, and their official expenses.
<i>Collector.</i>						
1	Collector.....		\$6,400 00	Maximum compensation.		
1	Deputy and inspector.....		1,300 00			
1	do.....do.....		1,000 00			
1	Clerk.....		1,000 00			
1	do.....		600 00			
<i>Naval officer.</i>						
1	Naval officer.....		5,000 00	Maximum compensation.		
1	Assistant.....		625 00			
<i>Surveyor.</i>						
1	Surveyor.....		4,900 00	Maximum compensation.		
<i>Inspectors, weigher, gauger, and measurer.</i>						
27	Inspectors.....			\$3 00	\$29,738 00	
1	Weigher.....		1,500 00	Maximum compensation.		
	Official expenses of do.....	\$802 74				\$2,302 74
1	Gauger.....		1,500 00	Maximum compensation.		
	Official expenses of do.....	94 62				1,394 77
1	Measurer.....		1,500 00	Maximum compensation.		
	Official expenses of do.....	411 31				1,911 31
<i>Appraiser's office.</i>						
2	Appraisers.....		1,500 00			
1	Porter.....		365 00			

1.....	do.....	320 00
1.....	Examiner of drugs.....	1,000 00
<i>Revenue marine,</i>		
2.....	Captains.....	1,200 00
1.....	Second lieutenant.....	860 00
<i>Revenue boats.</i>		
7.....	Bargemen.....	1 00

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Charleston, South Carolina, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, viz:

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Amount expended in collector's department	\$7,948 28
Deduct fees received by collector	2,004 62
Net charge upon the revenue for collector's department.....	\$5,943 66
Amount of fees received by naval officer	1,938 66
Amount of fees received by surveyor	1,510 99
Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers	35,346 82
Amount expended for appraisements (this includes \$908 07 for examiner of drugs).....	4,753 33
Amount expended for revenue marine	2,492 24
Amount expended for revenue boats	2,204 47
Amount expended for contingencies	1,152 07
Whole amount expended for collecting the revenue in the district of Charleston, South Carolina.....	51,892 59

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
COLLECTOR.					
W. B. Bulloch.....	Collector.....	Savannah.....	\$6,400 00	Maximum compensation.	
John P. Stell.....	Deputy and inspector.....	do.....	1,200 00		
Thomas N. Box.....	Clerk.....	do.....	800 00		
NAVAL OFFICER.					
J. De la Motta.....	Naval officer.....	Savannah.....	5,000 00	Maximum compensation.	
SURVEYOR.					
R. W. Pooler.....	Surveyor.....	Savannah.....	4,900 00	Maximum compensation.	
INSPECTORS.					
William Starr.....	Inspector.....	Savannah.....		3 00	
Isaac De Lyon.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
L. F. Nichol.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Jos. Felt.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Jno. Cass.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
J. George.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
L. J. Myers.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
William J. More.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
H. Knapp.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
J. E. Sirk.....	do.....	do.....		3 60	
R. Pooler, jr.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Thomas D. Morrel.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
M. H. McCloud.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
J. H. Lightbourne.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
INSPECTORS, &c.—Continued.					
J. G. Holcombe.....	Inspector.....	Savannah.....	.....	\$3 00	
G. J. Spencer.....	do.....	do.....	.....	3 00	
J. R. Johnson.....	Weigher and gauger.....	do.....	Fees.....		
Charles Stevens.....	Appraiser.....	do.....	\$1,500 00		
William McKay.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
James Hunter.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00		
Daniel Keane.....	Porter and night watch.....	do.....	360 00		
William James Bulloch.....	Storekeeper.....	do.....	800 00		
Robert Day.....	Captain revenue marine.....	do.....	1,200 00		
J. J. Morrison.....	First lieutenant.....	do.....	960 00		
Moses Amorous.....	Bargeman.....	do.....	360 00		
F. W. Cooper.....	do.....	do.....	360 00		
J. Raphael.....	do.....	do.....	360 00		
R. Worthington.....	do.....	do.....	360 00		
E. Bradley.....	do.....	do.....	360 00		

RECAPITULATION.

No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.
1	Collector.....	Savannah.....	\$6,400 00	Max. compensation.
1	Deputy collector and inspector.....	.....	1,200 00	.....
1	Clerk.....	.....	800 00	.....
1	Naval officer.....	.....	5,000 00	.....
1	Surveyor.....	.....	4,900 00	.....
10	Inspectors.....	.....	.....	\$3 00
1	Weigher and gauger.....	.....	Fees:	.....
2	Appraisers.....	.....	1,500 00	.....
1	Porter and night watch.....	.....	360 00	.....
1	Storekeeper.....	.....	800 00	.....
1	Captain revenue marine.....	.....	1,200 00	.....
1	1st lieutenant revenue marine.....	.....	960 00	.....
4	Bargemen.....	.....	360 00	.....

Final recapitulation of the expense for collecting the revenue in the district of Savannah for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:

Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$1,802 15	
Amount of fees received by collector.....	733 02	
		<hr/>
Net charge upon the revenue for collector's department.....	\$1,069 13	
Amount expended in naval officer's department.....	150 00	
Amount of fees received by naval officer.....	799 29	
Amount expended for surveyor's department.....		150 00
Amount of fees received by surveyor.....	677 46	
		<hr/>
Amount expended for inspectors.....	12,592 76	
Amount expended for weighers and gaugers.....	1,608 48	
		<hr/>
		14,201 18
Amount expended for appraisements.....		2,923 64
Amount expended for public stores.....		1,220 12
Amount expended for revenue marine.....		969 60
Amount expended for revenue boats.....		1,460 15
Amount expended for contingencies.....		1,189 09
		<hr/>
Whole amount expended for collecting the revenue in the district of Savannah..		<u>23,332 91</u>

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF PASSAMAQUODDY.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
COLLECTOR.					
Bion Bradbury.....	Collector.....	Passamaquoddy.....	\$3,000 00		
Daniel Kilby.....	do.....	do.....	3,000 00		
Lucius Bradbury.....	Dep. collector and inspector	do.....		\$3 00	
Uriah Coolidge.....	do.....do.....	do.....		3 00	
James Boies.....	do.....do.....	do.....		3 00	
Isaac W. Taber.....	do.....do.....	do.....		3 00	
Mark Trafton.....	do.....do.....	do.....		3 00	
Joseph Gunnison.....	Surveyor.....	do.....	500 00		
Benjamin D. Leavitt.....	do.....	do.....	500 00		
Thomas Skofield.....	Inspector.....	do.....		3 00	
Aug. F. Sweet.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Humphrey Pike.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Jacob Kimball.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
John Brackett.....	do.....	do.....		2 00	
James Nason.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Joseph A. Coolidge.....	Temporary inspector.....	do.....		1 50	
Thomas Johnson.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Nathan Higgins.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Silas C. E. Thayer.....	Weigher and measurer.....	do.....	Fees.		
<i>Revenue cutter Alert.</i>					
John Whitcomb.....	Captain.....	Passamaquoddy.....	1,200 00		
George Hays.....	First lieutenant.....	do.....	960 00		
Camillus Saunders.....	Second lieutenant.....	do.....	860 00		
Amasa L. Hyde.....	Third lieutenant.....	do.....	790 00		

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D—Continued.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
<i>Revenue cutter Alert—Cont'd.</i>					
Westley H. Slack.....	Third lieutenant.....	Passamaquoddy.....	\$790 00		
William Ferguson.....	Boatswain.....	do.....	240 00		
John Mills.....	Gunner.....	do.....	240 00		
James Travers.....	Carpenter.....	do.....	240 00		
James Bearry.....	Cook.....	do.....	216 00		
Andrew Patterson.....	Cabin steward.....	do.....	216 00		
Francis Ferdinand.....	Wardroom steward.....	do.....	216 00		
John McGuire.....	Seaman.....	do.....	192 00		
Richard Chapman.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
John Delany.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
George Collins.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
James Davis.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Richard Brown.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Oliver Thomas.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
James Mograph.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Matthew McLaughlin.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
David Simpson.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Francis Yoit.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
James Whitby.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
David Wallace.....	Ordinary seaman.....	do.....	168 00		
James Whalen.....	do.....	do.....	168 00		
Andrew Holmes.....	do.....	do.....	168 00		
Simon Elliott.....	do.....	do.....	168 00		
Joseph Clark.....	do.....	do.....	168 00		
Samuel Martin.....	Cabin boy.....	do.....	120 00		
Patrick Doyle.....	Wardroom boy.....	do.....	120 00		
John Reynolds.....	do.....	do.....	120 00		
William Ackley.....	do.....	do.....	120 00		
Philip Brown.....	Seaman.....	do.....	192 00		

James Patterson.....	Boy	do	120 00
William Doughty	Seaman	do	192 00
William Coggins	do	do	192 00
Thomas Collins	do	do	192 00
John Devereux	do	do	192 00
Matthew Thompson	Ordinary seaman	do	168 00
Edward Welsh	Boy	do	96 00
Thomas Neil	do	do	96 00

REVENUE BOATS.

John Samson	Bargeman	Passamaquoddy	360 00
Daniel G. George	do	do	360 00
Peter Whelpley	do	do	360 00
J. Lancey	do	do	360 00
James Leighton	do	do	360 00

RECAPITULATION.

Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual compensation.	Per diem compensation.
1	Collector	Passamaquoddy	\$3,000 00	Max. compensation
5	Députies and inspectors			3 00
1	Surveyor		500 00	
5	Inspectors			3 00
1	Do			2 00
2	Do			1 50
1	Do			3 00
1	Weigher and measurer		Fees.	
	<i>Schooner Alert.</i>			
1	Captain		1,200 00	
1	First lieutenant		960 00	
1	Second lieutenant		860 00	
2	Third lieutenants		790 00	
1	Boatswain		240 00	
1	Gunner		240 00	
1	Carpenter		240 00	
1	Cook		216 00	
1	Cabin steward		216 00	
1	Wardroom steward		216 00	
5	Boys		120 00	
2	Do		96 00	
17	Seamen		192 00	
6	Ordinary seamen		168 00	
	<i>Revenue boats.</i>			
5	Bargemen		360 00	

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Passamaquoddy, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, viz:

	Amount paid during the fiscal year.	Excess of fees received.
Amount expended in collector's department	\$2,334 42	
Amount of fees received by collector	4,224 88	
Excess of fees received by collector		\$890 46
Amount expended in surveyor's department	\$200 00	
Amount of fees received by surveyor	49 10	
Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, and measurers	11,963 38	
Amount expended for revenue marine	13,361 67	
Amount expended for revenue boats	1,172 56	
Amount expended for appraisements	20 00	
Amount expended for cost of suit	585 14	
Amount expended for contingencies	307 01	
Whole amount expended in the district of Passamaquoddy	27,609 76	

RECEIVED OF THE DISTRICT OF PASSAMAQUODDY
 THE 10th DAY OF JULY 1849
 BY THE COLLECTOR
 JOHN W. BROWN

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF MACHIAS, MAINE.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
COLLECTOR.					
William Brown.....	Collector.....	Machias.....	Fees.		
William D. Smith.....	do.....	do.....	Fees.		
Lewis Burnham.....	Deputy and inspector.....	do.....		\$2 50	
James Moore.....	Inspector.....	do.....		2 00	
Ellery Turner.....	do.....	do.....		2 50	
James C. Adams.....	do.....	do.....		2 50	
John L. Preuty.....	First lieut. revenue cutter.....	do.....	\$960 00		
James Fletcher.....	Bargeman.....	do.....	240 00		
Benjamin Rice.....	do.....	do.....	240 00		
Stafford B. Sumner.....	do.....	do.....	240 00		
Jacob B. Crocker.....	do.....	do.....	240 00		
James C. Fletcher.....	do.....	do.....	360 00		

RECAPITULATION.

Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensat'n.
1	Collector.....	Machias.....	Fees.	
3	Inspectors.....			\$2 50
1	Do.....			2 00
1	First lieutenant.....		\$960 00	
4	Bargemen.....		240 00	
1	do.....		360 00	

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Machias, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, viz:

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.	Official fees.
Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$267 94	
Fees received by collector..... 463 55		\$463 55
Amount expended for inspectors..... 1,233 99	1,233 99	
Amount expended for revenue marine..... 969 60	969 60	
Amount expended for revenue boats.....	797 64	
Amount expended for contingencies.....	2 45	
Whole amount expended for collecting the revenue in the district of Machias.....	3,271 62	

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF FRENCHMAN'S BAY, MAINE.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
COLLECTOR.					
Joseph H. Jordan	Collector	Frenchman's Bay	Fees.		
Charles Peters	do.	do.	Fees.		
G. B. Hopkins	Inspector	do.		\$3 00	
N. A. Joy	do.	Ellsworth		3 00	
J. S. Dodge	do.	Frenchman's Bay		1 00	
L. J. Thomas	do.	do.		1 00	
Lewis Freeman	do.	do.		1 00	
A. J. Heath	do.	do.	\$500 00		
Nathan Shaw	do.	do.	500 00		
John M. Noyes	do.	Southwest harbor	500 00		
Jabez S. Foster	do.	Sullivan & Goldsboro	500 00		
Isaac H. Thomas	do.	Eden		1 00	
John L. Stall	Second lieutenant	Ellsworth	860 00		
William Fullerton	Bargeman	Frenchman's Bay	240 00		
Loring Jordan	do.	Ellsworth	240 00		
Eben Millikin	do.	do.	96 00		
A. H. Treworgy	do.	do.	96 00		
William Fullerton, jr.	do.	do.	108 00		
William H. Benson	do.	do.	180 00		
Sprague Butler	do.	do.	144 00		
Matthew Means	do.	do.	180 00		
Robert Bowzey	Boy	do.	96 00		

RECAPITULATION.

Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.
1	Collector.....	.....	Fees.....	.....
4	Inspectors.....	.....	\$500 00	.....
3	do.....	.....	.....	\$3 00
3	do.....	.....	.....	1 00
1	Second lieutenant.....	.....	860 00	.....
2	Bargemen.....	.....	240 00	.....
2	do.....	.....	180 00	.....
1	do.....	.....	144 00	.....
1	do.....	.....	108 00	.....
2	do.....	.....	96 00	.....
1	Boy.....	.....	96 00	.....

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Frenchman's Bay, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:

	Annual amount paid for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1849.
Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$166 65
Amount expended for inspectors.....	2,604 99
Amount expended for revenue marine.....	977 72
Amount expended for revenue boats.....	1,227 14
Amount expended for contingencies.....	57 28
Whole amount expended in the district of Frenchman's Bay.....	5,033 78

DISTRICT OF PENOBSCOT, MAINE.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
COLLECTOR.					
R. H. Bridgham	Collector	Penobscot	Fees		
B. W. Hickley	do	do	Fees		
F. A. Hook	Inspector	do		\$3 00	
Jno. Lee	do	do		3 00	
Charles Ellis	do	do		3 00	
Rufus Buck	do	do		3 00	
George S. Yose	Occasional inspector	do		2 00	
Andrew Chute	do	do		3 00	
James C. Maddican	do	Fort Kent		3 00	
Abel Moore	do	Houlton Road		2 00	
F. A. Hook	Measurer	Penobscot	Fees		
George S. Yose	do	do	Fees		
Jno. Lee	do	Bucksport	Fees		
James C. Maddican	Weigher and gauger	Penobscot	Fees		
Supply S. Foss	1st lieut., comm'g "Veto"	do	\$960 00		
Jno. Jackson	Cook	do	216 00		
George W. Forer	Steward	do	96 00		
Sylvester H. Landon	Seaman	do	192 00		
George Pierce	do	do	192 00		
William Sawyer	do	do	192 00		
Samuel W. Campbell	do	do	264 00		
Ephraim H. Mullet	do	do	156 00		
Lewis Brewster	do	do	156 00		
Andrew Chester	do	do	144 00		
Michael Cosgrove	do	do	144 00		
J. O. Barnham	do	do	144 00		
Jno. Whitham	do	do	132 00		

Charles Foster.....	do.....	do.....	132 00
James N. Wardwell.....	do.....	do.....	120 00
Zimig Bryan.....	Boy.....	do.....	120 00
Soln. A. Douglas.....	Boy.....	do.....	120 00
Frederick Combs.....	Boy.....	do.....	120 00
Benson Cunningham.....	Boy.....	do.....	120 00

RECAPITULATION.

Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.
1	Collector.....	.....	Fees.....	.....
6	Inspectors.....	.....	.....	\$3 00
2	do.....	.....	.....	2 00
1	Weigher.....	.....	Fees.....	.....
1	Gauger.....	.....	Fees.....	.....
3	Measurers.....	.....	Fees.....	.....
<i>Revenue boat "Veto."</i>				
1	First lieutenant.....	.....	\$960 00	.....
1	Seaman.....	.....	264 00	.....
3	do.....	.....	192 00	.....
2	do.....	.....	156 00	.....
3	do.....	.....	144 00	.....
2	do.....	.....	132 00	.....
1	do.....	.....	120 00	.....
4	Boys.....	.....	120 00	.....
1	Cook.....	.....	216 00	.....
1	Steward.....	.....	96 00	.....

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Penobscot, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz :

	Annual amount paid for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1849.
Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$336 70
Amount of fees received by collector.....	\$844 47
Amount paid inspectors, weighers, and gaugers.....	4,910 84
Amount expended for appraisements.....	28 00
Amount expended for revenue boats.....	2,841 93
Amount expended for contingencies.....	187 47
Whole amount expended for collecting the revenue in the district of Penobscot..	8,304 94

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF WALDOBORO', MAINE.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
COLLECTOR.					
Edmund Wilson.....	Collector.....	Waldoboro'.....	Fees.....		
Bela B. Haskell.....	do.....	do.....	Fees.....		
George W. Nichols.....	Inspector.....	do.....		\$3 00	
Jno. H. Kennedy.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
David Plummer.....	do.....	do.....		1 75	
Edwin Rose.....	do.....	Thomaston.....		3 00	
James H. Rivers.....	do.....	do.....		2 50	
John Merrill.....	do.....	do.....		2 00	
Charles H. Merrill.....	do.....	Nobleboro'.....		3 00	
Cyrus Cotter.....	do.....	do.....		2 50	
Eben Otis.....	do.....	St. George.....		2 50	
Jno. Watts.....	do.....	do.....		1 75	
Robert Gay.....	do.....	Cushing and Friendship..		1 50	
Abm. T. Moses.....	do.....	do.....do.....		2 50	
Thomas Simmons.....	do.....	Bristol.....		3 00	
Albert S. Clark.....	do.....	do.....		1 75	
Leander Morton.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
James Conway.....	do.....	Bremen.....		1 50	
Elkanah Spear.....	do.....	E. Thomaston.....		1 50	
Edwin Rose.....	Measurer.....	Thomaston.....		Fees.....	
Jno. Merrill.....	do.....	do.....		Fees.....	
Cyrus Catter.....	do.....	Nobleboro'.....		Fees.....	
Charles H. Merrill.....	do.....	do.....		Fees.....	
Thomas Rose.....	Bargeman.....	do.....		1 00	

RECAPITULATION.

Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Per diem compensation.
1	Collector.....		Fees.....
5	Inspectors.....		\$3 00
2	do.....		2 00
3	do.....		2 50
3	do.....		1 75
4	do.....		1 50
4	Measurers.....		Fees.....
1	Bargeman.....		1 00

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Waldoboro', for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, viz :

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849.
Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$289 50
Amount expended for inspectors.....	4,672 97
Amount expended for measurers.....	155 35
Amount expended for revenue boats.....	42 00
Amount expended for contingencies.....	425 07
Whole amount expended in the district of Waldoboro'.....	5,584 44

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF BATH, MAINE.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
COLLECTOR.					
John C. Humphreys.....	Collector.....	Bath.....	Fees.....		
B. Randall.....	do.....	do.....	Fees.....		
Jos. C. Snow.....	Inspector.....	do.....		\$3 00	
Edward S. J. Nealy.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
James Wakefield.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
James H. Nichols.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Abner D. Young.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Isaac L. Snow.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Joseph Sewall.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Harding F. Merrill.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Robinson Fogg.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Samuel Swanton.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Richard Nutter.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Jno. Kelly.....	do.....	do.....	\$600 00		
Robert P. Adams.....	do.....	do.....	250 00		
Robert A. Cony.....	do.....	do.....	350 00		
David White.....	do.....	do.....	500 00		
Moses Springer.....	do.....	Gardiner.....	350 00		
Joseph Sewall.....	Weigher and measurer...	Bath.....	Fees.....		
James H. Nichols.....	Weigher, gauger, and measurer.....	do.....	do.....		
James Wakefield.....	Occasional measurer.....	do.....	do.....		
E. S. J. Neally.....	do. weigher.....	do.....	do.....		
John H. Humphries.....	do. do.....	do.....	do.....		
Richard Nutter.....	do. do.....	do.....	do.....		
Jos. C. Snow.....	do. measurer.....	do.....	do.....		
Samuel Swanton.....	do. do.....	do.....	do.....		
Wm. H. Harrison.....	Bargeman.....	do.....		1 00	
Levi Chadbourne.....	do.....	do.....		1 00	
Silas Anderson.....	do.....	do.....		1 00	

RECAPITULATION.

Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.
1	Collector.....		Fees.....	
11	Inspectors.....			\$3 00
1	do.....		\$600 00	
1	do.....		250 00	
2	do.....		350 00	
1	do.....		500 00	
8	Weighers, gaugers, and measurers.....		Fees.....	
3	Bargemen.....			1 00

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Bath for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, viz:

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849.
Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$434 26
Amount of fees received by collector..... \$1,690 15	.....
Amount expended for inspectors..... \$7,032 20	.....
Amount expended for weighers..... 1,833 60	.....
Amount expended for gaugers..... 41 88	.....
Amount expended for measurers..... 1,061 24	.....
	9,968 92
Amount expended for appraisements.....	40 00
Amount expended for public stores.....	75 00
Amount expended for revenue boats.....	1,055 09
Amount expended for contingencies.....	281 48
	11,854 75
Whole amount expended in the district of Bath.....	11,854 75

DISTRICT OF PORTLAND AND FALMOUTH, MAINE.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
COLLECTOR.					
Robert P. Dunlap.....	Collector.....	Portland.....	Fees.		
Luther Jewett.....	do.....	do.....	Fees.		
Benjamin Kingsbury, jr.....	Surveyor.....	do.....	\$150 00		
David Drinkwater.....	Inspector.....	do.....		\$3 00	
William T. Smith.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Ezra Carter.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
John K. Hooper.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Nathaniel Shaw.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Joshua Knight.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
William S. Davis.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Tobias Wilson.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Edward Hinds.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Joel Chandler.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Nathan Walter.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
John Williams.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Joseph Stockbridge.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Charles Tibbets.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Samuel Hazelton.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Elldridge Toby.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
William Kimball.....	Weigher, gauger, and measurer.	do.....	Fees.		
Jonathan Smith.....	do.....	do.....	Fees.		
Alexander H. Putney.....	do.....	do.....	Fees.		
John A. Balham.....	Occasional gauger and measurer.	do.....	Fees.		
John Williams.....	Appraiser.....	do.....		5 00	
Samuel Gooding.....	do.....	do.....		5 00	
Joseph H. Kellog.....	Third lieutenant.....	do.....	790 00		
William Estell.....	Bargeman.....	do.....	360 00		
John Brenegan.....	do.....	do.....	360 00		

RECAPITULATION.

No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.
1	Collector	Portland.....	Fees.	.....
1	Surveyor.....		\$150 00	.....
16	Inspectors.....			\$3 06
4	Weighers, gaugers, and measurers		Fees.	.....
2	Appraisers.....			5 00
1	Third lieutenant rev. marine.....		790 60	.....
2	Bargemen		360 00	.....

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Portland and Falmouth, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:

Amount expended in collector's department.....		\$1,679 10
Amount expended in surveyor's department.....		150 00
Amount of fees received by surveyor.....	\$849 70	
Amount expended for inspectors.....		\$9,342 25
Amount expended for weighers, gaugers, and measurers.....		6,096 53
		<hr/>
		15,438 78
Amount expended for appraisements.....		925 00
Amount expended for revenue marine.....		332 44
Amount expended for revenue boats.....		752 14
Amount expended for contingencies.....		545 58
		<hr/>
Whole amount expended in the district of Portland and Falmouth.....		<u>19,823 04</u>

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF SACO, MAINE.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
Ichabod Jordon.....	Collector.....	Saco.....	\$250 00		
Joseph S. Nye.....	do.....	do.....	250 00		
Hiram Wood.....	Inspector.....	Outer harbor.....		\$3 00	
Silas J. Libby.....	do.....	Scarboro harbor.....		3 00	
Tristram Goldswaite.....	do.....	Outer harbor.....		3 00	
Ichabod Jordon.....	Measurer.....	Saco.....	Fees.		

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector.....	\$250 00
3 inspectors.....	\$3 per diem.
1 measurer.....	Fees.

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Saco, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:

Amount expended in collector's department.....		\$252 13
Amount expended for inspectors.....	\$555 00	
Amount expended for measurers.....	51 30	
	<hr/>	606 30
Amount expended for revenue boats.....		2 99
Amount expended for contingencies.....		42 30
	<hr/>	903 72
Whole amount expended in the district of Saco.....		<hr/> <hr/>

RECEIVED OF THE DISTRICT OF SACO
 THE SUM OF \$903 72
 PAID TO THE COLLECTOR OF THE DISTRICT OF SACO
 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1849
 BY THE DISTRICT CLERK
 JOHN W. BROWN

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF KENNEBUNK, MAINE.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
Abel M. Bryant.....	Collector.....	Kennebunk.....	Fees.		
Daniél Remick.....	do.....	do.....	Fees.		
Joshua Herrick.....	Inspector.....	do.....		\$2 00	
Oliver Walker.....	do.....	do.....		2 00	
Christopher Littlefield.....	do.....	Wells.....		2 00	
Joshua Hubbard.....	do.....	Ogunquit.....		2 00	
Joshua Herrick.....	Measurer.....	Kennebunk.....		Fees.	

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector.....	Fees.
4 inspectors.....	\$2 per diem.
1 measurer.....	Fees.

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Kennebunk, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz :

Amount expended in collector's department.....		\$3 00
Amount expended for inspectors.....	\$712 00	
Amount expended for measurers.....	29 59	
		<hr/>
Amount expended for revenue boats.....		741 59
Amount expended for contingencies.....		40 00
		36 00
		<hr/>
Whole amount expended in the district of Kennebunk.....		820 59
		<hr/> <hr/>

Recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Kennebunk, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.

Particulars	June 30, 1849	July 1, 1849
Amount expended in collector's department		
Amount expended for inspectors	\$712 00	
Amount expended for measurers	29 59	
Amount expended for revenue boats		741 59
Amount expended for contingencies		40 00
Whole amount expended in the district of Kennebunk		820 59

DISTRICT OF KENNEBUNK, MAINE

B. G. COMPTON

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF YORK, MAINE.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
Joseph P. Jenkins.....	Collector.....	York.....	Fees.		
Luther Jenkins.....	Inspector.....	do.....	\$200 00		
Samuel Adams.....	do.....	Nedrick.....	120 00		

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of York, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz :

Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$250 69
Amount expended for inspectors.....	297 50
Whole amount expended in the district of York.....	<u><u>548 19</u></u>

Amount expended in collector's department..... Amount expended for inspectors.....	\$250 69 297 50	Total \$548 19	York
Amount expended in collector's department..... Amount expended for inspectors.....	\$250 69 297 50	Total \$548 19	York

MANUFACTURED BY J. J. WATSON
D - Cambridge

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF BELFAST, MAINE.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
Alfred Marshall.....	Collector.....	Belfast.....	Fees.		
Ansel Lennan.....	Inspector.....	do.....		\$3 00	
J. S. Marshall.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
F. S. Nickerson.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Oshea Page.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
James Clark.....	do.....	Camden and port.....		3 00	
J. F. Gleason.....	Temporary inspector.....	do.....		3 00	
S. H. Nickerson.....	Inspector.....	Steersport.....		3 00	
J. S. Marshall.....	Weigher, gauger, and measurer.	Belfast.....		Fees.	

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector.....	Fees.
7 inspectors.....	\$3 per diem.
1 weigher, gauger, &c.....	Fees.

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Belfast for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz :

	Amount paid during fiscal year.	Official fees.
Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$119 72	
Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers.....	3,149 90	
Amount expended for contingencies.....	68 18	
Whole amount expended in the district of Belfast.....	3,337 80	

RECAPITULATION

Particulars	Amount	Official fees
Salaries of Collectors		
Salaries of Inspectors		
Salaries of Gaugers		
Salaries of Measurers		
Expenses of Collectors		
Expenses of Inspectors		
Expenses of Gaugers		
Expenses of Measurers		
Contingencies		
Total		

DISTRICT OF BELFAST

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF BANGOR, MAINE.

Names of persons employéd.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
Daniel Emery.....	Collector.....	Bangor.....	Fees.		
William C. Hammett.....	do.....	do.....	Fees.		
Andrew Freeze.....	Inspector.....	do.....		\$3 00	
Jonathan G. Dickerson.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
George W. Ingersoll.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Benjamin F. Mudgett.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
John F. Gleason.....	Dep. collec'r and inspector.....	do.....		2 00	
Frederick D. Huntress.....	Occasional.....	Frankfort.....		3 00	
Charles H. Pierce.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Frederick D. Huntress.....	Weigh., gaug., and meas.....	do.....		Fees.	
Ebenezer T. Fox.....	do.....	Bangor.....		Fees.	
Ebenezer French.....	do.....	do.....		Fees.	
Frederick D. Huntress.....	Bargeman.....	do.....		1 00	

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector.....	Fees.
6 inspectors.....	\$3 per diem.
1 do.....	2 do.
3 weighers, gaugers, and measurers.....	Fees.
1 bargeman.....	1 per diem.

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Bangor for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:

	Amount paid during fiscal year.	Official fees.
Amount expended in collector's department	\$167 54	
Amount of fees received by collector		\$1,544 76
Amount expended for inspectors	\$3,705 00	
Amount expended for weighers, gaugers, and measurers	610 17	
Amount expended for contingencies	4,330 17 106 86	
Whole amount expended in the district of Bangor	4,604 57	

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D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF WISCASSET, MAINE.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
James Taylor.....	Collector.....	Wiscasset.....	\$200 00		
Jeremiah Bailey.....	do.....	do.....	200 00		
John Babson.....	Insp., weigher, and gauger	do.....		\$3 00	
William Trundy.....	do.....do.....	do.....		3 00	
William Taylor.....	do.....do.....	do.....		3 00	
Stevens Smith.....	do.....do.....	do.....		3 00	
Westbrook Greenleaf, jr.	do.....do.....	do.....		3 00	
John H. Converse.....	do.....do.....	do.....		3 00	
James Auld.....	do.....do.....	do.....		3 00	
Wales Hubbard.....	do.....do.....	do.....		3 00	
Joshua Young.....	do.....do.....	do.....		3 00	
George Sherman.....	Bargeman.....	do.....		1 00	
John Cunningham.....	do.....do.....	do.....		1 00	
Rolvin H. Smith.....	do.....do.....	do.....		1 00	
John Webber.....	do.....do.....	do.....		1 00	

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector.....	\$200 00
9 inspectors and measurers.....	\$3 per diem,
4 bargemen.....	1 do.

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Wiscasset for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:

	Amount paid during fiscal year.	Official fees.
Amount expended in collector's department	\$217 63	
Amount expended for inspectors	4,366 07	
Amount expended for revenue boats	\$360 00	
Estimated addition for April and May, not furnished	60 00	
	420 00	
Amount expended for contingencies	314 00	
Estimated addition for April and May	52 00	
	366 00	
Whole amount expended in the district of Wiscasset.....	5,369 70	

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

30

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
Augustus Jenkins.....	Collector.....	Portsmouth.....	Fees.		
Lory Odell.....	do.....	do.....	Fees.		
Daniel Vaughn.....	Naval officer.....	do.....	Fees.		
John McClintock.....	do.....	do.....	Fees.		
Winthrop Pickering.....	Surveyor.....	do.....	\$250 00		
John N. Frost.....	do.....	do.....	250 00		
Benjamin Weeks.....	Inspector.....	do.....	360 00		
John R. Hill.....	do.....	do.....	300 00		
James M. Edwards.....	Dep. collec'r and inspector.....	do.....		\$2 00	
Samson B. Lord.....	Inspector.....	do.....		3 00	
Kittredge Sheldon.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Henry J. Rand.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Eliphalet Curtier.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
J. S. Laws.....	do.....	do.....		2 00	
Thomas D. White.....	do.....	do.....	500 00		
Gideon H. Rundlett.....	Occasional inspector.....	do.....		2 00	
William Laskey.....	Occ'l insp. and watchman.....	do.....		\$3 00 & 1 50	
Joseph Harrold.....	do.....	do.....		3 00 & 1 50	
Joseph B. Adams.....	do.....	do.....		3 00 & 1 50	
Charles L. Pierce.....	do.....	do.....		3 00 & 1 50	
Joseph W. Pickering, jr.....	do.....	do.....		3 00 & 1 50	
William Russell.....	do.....	do.....		3 00 & 1 50	
Uti Lampray.....	Occasional inspector.....	Hampton.....	120 00		
Timothy Hana.....	do.....	Railroad depot.....	200 00		
Thomas B. Frost.....	do.....	Newcastle.....	500 00		
Daniel Frisbee.....	do.....	Kittery.....	500 00		
Watren Parsons.....	do.....	Rye.....	100 00		
Ephraim Cross.....	do.....	Lancaster.....	300 00		
William P. Foster.....	do.....	Concord.....	400 00		
James Frye.....	Dep. collec'r and inspector.....	Dover.....	200 00		

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D—Continued.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
Thomas F. Rowe	Weigh., gauger, and meas.	Portsmouth	Fees.		
R. Sheldon	do do	do	Fees.		
S. D. Lord	do do	do	Fees.		
H. S. Rand	do do	do	Fees.		
E. Currier	do do	do	Fees.		
Caleb Currier	Captain revenue marine	do	\$1,200 00		
Joseph Amazeen	First lieutenant	do	960 00		
John A. Underwood	Third lieutenant	do	790 00		

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector	Fees.
1 naval officer	Fees.
1 surveyor	\$250 00 per annum.
1 inspector	360 00
2 do	300 00
3 do	2 00 per diem.
5 do	3 00 do
3 do	500 00 per annum.
2 do	200 00
1 do	100 00
1 do	120 00
1 do	400 00
5 weighers, gaugers, and measurers	Fees.
6 night watch	1 50 per diem.
1 captain	1,200 00 per annum.
1 first lieutenant	960 00
1 third lieutenant	790 00

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Portsmouth for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:

	Am't expended in the fiscal year.	Official fees.
Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$224 63	
Amount of fees received by collector.....		
Amount expended in naval officer's department.....		
Amount of fees received by naval officers.....		
Amount expended in surveyor's department.....	250 00	
Amount of fees received by surveyor.....		
Amount expended for inspectors.....	\$6,039 14	
Amount expended for weighers.....	938 36	
Amount expended for gaugers.....	54 60	
Amount expended for measurers.....	433 06	
	7,465 16	
Amount expended for revenue marine.....	1,908 68	
Amount expended for revenue boats.....	40 00	
Amount expended for contingencies.....	126 35	
Whole amount expended in the district of Portsmouth....	10,014 82	

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DISTRICT OF PORTSMOUTH
 D. C. GARDNER

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF VERMONT.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
R. G. Hopkinson	Collector	Albarg	\$1,408 14		
George Lowry	Dep. collector & inspector	Burlington	570 00		
Danford Mott	do. do.	do.	500 00		
Nathaniel Parker	do. do.	do.	500 00		
John M. Lowles	do. do.	do.	360 00		
Isaac B. Bowditch	do. do.	do.	360 00		
Benjamin Peek	do. do.	do.	360 00		
Denyer Holby	do. do.	do.	360 00		
J. J. Deatitt	do. do.	do.	240 00		
Jasper Rand	do. do.	do.	240 00		
Eph. Rice	do. do.	do.	240 00		
William Rich	do. do.	do.	240 00		
Norman Boardman	do. do.	do.	200 00		
Porter B. Hopkinson	Inspector	do.	500 00		
William R. Andros	do.	do.	500 00		
Benjamin Allen	do.	do.	500 00		
Luke P. Poland	do.	do.	240 00		
Thomas Bartlett, jr.	do.	do.	240 00		
Harry Richardson	do.	do.	240 00		
Jason Crane	do.	do.	240 00		
Bradley Barlow	do.	do.	160 00		
Luther Newcomb	Bargeman	do.	240 00		
John G. Saxe	do.	do.	240 00		
Jason Washburne	do.	do.	240 00		
Feman Mott	do.	do.	120 00		
C. A. Allen	do.	do.	120 00		
Hiram Sweet	do.	do.	120 00		

RECAPITULATION.

Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.
1	Collector.....	Alburg.....	\$1,408 14
1	Deputy collector and inspector.....	Burlington.....	570 00
2	Do.....do.....		500 00
4	Do.....do.....		360 00
4	Do.....do.....		240 00
1	Do.....do.....		200 00
3	Inspectors.....		500 00
4	Do.....		240 00
1	Do.....		160 00

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Vermont, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, viz:

	Amount paid for fiscal year.
Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$1,408 14
Amount expended for inspectors.....	6,550 00
Amount expended for revenue boats.....	720 00
Amount expended for public warehouses.....	\$411 61
Deduct amount received for storage.....	368 51
Net charge upon the revenue for public warehouses.....	43 10
Amount expended for contingencies.....	392 77
Whole amount expended in the district of Vermont.....	9,114 01

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF SACKETT'S HARBOR, NEW YORK.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
Otis N. Cole.....	Collector.....	Sackett's Harbor.....	\$750 21		
Daniel McCullough.....	do.....	do.....	750 21		
J. Eaton.....	Deputy collector.....	do.....		\$2 00	
W. S. Hine.....	Dep. collector & inspector.....	do.....		2 00	
Samuel Boyden.....	Inspector.....	do.....		2 00	
Alvin Hunt.....	do.....	do.....		2 00	
Peter Doxtader.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
E. C. Church.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Levi Robins.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Fred'k Orton.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Bradley Griffin.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
J. D Bealls.....	do.....	do.....		1 00	
E. E Adams.....	do.....	do.....		1 00	
F. Coffin.....	do.....	do.....	240 00		
John Fay.....	do.....	do.....	240 00		
Emery Burnham.....	do.....	do.....	240 00		
Erastus Hall.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Samuel Cole.....	do.....	do.....		2 00	
Alexander Brown.....	do.....	do.....		1 00	
Edmund Luff.....	Dep. collector & inspector.....	do.....		2 00	
H. N. Tracey.....	First lieutenant.....	do.....	960 00		

RECAPITULATION.

Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensat'n.
1	Collector.....	Sackett's Harbor.....	\$750 21	.....
6	Inspectors.....	.....	.....	\$2 00
5	Do.....	.....	.....	1 50
3	Do.....	.....	.....	1 00
3	Do.....	.....	240 00	.....
1	Do.....	.....	.....	3 00
1	First lieutenant revenue marine.....	.....	960 00	.....

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF GENESEE, NEW YORK.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
Joseph Sibley.....	Collector.....	Genesee.....	\$784 24		
Joseph Medbury.....	Dep. collector & inspector	Rochester.....		\$2 00	
John Smyles.....	do. do. do.	do. do. do.		2 00	
Henry W. Davis.....	do. do. do.	do. do. do.		2 00	
Ezra Sibley.....	do. do. do.	Charlotte.....		2 00	
Charles G. Richards.....	do. do. do.	Pultneyville.....		2 00	
J. J. Nimmo.....	First lieutenant.....	Rochester.....	960 00		
Charles Phillips.....	Bargeman.....	do. do. do.	240 00		
John Cook.....	do. do. do.	do. do. do.	168 00		

RECAPITULATION.

Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensat'n.
1	Collector	Genesee	\$784 24	.....
5	Deputy collectors & inspectors	Rochester .....	.....	\$2 00
1	Lieutenant .....	.....	960 00	.....
1	Bargeman .....	.....	240 00	.....
1	Do. ....	.....	168 00	.....

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Genesee, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, viz:

	Amount paid for fiscal year.
Amount expended in collector's department	\$784 24
Amount expended for deputy collectors and inspectors.....	3, 532 00
Amount expended for appraisements	3 00
Amount expended for public stores.....	50 00
Amount expended for revenue boats.....	622 50
Amount expended for costs of suits.....	233 53
Amount expended for contingencies	42 77
Whole amount expended in the district of Genesee	5, 268 04

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF OSWEGO, NEW YORK.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
COLLECTOR.					
Jacob Richardson.....	Collector.....	Oswego.....	\$961 85		
George H. McWharter.....	do.....	do.....	961 85		
G. R. Richardson.....	Clerk.....	do.....		\$2 00	
George C. McWharter.....	Clerk.....	do.....		2 00	
M. Hannon.....	Deputy coll'r and insp'r.....	do.....	750 00		
J. Williams.....	do.....	Big Sodus.....	500 00		
Thomas Wickham.....	do.....	Sodus.....		1 37½	
S. Cook.....	Inspector.....	Ellisburg.....	250 00		
H. Huntington.....	do.....	Little Salmon creek.....		1 00	
S. Hall.....	do.....	Oswego.....		1 50	
S. Peck.....	do.....	Little Salmon creek.....		1 00	
W. Wasson.....	do.....	Little Sodus.....		82	
W. B. Buckhout.....	do.....	Oswego.....		2 00	
S. Lutz.....	do.....	do.....		2 00	
N. Simmons.....	do.....	Ontario.....		1 12½	
N. Broadfoot.....	do.....	Little Sodus.....		82	
Stephen Bentley.....	do.....	Oswego.....		2 00	
David Harmon.....	do.....	do.....		2 00	
J. Grant, jr.....	Secret inspector.....	do.....		1 00	
Seth Turner.....	Inspector.....	Little Sodus.....		2 00	
J. L. Lake.....	Secret inspector.....	Oswego.....		1 00	
J. L. McWharter.....	Deputy collector.....	do.....	750 00		
William P. Horey.....	Assistant inspector.....	do.....		2 00	
Jno. B. Hall.....	do.....	do.....		1 00	
Willis Sumner.....	do.....	do.....		1 00	
Calvin S. Sumner.....	do.....	do.....		1 00	
C. Smith, jr.....	Night watch.....	do.....		1 50	
N. R. Whitney.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	

D—Continued.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
J. Bennett.....	Night watch.....	Oswego.....		\$1 00	
H. H. Coates.....	do.....	Fulton.....		1 50	
J. A. Rhoades.....	Secret night watch.....	Oswego.....		2 00	
J. Wilber.....	do.....do.....	do.....		1 00	
REVENUE CUTTER "ACTIVE."					
William B. Whitehead.....	Captain.....	Oswego.....	\$1,200 00		
Bradley Griffin.....	Pilot.....	do.....	360 00		
Aaron Bush.....	Pilot.....	do.....	360 00		
M. S. Hotchkiss.....	Boatswain.....	do.....	240 00		
J. G. Bond.....	do.....	do.....	240 00		
Julius Terry.....	Cook.....	do.....	192 00		
Turner R. McKee.....	Seaman.....	do.....	192 00		
David B. Sole.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Jno. E. Colburn.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Robert F. Beecher.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Thomas Dickerson.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
William Blackmer.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
William Folsom.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
George McKee.....	Boy.....	do.....	72 00		

RECAPITULATION.

Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.
1	Collector.....		\$961 85	
1	Clerk.....			\$2 00
1	Deputy collector and inspector.....		750 00	
1	.....do.....do.....		500 00	
1	.....do.....do.....			1 37½
2	Inspectors.....			2 00
1	.....do.....			1 50
1	.....do.....			1 12½
2	.....do.....			1 00
2	.....do.....			82
2	Secret inspectors.....			1 00
1	Night watch.....			1 50
1	.....do.....			1 00
1	Secret night watch.....			2 00
1	.....do.....do.....			1 00
<i>Revenue marine.</i>				
1	Captain.....		1,200 00	
2	Pilots.....		360 00	
1	Cook.....		190 00	
4	Seamen.....		192 00	
1	Boy.....		72 00	

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Oswego, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$1,741 85
Amount expended for deputy collectors, inspectors, and watchmen.....	6,632 86
Amount expended for revenue marine.....	2,111 90
Amount expended for revenue boat.....	240 00
Amount expended for contingencies.....	99 02
Whole amount expended in the district of Oswego.....	10,825 63

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF NIAGARA, NEW YORK.

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Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
Reuben H. Boughton.....	Collector.....	Niagara.....	\$1,359 14		
Oliver Grace.....	Deputy coll'r and insp'r..	Lewiston.....	900 00		
John Porter.....	do.....do.....	Youngstown.....		\$2 00	
George W. Simms.....	do.....do.....	Manchester.....	400 00		
Alexander Butterfield.....	do.....do.....	Lewiston.....	200 00		
Milton Randall.....	Inspector.....	do.....		2 00	
George P. Eddy.....	do.....	do.....		2 00	
L. P. Babcock.....	do.....	Youngstown.....		2 00	
William L. G. Smith.....	Secret inspector.....	Lewiston.....		3 00	
Jonathan Bell.....	Night watch.....	do.....		1 00	
S. H. Churchill.....	do.....	do.....		1 00	
L. F. Collins.....	do.....	do.....		1 00	
Peter Oliphant.....	do.....	do.....		1 00	
John Steele.....	do.....	do.....		1 00	
John F. Beardsley.....	do.....	do.....		1 00	
P. B. Weaver.....	do.....	do.....		1 00	
C. H. Piper.....	do.....	do.....		1 00	
John Middleton.....	do.....	do.....		1 00	
Asa Cooper.....	do.....	do.....		1 00	
Charles H. Piper.....	Boatman.....	do.....	360 00		
John Royall.....	do.....	do.....	360 00		
C. Lloyd.....	do.....	do.....	360 00		
James Kelly, jr.....	do.....	do.....	300 00		

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RECAPITULATION.

Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.
1	Collector.....	Niagara district....	\$1,359 14	.....
1	Deputy collector and inspector.....		900 00	.....
1	do.....do.....			\$2 00
1	do.....do.....		400 00	.....
1	do.....do.....		200 00	.....
3	Inspectors.....			2 00
1	Secret inspector.....			3 00
10	Night watch.....			1 00
3	Boatmen.....		360 00	.....
1	do.....		300 00	.....

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Niagara for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, viz:

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$1,451 68
Amount expended for inspectors and deputy collector.....	5,518 15
Amount expended for night watch.....	1,043 00
Amount expended for revenue boats.....	714 63
Amount expended for contingencies.....	56 40
Whole amount expended in the district of Niagara.....	8,783 86

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DISTRICT OF BUFFALO CREEK.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
Henry W. Rodgers.....	Collector.....	Buffalo.....	\$2,017 41		
Levi Allen.....	do.....	do.....	2,017 41		
Levi Love.....	Dep'y coll'r and inspect'r.	Black Rock.....	500 00		
Chipman Turher.....	do.....	do.....		\$2 00	
H. P. Wilcox.....	do.....	Cattaraugus and Selon Creek.....	500 00		
Jno. F. Murdock.....	do.....	Tonawanda.....	250 00		
Ernest Mullet.....	do.....	Dunkirk.....	250 00		
Hiram A. Pratt.....	do.....	Portland harbor.....	250 00		
Charles M. Hopkins.....	do.....	Buffalo.....	1,000 00		
Robert J. Townsend.....	do.....	Black Rock.....		2 00	
Patrick Milton.....	Inspector.....	Buffalo.....	540 00		
Robert H. Best.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
William J. Mack.....	do.....	do.....		2 00	
Jabez J. Rodgers.....	do.....	do.....	1,000 00		
Lewis Eaton.....	Secret inspector.....	do.....		3 00	
O. F. Crary.....	Clerk.....	do.....		2 00	
Sherman L. Rodgers.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Perry P. Rodgers.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Orange H. Dibble.....	Night watch.....	do.....		2 00	
Robert G. Townsend.....	do.....	do.....		2 00	
Charles Norton.....	do.....	do.....		2 00	
James L. Marcy.....	do.....	do.....		2 00	
Peter Weter.....	do.....	do.....		2 00	
Samuel J. Mills.....	do.....	do.....		2 00	
William A. Seaver.....	do.....	do.....		2 00	
Robert H. Best.....	do.....	do.....		2 00	
Francis P. Billings.....	Bargeman.....	do.....		1 00	
Lewis S. Eaton.....	do.....	do.....		1 00	

Henry G. Marey.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1 00
James Durrick.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1 00
Almon J. Bennett.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1 00
Samuel J. Mills.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1 50
Orange H. Dibble.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1 50
Milen Adams.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1 50
O. Lockwood.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	75
Jonathan Hascall, jr.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	75
Jacob Bellinger.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1 00
Robert Coveney.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1 00
Kales Townsend.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1 00
Chipman P. Turner.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1 50
Patrick Keane.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1 50

RECAPITULATION.

Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.
1	Collector.....	Buffalo Creek dist.	\$2,017 41	.....
1	Clerk.....	.....	.....	\$2 00
1	do.....	.....	.....	1 50
2	Deputy collectors and inspectors.....	.....	500 00	.....
2	do.....do.....	.....	.....	2 00
2	do.....do.....	.....	250 00	.....
1	do.....do.....	.....	1,000 00	.....
1	do.....do.....	.....	.....	3 00
1	Inspector.....	.....	540 00	.....
1	Secret inspector.....	.....	.....	3 00
1	Inspector.....	.....	.....	2 00
1	do.....	.....	1,000 00	.....
8	Night watch.....	.....	.....	2 00
8	Bargemen.....	.....	.....	1 00
5	do.....	.....	.....	1 50
2	do.....	.....	.....	75

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Buffalo Creek for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz :

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$2,017 41
Amount expended for deputies and inspectors.....	7,414 42
Amount expended for clerks.....	1,050 00
Amount expended for revenue marine.....	1,661 70
Amount expended for revenue boat.....	1,808 21
Amount expended for night watch.....	3,510 00
Amount expended for contingencies.....	500 73
Whole amount expended in the district of Buffalo Creek.....	17,962 47

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF OSWEGATCHIE.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation,	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
David C. Judson.....	Collector	Ogdensburg.....	\$1,460 08		
Thomas Bacon.....	do.....	do.....	1,460 08		
Matthew W. Tillotson.....	Inspector.....	do.....	900 00		
Horace Hurlbut.....	do.....	Morristown.....	350 00		
Henry Bernard.....	do.....	do.....	350 00		
Samuel Hascal.....	do.....	Massena.....	150 00		
Richard Edsall.....	do.....	Waddington.....		\$1 00	
Peter W. Powell.....	Occasional inspector.....	Louisville.....		1 00	
John Gibson.....	Inspector.....	do.....		1 00	
John G. McCormick.....	do.....	Hammond.....		1 00	
Timothy Olmstead.....	do.....	Ogdensburg.....		2 00	
John L. Barnes.....	Watcher.....	Canton.....		1 50	
Joseph McNoughton.....	Inspector.....	Ogdensburg.....	900 00		
Jeremiah Ames.....	do.....	Norristown.....	358 00		
Thomas Short.....	do.....	Waddington.....		1 00	
Benjamin Franklin.....	do.....	Hammond.....		1 00	
William S. Paddock.....	do.....	Massena.....		1 50	
Robert Weathershead.....	Bargeman.....	Oswegatchie.....	120 00		
William Corran.....	Night watch.....	do.....	120 00		

RECAPITULATION.

Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.
1	Collector	Oswegatchie district	\$1,460 08	
2	Inspectors .....	.....do.....	900 00	
1	.....do.....	.....do.....	358 00	
2	.....do.....	.....do.....	350 00	
1	.....do.....	.....do.....	150 00	
1	.....do.....	.....do.....		\$2 00
2	.....do.....	.....do.....		1 50
6	.....do.....	.....do.....		1 00
1	Bargeman.....	.....do.....	120 00	
1	Night watch .....	.....do.....	120 00	

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Oswegatchie for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz :

	Amount paid during the fiscal year.
Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$1,460 10
Amount expended for inspectors.....	4,331 76
Amount expended for revenue boats.....	240 00
Amount expended for contingencies.....	21 70
Whole amount expended in the district of Oswegatchie.....	6,053 56

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF CHAMPLAIN.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
William F. Haile.....	Collector.....	Champlain.....	\$1,050 71		
Ezra Smith.....	do.....	do.....	1,050 71		
John J. Haile.....	Clerk.....	do.....	400 00		
Charles H. McNeil.....	do.....	do.....	400 00		
Jacob H. Holt.....	Dep. collec'r and inspector	do.....	750 00		
John H. Broomley.....	do.....	do.....	600 00		
Robert Stetson.....	do.....	do.....	500 00		
Ezra Stiles.....	do.....	do.....	450 00		
Edward Springer.....	do.....	do.....	400 00		
Washington Wooster.....	do.....	do.....	400 00		
Elias Boucker.....	do.....	do.....	400 00		
Henry B. Smith.....	Inspector.....	do.....	400 00		
Deane Delance.....	do.....	do.....	500 00		
Samuel Couch.....	do.....	do.....	250 00		
Theo. Rogers.....	do.....	do.....	250 00		
Samuel F. Buell.....	do.....	do.....	500 00		
Albert G. Tarleton.....	do.....	do.....	400 00		
Aaron Waters.....	Boatman.....	Rouse's Point.....	240 00		
Robert L. Paddock.....	do.....	do.....	180 00		

RECAPITULATION.

Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.
1	Collector.....	Champlain.....	\$1,050 71	
2	Clerks.....	do.....	400 00	
1	Dep. collec'r and inspector.....	do.....	750 00	
1	do.....	do.....	600 00	
3	do.....	do.....	500 00	
1	do.....	do.....	450 00	
5	do.....	do.....	400 00	
2	do.....	do.....	250 00	
1	Boatman.....	Rouse's Point.....	240 00	
1	do.....	do.....	180 00	

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Champlain for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:

	Amount paid during the fiscal year.
Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$1,608 46
Amount expended for inspectors and deputies.....	5,225 27
Amount expended for revenue boats.....	353 00
Amount expended for contingencies.....	71 77
Whole amount expended in the district of Champlain.....	7,258 50

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF CAPE VINCENT.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
Peleg Burchard	Collector	Cape Vincent	\$1,014 00		
Heman Millard.....	Dep. collec'r and inspector	do.....	730 00		
Azariah Walton.....	do.....do.....	do.....		\$1 50	
William H. Lawton.....	do.....do.....	do.....		1 50	
John Johnson.....	do.....do.....	do.....		1 50	
Charles Burchard.....	do.....do.....	do.....		1 50	
William Johnson.....	Inspector.....	do.....		1 50	
William Shurtlett.....	Night watch.....	do.....		1 50	

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector.....	\$1,014 00	per annum.
1 deputy collector and inspector.....	730 00	do.
5.....do.....do.....	1 50	per diem.
1 night watch.....	1 50	do.

Final récapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Cape Vincent for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz :

	Amount paid during the fiscal year.
Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$1,063 00
Amount expended for inspectors and night watch.....	3,634 00
Whole amount expended in the district of Cape Vincent.....	4,697 00

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF PRESQUE ISLE, ERIE, PA.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
Murray Walton.....	Collector.....	Erie.....	\$381 28		
William M. Gallager.....	do.....	do.....	381 28		
A. P. Durlin.....	Dep. collec'r and inspector.....	do.....	.....	\$2 00	
William S. Brown.....	do.....do.....	do.....	.....	2 00	
Daniel Dobbins.....	Captain revenue marine.....	do.....	1,200 00		
George Berriman.....	Second lieutenant.....	do.....	860 00		
Edward F. Hyatt.....	Third lieutenant.....	do.....	790 00		
W. S. Thompson.....	do.....	do.....	790 00		
Alvah Dewey.....	Boatswain.....	do.....	240 00		
Charles Nelson.....	Gunner.....	do.....	240 00		
Alonzo Cook.....	Carpenter.....	do.....	240 00		
Lawrence Mahoney.....	Steward.....	do.....	216 00		
Charles Mack.....	Second lieutenant.....	do.....	860 00		
John W. Webster.....	Pilot.....	do.....	600 00		
Patrick McBride.....	Cook.....	do.....	216 00		
Robert Boyle.....	Seaman.....	do.....	192 00		
William Cristy.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
James Brown.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Joseph Wheeler.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
John Scott.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Amos Pherris.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Henry Fairbrother.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
James Magill.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Philip Matherall.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Edward Crispin.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Robert Cair.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
W. H. Partridge.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Thomas Curtis.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Thomas Malwood.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Henry Petty.....	do.....	Presque Isle.....	192 00		

William Brown.....	do.....	do.....	192 00
John Wilson.....	do.....	do.....	192 00
David Bowland.....	do.....	do.....	192 00
Julius Smith.....	do.....	do.....	192 00
Robert Hamilton.....	do.....	do.....	192 00
John Goskley.....	do.....	do.....	192 00
John Jones.....	Cook.....	do.....	216 00
A. Huntzenger.....	Gunner.....	do.....	240 00
Peter Doling.....	Carpenter.....	do.....	240 00
F. H. Oliver.....	Boatswain.....	do.....	240 00
George Belknap.....	Cabin boy.....	do.....	120 00
Warren Burch.....	do.....	do.....	96 00
David Edwards.....	Wardroom boy.....	do.....	120 00
John Dunlap.....	Boy.....	do.....	120 00
Stephen Hinton.....	do.....	do.....	120 00
George Cadwell.....	do.....	do.....	120 00
Timothy Canty.....	do.....	do.....	120 00
Giles Calman.....	do.....	do.....	96 00
William Crosby.....	do.....	do.....	120 00
James Walsh.....	do.....	do.....	96 00
Daniel Driscall.....	do.....	do.....	120 00
David Crowty.....	do.....	do.....	120 00

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector.....	\$381 25	per annum.
1 inspector.....	2 00	per diem.
1 captain.....	1,200 00	per annum.
1 second lieutenant.....	860 00	do.
2 third lieutenants.....	790 00	do.
1 pilot.....	600 00	do.
1 boatswain.....	240 00	do.
1 gunner.....	240 00	do.
1 carpenter.....	240 00	do.
8 seamen.....	192 00	do.
5 boys.....	120 00	do.
1 boy.....	96 00	do.
1 cook.....	216 00	do.
1 cabin boy.....	120 00	do.
1 wardroom boy.....	120 00	do.

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Presque Isle, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$381 28
Amount expended for inspectors.....	730 00
Amount expended for revenue marine.....	13,830 06
Whole amount expended in the district of Presque Isle.....	14,941 34

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF MIAMI, OHIO.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion,	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
James H. Forsyth.....	Collector	Maumee city.....	\$325 46		
Denison Steele.....	Inspector.....	do.....	800 00		
H. W. Horton.....	do.....	do.....		\$3 00	

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector	\$325 46 per annum,
1 inspector.....	800 00 do,
1 do.....	3 00 per diem.

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Miami, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz :

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$325 46
Amount expended for inspectors.....	1,800 00
Amount expended for public warehouses.....	160 00
Whole amount expended in the district of Miami.....	2,285 46

RECAPITULATION

DISTRICT OF MIAMI 1849

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF SANDUSKY, OHIO.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
William Patterson.....	Collector.....	Sandusky.....	\$409 04		
John Youngs.....	do.....	do.....	409 04		
Charles P. Judson.....	Inspector.....	do.....	200 00		
Jacob Hornbeck.....	do.....	do.....	400 00		
Barton Wilson.....	do.....	do.....	300 00		
Stanton H. Brown.....	do.....	do.....	200 00		
John Bell.....	do.....	do.....	200 00		
A. G. White.....	do.....	do.....	200 00		
Benjamin Patterson.....	Bargeman.....	do.....	240 00		
Lewis Devereux.....	Bargeman, transient.....	do.....	240 00		

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector.....	\$409 04	per annum.
1 inspector.....	408 00	do.
1 do.....	300 00	do.
4 inspectors.....	200 00	do.
2 bargemen.....	240 00	do.

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Sandusky, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz :

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$459 53
Amount expended for inspectors.....	1,300 00
Amount expended for revenue boats.....	123 90
Amount expended for public warehouses.....	100 00
Amount expended for contingencies.....	101 08
Whole amount expended in the district of Sandusky.....	2,084 51

DISTRICT OF CUYAHOGA, OHIO.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
Smith Ing'hart	Collector.....	Cleveland.....	\$591 23		
C. L. Russell.....	do.....	do.....	591 23		
George B. Tibbetts.....	Deputy and inspector.....	do.....		\$2 00	
Oliver Andrews.....	do.....	Fairport.....	240 00		
Walter E. Lawrence.....	do.....	Cleveland.....		2 00	
James Lawrence.....	Inspector.....	do.....	600 00		
James K. Ellwell.....	do.....	do.....	600 00		
Clifford Belden.....	do.....	do.....	600 00		
David J. Garret.....	do.....	do.....	600 00		
Thomas H. Cobb.....	do.....	Black river.....	240 00		
Jonathan Johnson.....	do.....	Ashtabula.....	240 00		
G. A. Cozens.....	do.....	Coneaut.....	240 00		

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector	\$591 23 per annum.
4 inspectors.....	600 00 do.
4 do.....	240 00 do.
2 do.....	2 00 per diem.

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Cuyahoga, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz :

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$591 23
Amount expended for inspectors.....	2,618 92
Amount expended for public warehouses.....	250 00
Amount expended for costs of suits.....	20 00
Whole amount expended in the district of Cuyahoga.....	3,480 15

RECEIVED OF THE DISTRICT OF CUYAHOGA
 THE SUM OF THREE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN DOLLARS
 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1849
 BY THE COLLECTOR OF THE DISTRICT OF CUYAHOGA
 JOHN W. LITTLE
 DISTRICT CLERK
 JAMES W. LITTLE
 DISTRICT CLERK

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses; pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
C. G. Hammond	Collector	Detroit	\$1,618 42		
Oliver H. Hyde	do	do	1,618 42		
S. C. Hammond	Inspector	do	1,000 00		
A. H. Stonell	do	do	480 00		
B. B. Moore	do	do	360 00		
Francis Cicot	do	do	360 00		
A. O. Madden	do	do	360 00		
Andrew Mack	do	do	360 00		
John T. Heatle	do	do	360 00		
J. B. Fitzgerald	do	do	360 00		
Robert Purdy	do	do	240 00		
James Hammer	do	do	240 00		
Jno. F. Ruekle, jr	do	do	240 00		
John H. Hill	do	do	240 00		
Alexander Leadbeater	do	do	240 00		
John O. Callaghan	do	do	240 00		
John Mulholland	do	do	240 00		
John Baxton	do	do	240 00		
Harvey Saunders	do	do	240 00		
Joseph Visker	do	do	240 00		
Francis H. Cicot	do	do	240 00		
Edward Campaa	do	do	240 00		
E. P. Abbott	do	do	240 00		
William B. Hunt	do	do	240 00		
George Martin	do	do	240 00		
A. J. Bradford	do	do	240 00		
John K. Smith	do	do	240 00		
James D. Brown	do	do	240 00		
J. T. Copeland	do	do	240 00		

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Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compenaa-tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
A. F. Ashley.....	Inspector.....	Detroit.....	\$240 00		
S. S. Campbell.....	do.....	do.....	240 00		
Henry S. Penoyer.....	do.....	do.....	240 00		
W. W. Delafield.....	do.....	do.....	240 00		
Robert Duff.....	do.....	do.....	120 00		
C. Campon.....	do.....	do.....	120 00		
G. Mott Williams.....	Secret inspector.....	do.....		\$3 00	
D C. Whitwood.....	Inspector.....	do.....	1,095 00		
Charles A. Mack.....	Third lieutenant.....	do.....	790 00		

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector.....	\$1,618 42 per annum.
1 inspector.....	1,000 00 do
1 do.....	1,095 00 do
1 do.....	480 00 do
6 do.....	360 00 do
23 do.....	240 00 do
2 do.....	120 00 do
1 secret inspector.....	3 00 per diem.
1 third lieutenant.....	790 00 per annum.

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Detroit, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, viz :

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$1,618 42
Amount expended for inspectors.....	9,850 40
Amount expended for public warehouses.....	243 75
Amount expended for revenue marine.....	412 07
Amount expended for contingencies.....	50 82
Whole amount expended in the district of Detroit.....	12,175 46

DISTRICT OF MICHILIMACKINAC.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
Samuel K. Harring.....	Collector.....	Michilimackinac.....	\$835 85		
Charles E. Avery.....	do.....	do.....	835 85		
Henry M. Dodge.....	Inspector & dep. collector	Sault de St. Marie.....	400 00		
Bela Chapman.....	Inspector.....	Mackinaw.....	240 00		

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector.....	\$835 85 per annum.
1 deputy and inspector.....	400 00 do
1 inspector.....	240 00 do

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Michilimackinac, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz :

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Amount expended in collector's department	\$840 85
Amount expended for inspectors	661 91
Amount expended for public warehouses	50 00
Amount expended for revenue marine	10 00
Amount expended for contingencies	6 52
Whole amount expended in the district of Michilimackinac	1,569 28

D--Continued.

DISTRICT OF NEWBURYPORT, MASSACHUSETTS.

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Doc. No. 4.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
William Nichols.....	Collector.....	Newburyport.....	\$290 42		
Enoch Fowler.....	Naval officer.....	do.....	150 00		
Nathaniel Jackson.....	Surveyor.....	do.....	250 00		
A. H. Wilds.....	do.....	Ipswich.....	250 00		
George Emery.....	Inspector.....	Newburyport.....		\$3 00	
John M. Cooper.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Thomas W. Burnham.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Daniel L. Wilcomb.....	do.....	Ipswich.....		3 00	
Anthony Knapp.....	Occasional inspector.....	Newburyport.....		3 00	
Philip K. Hiles.....	Weigher and measurer.....	do.....	Fees.		
Henry Pierce, jr.....	Bargeman.....	do.....	324 00		
Charles Wescott.....	do.....	do.....	156 00		

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector.....	\$290 42	per annum.
1 naval officer.....	150 00	do
1 surveyor.....	250 00	do
5 inspectors.....	3 00	per diem.
1 weigher and measurer.....	Fees.	
1 bargeman.....	324 00	per annum.
1 do.....	156 00	do

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Newburyport, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Amount expended in collector's department	\$290 42
Amount expended in naval officer's department.....	150 00
Amount expended in surveyor's department.....	250 00
Amount expended for inspectors, weigher, and measurers	3, 623 73
Amount expended for appraisements	10 00
Amount expended for revenue boats	404 49
Amount expended for contingencies	6 50
Whole amount expended in the district of Newburyport	4, 735 14

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF GLOUCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
Eli F. Stacy.....	Collector.....	Gloucester.....	\$1,070 57		
John Woodbury.....	Acting collector.....	do.....	1,070 57		
John Woodbury.....	Surveyor.....	do.....	250 00		
Addison Winter.....	Inspector.....	do.....		\$3 00	
Samuel K. Cook.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Ezra Stanley.....	do.....	Manchester.....	150 00		
Thomas O. Marshall.....	do.....	Gloucester.....	900 00		
Dayid White.....	Weigher and gauger.....	do.....	Fees.		
Gideon Sune.....	do.....do.....	do.....	Fees.		
William Carter.....	Bargeman.....	do.....	240 00		
Robert Rowe.....	do.....	do.....	144 00		

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector.....	\$1,070 57	per annum.
1 surveyor.....	250 00	do
2 inspectors.....	3 00	per diem.
1 do.....	150 00	per annum.
1 do.....	900 00	do
2 weighers and gaugers.....	Fees.	
1 bargeman.....	240 00	do
1 do.....	144 00	do

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF SALEM AND BEVERLY, MASSACHUSETTS.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks cartage, labor, &c.
James Miller.....	Collector.....	Salem.....	\$729 15		
Ephraim F. Miller.....	Collector and deputy.....	do.....	729 15		
Z. Backmoup.....	Deputy collector.....	do.....		\$3 00	
Jno. B. Howard.....	Naval officer.....	do.....	150 00		
Nathaniel Hawthorne.....	Surveyor.....	do.....	250 00		
Daniel Foster.....	do.....	Beverly.....	150 00		
Z. Backmoup.....	Clerk to naval officer.....	Salem.....		2 00	
Stephen Benchmore.....	Inspector and storekeeper.....	do.....		3 00	
William Lee.....	Inspector.....	do.....		3 00	
George W. Mullet.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Stephen Hurnden.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Jos. Noble.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Hardy Whipper.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Daniel Bray, jr.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
L. Walker.....	do.....	Beverly.....		3 00	
Abel Lawrence.....	do.....	Salem.....		3 00	
Nathaniel Millet.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Richard Linsey.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
S. Woodbury.....	do.....	Beverly.....		3 00	
Perly Putnan.....	Weigher and gauger.....	Salem.....		Fees.	
William Story.....	do.....	do.....		Fees.	
William B. Pike.....	do.....	do.....		Fees.	
Jos. G. Nutting.....	Measurer.....	do.....		Fees.	
Daniel Foster.....	Temporary measurer.....	Beverly.....		Fees.	
Jno. Tucker.....	Measurer.....	Salem.....		Fees.	
William Fozzen.....	Bargeman.....	do.....	300 00		
Samuel Frye.....	do.....	do.....	300 00		
J. Lawrence.....	do.....	do.....	300 00		

RECAPITULATION.

No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.
1	Collector.....	Salem and Beverly.	\$729 15	.....
1	Naval officer.....	.....	150 00	.....
1	Deputy naval officer.....	.....	.....	\$2 00
1	Surveyor.....	.....	250 00	.....
1	do.....	.....	150 00	.....
13	Inspectors.....	.....	.....	3 00
5	Weighers, gaugers, and measurers.....	.....	.....	Fees.
3	Bargemen.....	.....	300 00	.....

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Salem and Beverly, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz :

	Amount paid during the fis- cal year.
Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$729 15
Amount expended in naval officer's department.....	880 00
Amount expended in surveyor's department.....	400 00
Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers.....	13,913 62
Amount expended for appraisements.....	323 00
Amount expended for revenue boats.....	741 84
Amount expended for contingencies.....	536 70
Whole amount expended in the district of Salem and Beverly.....	17,524 31

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF MARBLEHEAD, MASSACHUSETTS.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
Peter Dixey	Collector.....	Marblehead.....	Fees.		
Peter Dixey, jr.....	Inspector, gauger, and measurer.....	do.....	Fees.		
William Bartolls	Inspector.....	do.....	\$365 00		
William Rogers.....	do.....	do.....	365 00		
Caleb M. Long.....	do.....	do.....	275 00		
William A. Phillips.....	do.....	do.....	55 00		
Richard H. Dixey.....	do.....	do.....	144 00		

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector.....	\$92 92	per annum.
2 inspectors.....	365 00	do.
1 inspector.....	275 00	do.
1 inspector.....	55 00	do.
1 inspector, gauger, and measurer.....	Fees.	
1 bargeman.....	144 00	do.

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Marblehead, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849; viz :

	Amount paid during the fiscal year.
Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$92 92
Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers.....	1,755 70
Amount expended for revenue boats.....	170 04
Amount expended for contingencies.....	47 20
Whole amount expended in the district of Marblehead	2,065 86

THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS
 DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
 MARBLEHEAD DISTRICT
 RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1849
 BY
 JOHN W. BROWN, COLLECTOR

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF PLYMOUTH, MASSACHUSETTS.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation,	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
William N. Jackson.....	Collector.....	Plymouth.....	\$150 00		
Thomas Hedge.....	do.....	do.....	150 00		
Jacob Jackson.....	Inspector.....	do.....	.....	\$3 00	
C. H. Thomas.....	do.....	do.....	800 00		
Edwin Young.....	do.....	do.....	600 00		
William P. Allen.....	do.....	do.....	600 00		
H. L. Collamore.....	do.....	do.....	300 00		
William Sherman.....	do.....	do.....	160 00		
Anthony Morse.....	do.....	do.....	.....	3 00	
J. S. Beal.....	do.....	do.....	300 00		
Tilden Ames.....	do.....	do.....	160 00		
B. H. Holmes.....	Measurer.....	do.....	.....	Fees.	
Ichabod Simmons.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Fees.	

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector.....	\$150 00 per annum.
1 inspector.....	800 00 do.
1 do.....	600 00 do.
1 do.....	300 00 do.
1 do.....	160 00 do.
1 do.....	3 00 per diem.
1 measurer.....	Fees.

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF FALL RIVER.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
P. W. Leland.....	Collector.....	Fall River.....	\$150 00		
Samuel L. Thaxter.....	do.....	do.....	150 00		
John Stude.....	Inspector, weigher, and measurer.	do.....	Fees.		
Moses Lawton.....	do.....do.....	do.....	Fees.		
Joseph Pitts.....	do.....do.....	do.....	Fees.		
Ephraim Atwood.....	do.....do.....	do.....	Fees.		
Benjamin Earl.....	do.....do.....	do.....	Fees.		
Charles H. Gooding.....	do.....do.....	do.....	Fees.		
Samuel R. Buffinton.....	do.....do.....	do.....	Fees.		
George Munday.....	Bargeman.....	do.....	240 00		
Benoni T. Chase.....	do.....	do.....	240 00		

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector.....	\$150 00 per annum.
4 inspectors, weighers, and measurers.....	Fees.
1 bargeman.....	240 00 per annum.

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Fall River, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz :

	Amount paid during the fiscal year.
Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$447 86
Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, and measurers.....	5,001 12
Amount expended for revenue boats.....	266 77
Amount expended for contingencies.....	288 08
Whole amount expended in the district of Fall River.....	6,003 83

RECAPITULATION

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1849

DISTRICT OF FALL RIVER

D. C. COMMISSIONER

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF BARNSTABLE.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
J. B. Phinney.....	Collector.....	Barnstable.....	Fees.		
Ebenezer Bacon.....	do.....	do.....	Fees.		
Silas J. Bourne.....	Dep. collector and inspector	Falmouth.....	\$250 00		
James D. Lewis.....	do.....do.....	do.....	250 00		
Ephraim Taylor.....	do.....do.....	Chatham..	250 00		
Thomas Smith.....	do.....do.....	do.....	250 00		
Thomas Newcomb.....	do.....do.....	Wellfleet.....	250 00		
Giles Holbrook.....	do.....do.....	do.....	250 00		
Rufus L. Thacker.....	do.....do.....	Provincetown..	250 00		
Elijah Smith.....	do.....do.....	do.....	250 00		
Isaac Chipman.....	Inspector.....	Barnstable.....		\$3 00	
David Bassett.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
S. E. Small.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Enoch Crocker.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Abraham Nye.....	do.....	Sandwich.....		3 00	
William Loring.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Franklin Goss.....	Bargeman.....	Barnstable.....	100 00		

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector.....	Fees.	
4 deputies.....	\$250 00 per annum.	
7 inspectors.....	3 00 per diem.	
1 bargeman.....	1 00 do.	

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Barnstable for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849 viz :

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. \$c.
Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$46 45
Amount expended for deputy collectors and inspectors.....	5,032 96
Amount expended for public warehouses.....	93 75
Amount expended for revenue boats.....	136 03
Amount expended for contingencies.....	732 15
 Whole amount expended in the district of Barnstable.....	 6,041 34

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF NEW BEDFORD.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
Jos. T. Adams.....	Collector.....	New Bedford.....	Fees.		
James Taylor.....	Clerk.....	do.....	\$500 00		
James Freeman.....	Inspector.....	do.....		\$3 00	
David Silvester.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
John Terry.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Ansel Weeks.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Noble E. Bates.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Isaac Corey.....	do.....	do.....	60 00		
John Fuller.....	Weigher, gauger, and measurer.....	do.....	Fees.		
Humphrey Sherman.....	do.....	do.....	Fees.		
David Nye.....	do.....	do.....	Fees.		
John Jenney.....	Inspector.....	do.....		3 00	
William L. Allen.....	Bargeman.....	do.....	420 00		
John A. Gifford.....	do.....	do.....	420 00		

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector.....	Fees.
1 clerk.....	\$500 00 per annum.
5 inspectors.....	3 00 per diem.
1 inspector.....	60 00 per annum.
3 weighers and measurers.....	Fees.
1 gauger.....	Fees.
1 bargeman.....	420 00 per annum.

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of New Bedford for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, viz :

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$991 72
Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers.....	6,162 13
Amount expended for revenue boat.....	682 65
Amount expended for contingencies.....	96 91
Whole amount expended in the district of New Bedford.....	7,933 41

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF EDGARTOWN.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
Jos. T. Pease.....	Collector.....	Edgartown.....	Fees.		
Henry P. Worth.....	Inspector.....	Holmes's Hole.....	\$600 00		
Jeremiah Pease.....	do.....	Edgartown.....	500 00		
John R. Norton.....	do.....	do.....		\$3 00	
John Mayhew.....	Temporary inspector.....	do.....		3 00	
John W. Gifford.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Richard Luce.....	Inspector.....	Tarpaulin Cove.....	500 00		
Jeremiah Pease.....	Measurer.....	Edgartown.....	Fees.		
Rudolphus Pease.....	Bargeman.....	do.....	240 00		
Horatio N. Tracy.....	do.....	do.....	60 00		
Saunders Dunham.....	do.....	Holmes's Hole.....	240 00		

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector.....	Fees.	
1 inspector.....	\$600 00	per annum.
2 do.....	500 00	do.
3 do.....	3 00	per diem.
1 measurer.....	Fees.	
2 bargemen.....	240 00	per annum.
1 do.....	60 00	do.

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Edgartown for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, viz :

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Amount expended in collector's department.....	4263 33
Amount expended for inspectors and measurer.....	1,586 83
Amount expended for appraisements.....	10 00
Amount expended for public warehouses.....	80 00
Amount expended for revenue boats.....	643 13
Amount expended for contingencies.....	140 32
Whole amount expended in the district of Edgartown.....	2,974 25

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF NANTUCKET.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
Charles W. Rand.....	Collector.....	Nantucket.....	\$250 00		
William R. Easton.....	do.....	do.....	250 00		
James Mitchel.....	Inspector.....	do.....		\$3 00	
Obed Chase.....	do.....	do.....		2 00	
William Baxter.....	do.....	do.....		2 00	
Jesse Baker.....	Superintendent revenue boats.....	do.....	144 00		

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector.....	\$250 00 per annum.
1 inspector.....	3 00 per diem.
2 do.....	2 00 per diem.
1 superintendent revenue boats.....	144 00 per annum.

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Nantucket for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, viz :

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$251 78
Amount expended for inspectors.....	1,825 00
Amount expended for revenue boats.....	531 28
Whole amount expended in the district of Nantucket.....	2,608 06

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
Benjamin Cowell.....	Collector.....	Providence.....	Fees.		
William R. Watson.....	do.....	do.....	Fees.		
Abm. Thurston.....	Clerk.....	do.....	\$600 00		
Silas A. Comstock.....	Naval officer.....	do.....	250 00		
Moses Richardson.....	do.....	do.....	250 00		
William P. Green.....	Surveyor.....	do.....	250 00		
D. F. Seamans.....	do.....	do.....	250 00		
James Fisher.....	do.....	Pawtuxet.....	200 00		
John G. Needham.....	do.....	do.....	200 00		
Franklin Cooley.....	Inspector.....	Providence.....		\$3 00	
David Parmenter.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Samuel Low.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Peter W. Ternis.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
John S. Eddy.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
C. M. Nestell.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Benjamin Arnold.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
William C. Barker.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Samuel Thurber.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
J. B. Barton.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
John J. Watson.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
James Bartell.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
E. J. Jackson.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Charles Shildon.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Robert Perkis.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Jason Williams.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
George Taylor.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
William Holroyd.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Jos. A. Wait.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Thomas T. Teft.....	Occasional inspector.....	do.....		3 00	
Joseph T. Sisson.....	Inspector.....	Pawtuxet.....	300 00		

D—Continued.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
Wm. Carter.....	Inspector.....	Pawtuxet.....	\$450 00		
William Sweet.....	do.....	do.....	300 00		
Richard N. Rhodes.....	do.....	do.....	450 00		
William S. Pierce.....	Weigher.....	do.....	Fees.		
Samuel Jackson.....	do.....	do.....	Fees.		
James Thurber.....	Gauger.....	do.....	Fees.		
William E. Clark.....	do.....	do.....	Fees.		
Alexander Eddy.....	Measurer.....	do.....	Fees.		
Charles E. Newell.....	do.....	do.....	Fees.		
N. R. Arnold.....	do.....	do.....	Fees.		
James Shaw.....	do.....	do.....	Fees.		
Thomas Warner.....	Bargeman.....	Providence.....	240 00		
John R. Emery.....	do.....	do.....	240 00		
B. Granger.....	do.....	do.....	240 00		
Sidney Smith.....	do.....	Pawtuxet.....	360 00		
Joseph Smith.....	do.....	do.....	360 00		

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector.....	Fees.	
1 clerk.....	\$600 00 per annum.	
1 naval officer.....	250 00 do	
2 surveyors.....	\$250 and 200 00 do	
10 inspectors.....	3 00 per diem.	
1 do.....	450 00 per annum.	
1 do.....	300 00 do	
1 weigher.....	Fees.	
1 gauger.....	Fees.	
3 measurers.....	Fees.	
1 bargeman.....	360 00 per annum.	
1 do.....	240 00 do	

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Providence, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz :

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$1,196 16
Do.....do.....naval officer's department.....	250 00
Do.....do.....surveyor's department.....	450 00
Do.....do.....for inspectors, weigher, gaugers, and measurers.....	8,397 85
Do.....do.....revenue boats.....	625 38
Do.....do.....contingencies.....	213 45
Whole amount expended in the district of Providence.....	11,132 84

RECEIVED

DISTRICT OF PROVIDENCE

D. C. B. B. B.

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF BRISTOL AND WARREN.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
W. J. Miller.....	Collector.....	Bristol.....	\$406 72		
J. B. Bulloch.....	do.....	do.....	406 72		
George H. Reynolds.....	Inspector.....	do.....		\$1 50	
H. P. Demande.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Martin Luther.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Allen Munroe.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
H. A. Manchester.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
John Salisbury.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Jerry Woodmary.....	do.....	do.....		1 50	
Joseph K. Pitman.....	Occasional inspector.....	do.....		1 50	
William Munroe.....	Weigher.....	do.....		Fees.	
John R. Barney.....	do.....	do.....		Fees.	
George Munroe.....	Gauger.....	do.....		Fees.	
John R. Barney.....	do.....	do.....		Fees.	
B. Sparks.....	do.....	do.....		Fees.	
Benjamin Pittman.....	Bargeman.....	do.....	120 00		
J. K. Pitman.....	do.....	do.....	120 00		
Jerry Woodmary.....	do.....	do.....	120 00		

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector.....	\$406 72 per annum.
8 inspectors.....	1 50 per diem.
2 weighers.....	Fees.
3 gaugers.....	Fees.
2 bargemen.....	120 00 per annum.

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Bristol and Warren, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz :

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$657 74
Amount expended for inspectors.....	2,511 00
Do.....do..... appraisements.....	50 00
Do.....do..... revenue boats.....	776 07
Do.....do..... contingencies.....	472 29
Whole amount expended in the district of Bristol and Warren.....	4,467 10

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
Edwin Wilbur.....	Collector.....	Newport.....	Fees.		
George C. Shaw.....	Naval officer.....	do.....	\$250 00		
Elisha Atkins.....	Surveyor.....	do.....	250 00		
George T. Nichols.....	do.....	North Kingston.....	250 00		
Silas Weaver.....	do.....	East Greenwich.....	250 00		
Asa Gray.....	do.....	Tiverton.....	200 00		
George W. Ellery.....	Inspector.....	Newport.....		\$3 00	
Henry J. Hudson.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Daniel Brown.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
J. Bliss.....	Occasional inspector.....	do.....		3 00	
E. Willis.....	do.....do.....	do.....		3 00	
Samuel Hunter.....	do.....do.....	do.....		3 00	
William Rider.....	do.....do.....	do.....		3 00	
Samuel Dunn.....	Inspector.....	New Shoreham.....	400 00		
Benjamin Baker.....	do.....	North Kingston.....		3 00	
Francis Ghappell.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Carr Harrington.....	Inspector and measurer.....	East Greenwich.....		3 00	
J. B. Ruthbun.....	Inspector and bargeman.....	Tiverton.....	115 68		
D. Melville.....	Ganger.....	Newport.....	1,500 00	Maximum compensation.	
REVENUE CUTTER.—Schooner Jackson.					
Green Walden.....	Captain.....	Newport.....	1,200 00		
Stephen Cornell.....	First lieutenant.....	do.....	960 00		
William C. Pease.....	Second lieutenant.....	do.....	860 00		
Nicholas Austin.....	do.....	do.....	860 00		
W. H. Gladding.....	Third lieutenant.....	do.....	790 00		
William H. Albertson.....	do.....	do.....	790 00		
William B. Richmond.....	do.....	do.....	790 00		

W. H. Gauding
 William H. Albertson.....
 William B Richmond.....

Hosea Lewis	Pilot	do	600 00
John Thomas	Boatswain	do	240 00
William Burdick	Carpenter	do	240 00
William Clark	Runner	do	240 00
William A. Reed	Carpenter	do	240 00
John Knight	Cabin steward	do	216 00
Benjamin Maning	do	do	216 00
Robert Jones	do	do	216 00
James Tew	do	do	216 00
Samuel B. Wilson	Wardroom steward	do	216 00
Richard Conway	Cook	do	216 00
Henry Gorham	Seaman	do	192 00
William Williams	do	do	192 00
John Vinton	do	do	192 00
George Brooks	do	do	192 00
John Young	do	do	192 00
James McCartney	do	do	192 00
William Johnson	do	do	192 00
William Shean	do	do	192 00
Timothy McCarty	do	do	192 00
James Nesbitt	do	do	192 00
William Dinsmore	do	do	192 00
John Macomber	do	do	192 00
J. Latour	do	do	192 00
Jos. Doyle	do	do	192 00
George Miles	do	do	192 00
Samuel Lewis	do	do	192 00
Frederick Lawrence	do	do	192 00
Daniel Conley	do	do	192 00
Daniel Curry	do	do	192 00
John Armburg	do	do	192 00
John Bannister	do	do	192 00
Cornelius Murphy	do	do	192 00
George Williams	do	do	192 00
George Brown	Ordinary seaman	do	132 00
James McKenna	do	do	144 00
J. Duffis	do	do	120 00
Thomas Lewis	Cabin boy	do	120 00
William Armstrong	do	do	120 00
Isaac Church	Wardroom boy	do	120 00
Isaac Rice	do	do	120 00
Thomas Gurney	do	do	120 00

D—Continued.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
<i>REVENUE CUTTER—Schooner Jackson—Continued.</i>					
Orrin Gardner.....	Boy.....	Newport.....	\$120 00		
Stephen Longfellow.....	do.....	do.....	120 00		
Thomas Ryan.....	do.....	do.....	96 00		
James O'Connell.....	do.....	do.....	96 00		
James E. Weider.....	Bargeman.....	do.....	308 64		
Jeremiah Wall.....	do.....	do.....	154 32		
Peleg R. Bennett.....	do.....	East Greenwich.....	141 36		

RECAPITULATION.

Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.
1	Collector	Dist. of Newport.		Fees.
1	Naval officer		\$250 00	
4	Surveyors		\$250 & 200 00	
7	Inspectors			\$3 00
1	Do		400 00	
2	Do			3 00
1	Inspector and measurer			Fees.
1	Inspector and boatman		115 68	
1	Gauger			Fees.
1	Captain		1,200 00	
1	First lieutenant		960 00	
2	Second lieutenants		860 00	
1	Third lieutenant		790 00	
1	Pilot		600 00	
1	Boatswain		240 00	
1	Gunner		240 00	
1	Carpenter		240 00	
1	Cabin steward		216 00	
1	Wardroom steward		216 00	
1	Cook		216 00	
12	Seamen		192 00	
1	Ordinary seaman		132 00	
4	Boys		120 00	
1	Bargeman		308 64	
1	Do		154 32	
1	Do		141 36	

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Newport for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Amount expended in collector's department	\$121 00
Amount expended in naval officer's department.....	250 00
Amount expended in surveyor's department.....	950 00
Amount expended for inspectors, gaugers, and measurers	3,245 04
Amount expended for revenue marine.....	12,860 64
Amount expended for revenue boats	774 30
Amount expended for contingencies	78 54
Whole amount expended at Newport.....	18,279 52

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
Philip Sage.....	Collector.....	Middletown.....	\$210 15		
William D. Starr.....	do.....	do.....	210 15		
Samuel Cooper.....	do.....	do.....	210 15		
Daniel Burroughs.....	Surveyor.....	do.....	250 00		
William Willard.....	do.....	do.....	250 00		
Seth Belden.....	do.....	do.....	250 00		
Leaverett Hubbard.....	Inspector.....	do.....		\$3 00	
Horace Stilman.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
William Hayden.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Oliver P. Sage.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Robert Williams.....	Weigher.....	do.....	1,500 00	Maximum compensation.	
L. Hubbard.....	Gauger.....	do.....	1,500 00	Maximum compensation.	
Daniel Burroughs.....	Storekeeper.....	do.....	100 00		

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector.....	\$210 15 per annum.
3 surveyors.....	250 00 do
4 inspectors.....	3 00 per diem.
1 weigher.....	1,500 00 per annum, max. compensat'n.
1 gauger.....	1,500 00 do do do
1 storekeeper.....	100 00 do

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Middletown for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Amount expended in collector's department	\$210 15
Amount expended in surveyor's department	750 00
Amount expended for inspectors.....	\$1,546 50
Amount expended for weighers.....	19 31
Amount expended for gaugers.....	66 24
	1,632 05
Amount expended for public warehouses	100 00
Amount expended for revenue boats.....	160 00
Amount expended for contingencies	39 53
	2,891 72
Whole amount expended in the district of Middletown	2,891 72

RECAPITULATION OF THE EXPENSES OF COLLECTING THE REVENUE IN THE DISTRICT OF MIDDLETOWN FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1849.

AMOUNT PAID DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1849.

\$210 15

750 00

\$1,546 50

19 31

66 24

1,632 05

100 00

160 00

39 53

2,891 72

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
Thomas Mussey.....	Collector.....	New London.....	Fees.		
Perry Douglass.....	Surveyor.....	do.....	\$250 00		
Elijah Ames.....	Inspector and weigher.....	do.....	500 00		
E. Porter.....	do.....do.....	do.....		\$3 00	
Henry Douglass.....	Inspector.....	do.....	600 00		
Isaac Williams.....	do.....	Allen's Point.....	250 00		
Daniel Manwaring.....	do.....	East Lynn.....		3 00	
Andrew Mather.....	Captain revenue marine.....	New London.....	1,200 00		
Francis Cisson.....	Bargeman.....	do.....	360 00		

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector.....	\$31 53	per annum.
1 surveyor.....	250 00	do
1 inspector and weigher.....	500 00	do
1 do.....do.....	600 00	do
3 do.....do.....	3 00	per diem.
1 do.....do.....	250 00	per annum.
1 captain.....	1,200 00	do
1 bargeman.....	360 00	do

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Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of New London for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Amount expended in collector's department	\$31 53
Amount expended in surveyor's department;	250 00
Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, and gaugers.....	2,125 25
Amount expended for revenue marine	1,383 17
Amount expended for revenue boats.....	400 11
Amount expended for contingencies	15 75
Whole amount expended in the district of New London.....	4,205 61

RECAPITULATION

DISTRICT OF NEW LONDON

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1849

AMOUNT PAID

DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1849

\$4,205 61

DISTRICT OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
Norris Wilcox	Collector	New Haven	\$1,084 93		
James Donaghe	do	do	1,084 93		
Charles S. A. Davis	Surveyor	do	200 00		
S. W. Wadsworth	Dep. collec'r and inspector	do		\$3 00	
John T. Collis	do do	do		3 00	
H. Gorham	Inspector	do		3 00	
John Galpin	do	do		3 00	
Walter Osborne	do	do		3 00	
Alfred Daggett	do	do		3 00	
George Tredway	do	do		3 00	
Elias Gilbert	do	do		3 00	
Harry Loomis	do	do		3 00	
Marcus Merryman	do	do		3 00	
B. R. Hitchcock	do	do		3 00	
Henry Beecher	do	do		3 00	
Samuel S. Meigs	do	Guilford and Madison		1 50	
George L. Doud	do	do do		1 50	
R. Bartholomew	do	Branford and Sachems'		1 50	
J. J. Bartholomew	do	do do		1 50	
Lyman Osborn	do	Milford and Derby		1 00	
Mark Bristol	do	do do		1 00	
Alfred Bassett	Day and night inspector	New Haven		\$2 00 & 3 00	
John Colburn	do do	do		2 00 & 3 00	
John Galpin	Weigher	do		Fees.	
Walter Osborne	do	do		Fees.	
Elias Gilbert	do	do		Fees.	
Marcus Merryman	do	do		Fees.	
Elias Gilbert	Measurer	do		Fees.	
Marcus Merryman	do	do		Fees.	
John Galpin	Gauger	do		Fees.	

D—Continued.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
Walter Osborne.....	Gauger.....	New Haven.....			
Henry Beecher.....	do.....	do.....		Fees.	
B. R. Hitchcock.....	do.....	do.....		Fees.	
John Colvin.....	Bargeman.....	do.....	\$360 00	Fees.	
George Treadway.....	do.....	do.....	360 00		
Charles S. A. Davis.....	Storekeeper.....	do.....	100 00		

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector.....	\$1,084 93	per annum.
1 surveyor.....	200 00	do.
14 inspectors.....	3 00	per diem.
4 do.....	1 50	do.
2 do.....	1 00	do.
4 weighers.....	Fees.	
2 measurers.....	Fees.	
4 gaugers.....	Fees.	
2 bargemen.....	360 00	per annum.
1 storekeeper.....	100 00	do.

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of New Haven for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz :

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$1,084 93
Amount expended in surveyor's department.....	200 00
Amount expended for inspectors.....	\$5,774 17
Amount expended for weighers.....	450 79
Amount expended for gaugers.....	1,070 88
Amount expended for measurers.....	844 31
	8,140 15
Amount expended in public stores.....	364 98
Amount expended for revenue boats.....	539 50
Amount expended for contingencies.....	364 30
	10,693 86
Whole amount expended in the district of New Haven.....	10,693 86

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF FAIRFIELD, CONNECTICUT.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
William S. Pomeroy	Collector	Fairfield	\$423 24		
A. N. Ruggles	Inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer	do.		\$3 00	
H. W. Smith	do.	do.		3 00	
J. H. Hoyt	do.	do.		3 00	
Thaddeus Benedict	Temporary	do.		3 00	
Charles B. Nichols	do.	do.		3 00	

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector	\$423 24 per annum.
5 inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers	3 00 per diem.

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF STONINGTON, CONNECTICUT.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
B. Pomeroy.....	Collector.....	Stonington.....	Fees.		
George Brown.....	Surveyor.....	Pawcatuck.....	\$150 00		
John H. Cross.....	do.....	do.....	150 00		
Luther Ripley.....	Inspector.....	Stonington.....	500 00		
Elisha Spicer.....	do.....	Mystic and Noank.....		\$3 00	
Albert Weaver.....	Bargeman.....	Stonington.....	144 00		
Edward R. Brown.....	do.....	Pawcatuck.....	144 00		
Nelson Brown.....	do.....	do.....	144 00		

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector.....	\$4 60	per annum.
1 surveyor.....	150 00	do.
1 inspector.....	3 00	per diem.
1 do.....	500 00	per annum.
2 bargemen.....	144 00	do,

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Stonington for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz :

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$4 60
Amount expended in surveyor's department.....	150 00
Amount expended for inspectors.....	800 00
Amount expended for revenue boats.....	316 72
Amount expended for contingencies.....	70
Whole amount expended in the district of Stonington.....	1,272 02

RECAPITULATION

Particulars	Amount	Contingencies	Amount	Contingencies
Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.				
Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$4 60			
Amount expended in surveyor's department.....	150 00			
Amount expended for inspectors.....	800 00			
Amount expended for revenue boats.....	316 72			
Amount expended for contingencies.....	70			
Whole amount expended in the district of Stonington.....	1,272 02			

D—Continued

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF SAG HARBOR, NEW YORK.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
Abel Huntington.....	Collector.....	Sag Harbor.....	\$407 94		
Edwin Rose.....	do.....	do.....	407 94		
Noah Washburn.....	Inspector.....	do.....		\$3 00	
Joseph Crolius.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Joseph H. Skillman.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Charles J. Conklin.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Daniel H. Douglass.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector..... \$407 94 per annum.
 5 inspectors..... 3 00 per diem.

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF PERTH AMBOY, NEW JERSEY.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
James A. Nichols	Collector.....	Perth Amboy.....	\$275 13		
William Patterson.....	Deputy collector	do.....	600 00		
Edwin R. Hanks.....	Inspector.....	do.....	600 00		
Theo. M. Holcomb.....	do.....	do.....	600 00		
John A. Perrine	do.....	do.....	600 00		
Charles Fish.....	do.....	do.....	600 00		
Samuel C. Dunham.....	do.....	do.....		\$3 00	
Andrew Agnew.....	Surveyor.....	New Brunswick	150 00		

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector.....	\$275 13	per annum.
1 deputy collector	600 00	do
4 inspectors.....	600 00	do
1 do.....	3 00	per diem.
1 surveyor.....	150 00	do

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF BRIDGETOWN, NEW JERSEY.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
Lorenzo Y. Lee	Collector	Bridgetown	\$267 36		
James M. Newell.....	do.....	do.....	267 36		

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector..... \$267 36 per annum.

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Bridgetown, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Amount expended in collector's department	\$267 36
Amount expended for contingencies	2 75
Whole amount expended in the district of Bridgetown.....	270 11

DISTRICT OF BRIDGETOWN, NEW BRUNSWICK

D—Collector

D--Continued.

DISTRICT OF CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
Charles S. Garrett.....	Surveyor.....	Camden.....	\$250 00		

Whole amount expended in the district of Camden, New Jersey..... \$257 86

DISTRICT OF BURLINGTON, NEW JERSEY.

Gershom Mott.....	Collector.....	Burlington.....	\$158 31		
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Whole amount expended in the district of Burlington..... \$158 31

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF GREAT EGG HARBOR, NEW JERSEY.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
Robert B. Risley.....	Collector.....	Bargaintown.....	\$250 00		
Richard C. Holmes.....	do.....	do.....	250 00		
Samuel R. Risley.....	Inspector.....	do.....		\$3 00	
Thomas L. Winner.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Jos. Somers.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector..... \$250 00 per annum.
 3 inspectors..... 3 00 per diem.

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Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Great Egg Harbor, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$263 14
Amount expended for inspectors.....	374 00
Amount expended for revenue boats.....	182 43
Amount expended for contingencies.....	90 46
Whole amount expended in the district.....	910 03

DISTRICT OF GREAT EGG HARBOR, GREAT HARBOR
 1849-Continued

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF LITTLE EGG HARBOR, TUCKERTON, NEW JERSEY.

36

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
Samuel S. Downs.....	Collector.....	Tuckerton.....	\$262 82		
Stephen Willets.....	do.....	do.....	262 82		
Joel Haywood.....	Inspector.....	do.....		\$3 00	
Isaac Peckworth.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Tacy W. Powell.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector.....	\$262 82 per annum.
3 inspectors.....	3 00 per diem.

Final recapitulation of the expense of, collecting the revenue in the district of Little Egg Harbor, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$262 82
Amount expended for inspectors.....	253 50
Contingent expenses.....	10 00
Whole amount expended in the district of Little Egg Harbor.....	526 32

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
James Hewson	Collector	Newark	\$276 69		
C. L. C. Gifford	Dep'y collector, inspector, weigher and measurer	do		\$2 00	
F. W. Brinley	Inspector	do		2 00	
William Darragh	Bargeman	do		1 00	
Savillon J. Maltby	do	do		1 00	

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector	\$276 69 per annum.
2 inspectors, weigher, and measurer	2 00 per diem.
2 bargemen	1 00 per diem.

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Newark, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$276 69
Amount expended for inspectors, weigher, and measurer.....	454 44
Amount expended for appraisements.....	3 00
Amount expended for public warehouses.....	50 00
Amount expended for revenue boats.....	48 00
Whole amount expended in the district of Newark.....	832 13

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF DELAWARE.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
Henry Hicks.....	Collector.....	Wilmington.....	\$697 35		
William P. Brobson.....	do.....	do.....	697 35		
John Hardy.....	Messenger to collector.....	do.....		\$1 00	
John F. Hatt.....	do.....do.....	do.....		1 00	
James Wise.....	do.....do.....	Newcastle.....		1 00	
John Wiles.....	do.....do.....	do.....		1 00	
James Rogers.....	Inspector.....	do.....		3 00	
George Patt.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Jack B. Vandever.....	do.....	Wilmington.....		3 00	
Charles Polk.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Edward Worrell.....	do.....	Port Penn.....		3 00	
George W. Karsner.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Jacob Hunter.....	do.....	Delaware city.....	500 00		
Jacob Caulk.....	do.....	do.....	500 00		
Alfred P. Robinson.....	do.....	Lewes city.....	500 00		
Asbery Prettyman.....	do.....	do.....	500 00		
REVENUE MARINE.					
<i>Schooner Forward.</i>					
Henry B. Nones.....	Captain.....	Wilmington.....	1,200 00		
John M. Gowen.....	First lieutenant.....	do.....	960 00		
Charles Grover.....	do.....	do.....	960 00		
John Faunce.....	do.....	do.....	960 00		
William H. Brown.....	Second lieutenant.....	do.....	860 00		
Edgar O. Murden.....	do.....	do.....	860 00		
W. Scott Bell.....	do.....	do.....	860 00		
William F. Rogers.....	Third lieutenant.....	do.....	790 00		

D—Continued.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
REVENUE MARINE.—Schooner <i>Forpard</i> —Continued.					
George H. Ritchie.....	Third lieutenant.....	Wilmington.....	\$790 00		
Joseph Davis.....	Pilot.....	do.....	600 00		
Charles Wilson.....	Boatswain.....	do.....	240 00		
George Davis.....	do.....	do.....	240 00		
David Ross.....	Gunner.....	do.....	240 00		
John Potter.....	do.....	do.....	240 00		
William H. Harvey.....	Carpenter.....	do.....	240 00		
Enoch Hinson.....	Cabin steward.....	do.....	216 00		
William Layton.....	do.....	do.....	216 00		
Adam Rodney.....	Wardroom steward.....	do.....	216 00		
John Young.....	do.....	do.....	216 00		
John White.....	Cook.....	do.....	216 00		
William Jackson.....	do.....	do.....	216 00		
William Simpson.....	do.....	do.....	216 00		
Thomas Brookfield.....	Seaman.....	do.....	192 00		
Charles King.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
John Thomas.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Peter Williams.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Joseph Carbonette.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
William Bryan.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Atanson Mills.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Richard Smith.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Patrick King.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
William Cunningham.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Antonio Brown.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Andrew Fullmeal.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
John Wilson.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
John Saggerholm.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
John Lund.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		

Thomas Simmons.....	do.	do.	192 00
James Rilick.....	do.	do.	192 00
William Crane.....	do.	do.	192 00
William Thompson.....	do.	do.	192 00
James Killick.....	do.	do.	192 00
Julius Smith.....	do.	do.	192 00
John Williamson.....	do.	do.	192 00
William Riley.....	do.	do.	192 00
David Ross, No. 2.....	do.	do.	192 00
Edward Quigg.....	do.	do.	192 00
George Woodley.....	do.	do.	192 00
Thomas Jackson.....	do.	do.	192 00
M. Frank.....	do.	do.	192 00
David Bagley.....	do.	do.	192 00
John Smith, No. 1.....	do.	do.	192 00
John Smith, No. 2.....	do.	do.	192 00
Louis Gadd.....	do.	do.	192 00
William Bowen.....	do.	do.	192 00
Joseph Mathews.....	do.	do.	192 00
William Pritchard.....	do.	do.	192 00
William Sinclair.....	do.	do.	192 00
John Robeson.....	do.	do.	192 00
John Lang.....	do.	do.	192 00
Francis Perry.....	do.	do.	192 00
Isaac Dixon.....	do.	do.	192 00
Charles Holman.....	do.	do.	192 00
William Thompson.....	do.	do.	192 00
George Woolley.....	do.	do.	192 00
Richard Revell.....	do.	do.	192 00
James Banckert.....	do.	do.	192 00
William Simpson.....	Cabin boy.....	do.	120 00
Jeremiah Parmer.....	do.	do.	120 00
William Whitcho.....	do.	do.	96 00
David Brown.....	Wardroom boy.....	do.	96 00
Levi A. Sterling.....	do.	do.	120 00
William Nichols.....	do.	do.	120 00
George Shepherd.....	Boy.....	do.	72 40
Andrew Drysdale.....	do.	do.	72 00
Henry Lewis.....	do.	do.	120 00
James Conwell.....	do.	do.	96 00
Thomas Nellen.....	do.	do.	72 00
Joseph Brady.....	do.	do.	120 00

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
REVENUE MARINE—Schooner Forward—Continued.					
William Hastings	Boy	Wilmington	\$120 00		
Henry Cappell	do	do	120 00		
Edward Fitzsimmons	do	do	120 00		
James Rogers	do	do	96 00		
Peter Folan	do	do	96 00		
<i>Schooner Gallatin.</i>					
Henry B. Nones	Captain	Wilmington	1,200 00		
Thomas Sands	First lieutenant	do	960 00		
B. J. Kellum	Second lieutenant	do	860 00		
Henry Wilkinson	Third lieutenant	do	790 00		
George H. Ritchie	do	do	790 00		
James Davis	Pilot	do	600 00		
Charles Wilson	Boatswain	do	240 00		
David Ross	Gunner	do	240 00		
William H. Harley	Carpenter	do	240 00		
Enoch Hinson	Cabin steward	do	216 00		
Adam Rodney	Wardroom steward	do	216 00		
John White	Cook	do	216 00		
Charles Ring	Seaman	do	192 00		
John Thomas	do	do	192 00		
William Thompson	do	do	192 00		
James Carbenette	do	do	192 00		
Richard Smith	do	do	192 00		
Patrick Kane	do	do	192 00		
Andrew Fulmeal	do	do	192 00		
John Wilson	do	do	192 00		
John Saggeholm	do	do	192 00		

John Lund.....	do.	do.	192 00
Thomas Simmons.....	do.	do.	192 00
William Crane.....	do.	do.	192 00
Julius Smith.....	do.	do.	192 00
William Riley.....	do.	do.	192 00
William Cunningham.....	do.	do.	192 00
David Ross, (No. 2).....	do.	do.	192 00
Jacob Rival.....	do.	do.	192 00
James Benekert.....	do.	do.	192 00
Lewis Gadd.....	do.	do.	192 00
Thomas Jackson.....	do.	do.	192 00
M. Frank.....	do.	do.	192 00
David Bagley.....	do.	do.	192 00
John Young.....	do.	do.	192 00
William Simpson.....	Cabin boy.....	do.	120 00
Levi Sterling.....	Wardroom boy.....	do.	120 00
Henry Lewis.....	Boy.....	do.	120 00
James Connell.....	do.	do.	96 00
Thomas Rogers.....	do.	do.	96 00
Peter Folane.....	do.	do.	96 00
Andrew Drysdale.....	do.	do.	72 00
Thomas Nolan.....	do.	do.	72 00

GENERAL REVENUE SERVICE.

Charles Grover.....	First lieutenant.....	Wilmington.....	960 00
John McGowen.....	do.	do.	960 00
Thomas Sands.....	do.	do.	960 00
J. M. Jones.....	Second lieutenant.....	do.	860 00
Josiah Murch.....	do.	do.	860 00
W. S. Bell.....	do.	do.	860 00
E. O. Merden.....	do.	do.	860 00
William H. Abertson.....	Third lieutenant.....	do.	790 00
John L. Stull.....	Second lieutenant.....	do.	860 00
James Davis.....	Pilot.....	do.	600 00

REVENUE BOATS.

John Walker.....	Bargeman.....	Lewes.....	192 00
George E. Milby.....	do.	do.	192 00
John Sweeny.....	do.	do.	192 00
David Sweeny.....	do.	do.	192 00

D—Continued.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
REVENUE BOATS—Continued.					
David Simpler	Bargeman.....	Lewes	\$192 00		
Wrexham W. White.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Henry F. Maull	do.....	do.....	192 00		
N. H. Hickman	do.....	do.....	192 00		
John R. Burton.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		

RECAPITULATION.

No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.
1	Collector.....	Dist. of Delaware..	\$697 35	
4	Messengers.....	.....	.....	\$1 00
6	Inspectors and measurers.....	.....	.....	3 00
4	.....do.....do.....	.....	500 00	
<i>Schooner Forward.</i>				
1	Captain.....	.....	1,200 00	
3	First lieutenants.....	.....	960 00	
3	Second lieutenants.....	.....	860 00	
2	Third lieutenants.....	.....	790 00	
1	Pilot.....	.....	600 00	
2	Boatswains.....	.....	240 00	
2	Gunners.....	.....	240 00	
1	Carpenter.....	.....	240 00	
45	Seamen.....	.....	192 00	
2	Cabin stewards.....	.....	216 00	
2	Wardroom stewards.....	.....	216 00	
3	Cooks.....	.....	216 00	
3	Cabin boys.....	.....	120 00	
3	Wardroom boys.....	.....	96 00	
11	Boys.....	.....	96 00	
	Amount paid officers and men... \$7,854 41			
	Amount paid for rations..... 1,109 30			
	Amount paid for ship chandlery. 519 92			
	Amount paid for sundries..... 126 77			
	<u>9,610 40</u>			
<i>Schooner Gallatin.</i>				
1	Captain.....	.....	1,200 00	
1	First lieutenant.....	.....	960 00	
1	Second lieutenant.....	.....	860 00	
2	Third lieutenants.....	.....	790 00	
1	Pilot.....	.....	600 00	
1	Boatman.....	.....	240 00	
1	Gunner.....	.....	240 00	
1	Carpenter.....	.....	240 00	
1	Cabin steward.....	.....	216 00	
1	Wardroom steward.....	.....	216 00	
1	Cook.....	.....	216 00	
23	Seamen.....	.....	192 00	
1	Cabin boy.....	.....	120 00	
1	Wardroom boy.....	.....	120 00	
1	Boy.....	.....	120 00	
3	Boys.....	.....	96 00	
2	.....do.....	.....	72 00	
	Amount paid officers and men... \$3,891 08			
	Amount paid for rations..... 317 32			
	Amount paid for ship chandlery. 261 00			
	Amount paid for sundries..... 79 66			
	<u>4,549 06</u>			

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

No. of persons employed.	Occupation,	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.
GENERAL REVENUE SERVICE.				
3	First lieutenants.....		\$960 00	
5	Second lieutenants.....		860 00	
1	Third lieutenant.....		790 00	
1	Pilot.....		600 00	
	Paid for travelling expenses.....		\$381 19	
	Pay of officers and men.....		1,732 72	
			<u>2,113 91</u>	
<i>Revenue boats.</i>				
9	Bargemen.....		192 00	

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Delaware, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$1,447 35
Amount expended for inspectors and measurers.....	4,304 20
Amount expended for public warehouses.....	125 00
Amount expended for revenue marine.....	16,273 37
Amount expended for revenue boats.....	768 00
Amount expended for contingencies.....	847 09
Whole amount expended in the district of Delaware.....	23,765 01

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed:	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
R. Sands.....	Collector.....	Annapolis.....	Fees.		
Thomas Ireland.....	do.....	do.....	Fees.		
James W. Roach.....	Surveyor.....	do.....	\$250 00		
Thomas W. Hoye.....	do.....	Nottingham.....	250 00		
Alloys Thompson.....	do.....	Llewellysburg.....	250 00		
William Coads.....	do.....	St. Mary's.....	250 00		
James H. Inglehart.....	Inspector.....	Annapolis.....	.....	\$3 00	
Washington G. Tuck.....	do.....	do.....	.....	3 00	

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector.....	\$282 80 per annum.
2 inspectors.....	3 00 per diem.
4 surveyors.....	250 00 per annum.

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Annapolis, for the fiscal-year ending June 30, 1849, viz :

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$282 80
Amount expended for inspectors.....	1,095 00
Amount expended in surveyor's department.....	497 00
Amount expended for revenue boats.....	79 00
Amount expended for contingencies.....	68 55
Whole amount expended in the district of Annapolis.....	2,022 35

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF OXFORD, MARYLAND.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
Nicholas Willis.....	Collector.....	Oxford.....	Fees.		
John H. Allen.....	do.....	do.....	Fees.		

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector..... Fees.

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Oxford, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$258 07
Amount expended for contingencies.....	27 50
Whole amount expended in the district of Oxford.....	285 57

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RECAPITULATION

DISTRICT OF OXFORD, NEW-YORK

D. C. C. C. C.

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF VIENNA, MARYLAND.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
B. H. Crockett.....	Collector.....	Vienna.....	\$200 00		
Charles Parker.....	Surveyor.....	Snow Hill.....	250 00		

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector.....	\$200 00 per annum.
1 surveyor.....	250 00 do.

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Vienna, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$219 08
Amount expended in surveyor's department.....	250 00
Whole amount expended in the district of Vienna.....	469 08

RECAPITULATION

DISTRICT OF VIENNA

REVENUE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1849

AMOUNT PAID DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1849

\$469 08

BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF VIENNA

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF GEORGETOWN, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
Robert White.....	Collector.....	Georgetown.....	Fees.		
David Hedrick.....	Deputy collector, inspector, and weigher.....	.....do.....	\$800 00		
James Towles.....	Deputy collector, inspector, and weigher.....	Washington.....	.....	\$2 25	
H. S. Davis.....	Inspector.....	Eastern Branch.....	200 00		
John Waters.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	200 00		

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector.....	\$539 41 per annum.
1 deputy collector and inspector.....	800 00 do
1.....do.....do.....	2 25 per diem.
1 inspector.....	200 00 per annum.

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Georgetown for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Amount expended in collector's department	\$539 41
Amount expended for inspectors, weigher, and gauger.....	2,010 70
Amount expended for public stores.....	60 00
Amount expended for revenue boats.....	150 00
Amount expended for contingencies	7 25
Whole amount expended in the district of Georgetown, D. C.....	2,767 36

RECAPITULATION

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

D. C. COMMISSIONER

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Names of persons employed,	Occupation,	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
Thomas Nelson	Collector	Richmond	Fees.		
William Nelson	Dep'y collector, inspector, weigher, and measurer..	.....do.....		\$3 00	
Richard H. Lawton .....	.....do.....do.....	.....do.....		3 00	
James A. Harwood.....	.....do.....do.....	.....do.....		3 00	
John Linch .....	.....do.....do.....	.....do.....		3 00	
Samuel L. Bockius.....	.....do.....do.....	.....do.....		3 00	
William C. Dunnavant.....	Third lieutenant .....	.....do.....	\$790 00		

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector.....	\$282 40 per annum,
5 inspectors and weighers.....	3 00 per diem.
1 third lieutenant.....	790 00 per annum,

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Richmond for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$282 40
Amount expended for inspectors and weighers.....	4,488 08
Amount expended for public stores.....	650 00
Amount expended for revenue marine.....	590 67
Amount expended for revenue boats.....	50 00
Amount expended for contingencies.....	18 78
Whole amount expended in the district of Richmond.....	6,079 93

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH, VIRGINIA.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
Conway Whittle.....	Collector.....	Norfolk.....	Fees.		
William Garnett.....	do.....	do.....	Fees.		
A. W. Martin.....	Clerk.....	do.....	\$500 00		
C. C. Robinson.....	Naval officer.....	do.....	Fees.		
T. Gatewood.....	do.....	do.....	Fees.		
R. Q. Drummond.....	Deputy naval officer.....	do.....		\$2 00	
Dennis Dawley.....	Surveyor.....	do.....	250 00		
R. G. Banks.....	do.....	Hampton.....	250 00		
Robert H. Webb.....	do.....	Suffolk.....	250 00		
Robert Butler.....	do.....	Smithfield.....	250 00		
William Loyall.....	Inspector.....	Norfolk.....		3 00	
Horatio More.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
S. L. Lightfoot.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
E. S. Gayle.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Joshua James.....	do.....	do.....	400 00		
Jacob Vickary.....	Weigher and gauger.....	do.....	1,500 00	Maximum compensation.	
Cary Fentress.....	Measurer.....	do.....	1,500 00	Maximum compensation.	
A. N. Cunningham.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00	Maximum compensation.	
William N. Whitney.....	do.....	do.....	1,500 00	Maximum compensation.	
Franklin G. Moore.....	Storekeeper.....	do.....		3 00	
REVENUE MARINE.—Schooner Madison.					
Richard Evans.....	Captain.....	Norfolk.....	1,200 00		
Gay More.....	do.....	do.....	1,200 00		
George Clark.....	First lieutenant.....	do.....	960 00		
John G. Breshwood.....	Second lieutenant.....	do.....	860 00		
Charles L. Collins.....	do.....	do.....	860 00		

Dudley Davenport	Third lieutenant	do	790 00
George R. Slicer	do	do	790 00
Isaac S Sanner	Pilot	do	600 00
John Harvey	Boatswain	do	240 00
Collin Brown	Gunner	do	240 00
Daniel D. Fernald	do	do	240 00
L. W. Howard	Carpenter	do	240 00
James H. Walker	do	do	240 00
Thomas East	Cabin steward	do	216 00
William Doto	Wardroom steward	do	216 00
David Thomas	do	do	216 00
Hugh Somers	Cook	do	216 00
Samuel Mead	Seaman	do	192 00
Enoch Simmons	do	do	192 00
John Peterson	do	do	192 00
James Clark	do	do	192 00
William Cudgings	do	do	192 00
Daniel Fennel	do	do	192 00
Robert Melville	do	do	192 00
Adam Baum	do	do	192 00
John Silvia	do	do	192 00
William Nichols	do	do	192 00
Peter Johnson	do	do	192 00
John Robins	do	do	192 00
William Cornelius	do	do	192 00
John Cornelius	do	do	192 00
Thomas Hurst	do	do	192 00
Thomas Davis	do	do	192 00
Wallace Nichols	do	do	192 00
Allen Morrison	do	do	192 00
William Cassel	do	do	192 00
George Hadderson	do	do	192 00
Henry Anderson	do	do	192 00
John Lewis	do	do	192 00
Jethro Carter	do	do	192 00
George Anderson	do	do	192 00
David Davis	do	do	192 00
William Hinton	do	do	192 00
Thomas Robertson	do	do	192 00
William Williams	do	do	192 00
James Wray	do	do	192 00
Michael McGrath	Cabin boy	do	120 00

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
REVENUE MARINE—Schooner Madison—Continued.					
David Bright.....	Cabin boy.....	Norfolk.....	\$120 00		
William Clark.....	do.....	do.....	120 00		
Thomas Doyle.....	Wardroom boy.....	do.....	120 00		
Richard Thomas.....	do.....	do.....	120 00		
Thomas Harris.....	Boy.....	do.....	120 00		
R. J. Morgan.....	do.....	do.....	120 00		
William Hudgeons, jr.....	do.....	do.....	96 00		
GENERAL REVENUE SERVICE.			Amount paid.		
J. J. Nimmo.....	Captain.....	Norfolk.....	\$636 78		
Gay More.....	Travelling expenses.....	do.....	20 00		
Wm. C. Dunnivant.....	Lieutenant.....	do.....	197 69		
E. C. Kenneday.....	do.....	do.....	71 66		
R. S. Jones.....	do.....	do.....	645 03		
N. Austin.....	do.....	do.....	769 20		
R. A. Hudgins.....	do.....	do.....	866 84		
John G. Breshwood.....	do.....	do.....	317 04		
George R. Slicer.....	do.....	do.....	90 79		
W. S. Bell.....	do.....	do.....	215 01		
W. H. J. Goodwin.....	do.....	do.....	252 70		
O. Peters.....	do.....	do.....	160 00		
George Clark.....	do.....	do.....	89 63		
H. Wilkinson.....	do.....	do.....	65 83		
John G. Breshwood.....	Lieut., travelling expenses.....	do.....	55 00		
N. Austin.....	do.....	do.....	57 00		
George R. Slicer.....	do.....	do.....	20 00		

REVENUE BOATS.

			Per annum.
John Gibbs.....	Coxswain.....	Norfolk.....	300 00
Josiah Deans.....	Bargeman.....	do.....	300 00
William Portley.....	do.....	do.....	180 00
Miles Buckley.....	do.....	do.....	180 00
Isaac Garey.....	do.....	do.....	180 00

RECAPITULATION.

Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.
1	Collector	Norfolk & Portsmouth dis	\$631 66	.....
1	Clerk		500 00	.....
1	Naval officer.....		Fees.....	.....
1	Deputy naval officer.....		620 00	.....
4	Surveyors		250 00	.....
4	Inspectors			\$3 00
1	.. do.....		400 00	.....
1	Weigher and gauger.....		1,500 00	Max.com.
3	Measurers.....		1,500 00	Max.com.
1	Storekeeper			3 00
1	Captain.....		1,200 00	.....
1	First lieutenant.....		960 00	.....
2	Second lieutenants.....		860 00	.....
1	Third lieutenant.....		790 00	.....
1	Pilot.....		600 00	.....
1	Boatswain.....		240 00	.....
1	Gunner.....		240 00	.....
1	Carpenter.....		240 00	.....
1	Cabin steward.....		216 00	.....
1	Wardroom steward.....		216 00	.....
1	Cook.....		216 00	.....
14	Seamen.....		192 00	.....
5	Boys.....		120 00	.....
2	Ba gemen.....		300 00	.....
1	...do		180 00	.....

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF TAPPAHANNOCK, VIRGINIA.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
John A. Parker.....	Collector.....	Tappahannock.....	Fees.		
Alexander K. Phillips.....	Surveyor.....	Fredericksburg.....	Fees.		
William Gray.....	do.....	Port Royal.....	Fees.		
Charles N. Lawson.....	do.....	Carter's Creek.....	Fees.		
Alfred Palmer.....	do.....	Urbans.....	Fees.		
Robert B. Merchant.....	do.....	Dumfries.....	Fees.		
Robert S. Hipkins.....	Deputy col. and inspector.	Tappahannock.....	\$300 00		
Joshua L. Baughton.....	Temporary inspector	do.....		\$3 00	

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector.....	\$269 95 per annum.
5 surveyors.....	Fees.
1 inspector.....	3 00 per diem.
1 do.....	300 00 per annum.
1 bargeman.....	120 00 do

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF CHERRYSTONE, VIRGINIA.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
Peter S. Bowdoin	Collector.....	Cherrystone.....	\$200 00		
Samuel Melvin.....	Surveyor.....	Accomac.....	Fees.		
Samuel Y. Nottingham.....	Inspector (special).....	.....	.....	\$3 00	

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector	\$200 00 per annum.
1 inspector	3 00 per diem.
1 surveyor	Fees.

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue for the district of Cherrystone, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz :

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$212 83
Amount expended for inspectors.....	12 00
Do.....do.....revenue boats.....	6 00
Do.....do.....contingencies.....	25
Whole amount expended in the district of Cherrystone.....	231 08

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF YORKTOWN, VIRGINIA.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
William S. Mallicote.....	Collector.....	Yorktown.....	\$200 00		
William Nelson.....	do.....	do.....	200 00		
William Williams.....	Surveyor.....	East River.....	Fees.		

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector..... \$200 00 per annum.
1 surveyor..... Fees,

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Yorktown, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz :

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$210 76
Amount expended for revenue boats.....	96 00
Whole amount expended in the district of Yorktown.....	306 76

RECAPITULATION OF THE EXPENSES OF COLLECTING THE REVENUE IN THE DISTRICT OF YORKTOWN, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1849.

AMOUNT PAID DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1849.

\$210 76

96 00

306 76

D—Continued

DISTRICT OF PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
J. T. Rosser.....	Collector.....	Petersburg.....	Fees.		
William F. Bowdon.....	do.....	do.....	Fees.	\$2 00	
Charles Campbell.....	Clerk.....	do.....		3 00	
William R. Dröhker.....	Inspector.....	do.....		3 00	
William G. Bierhatt.....	do.....	do.....		Fees.	
John H. Battle.....	Measurer.....	do.....		Fees.	
Richard McRae.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Jabez Smith.....	Inspector.....	do.....		3 00	
Nerborn T. Page.....	do.....	do.....			
William P. Porter.....	Surveyor.....	do.....	\$300 00		

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector.....	\$269 90 per annum.
1 clerk.....	2 00 per diem.
6 inspectors.....	3 00 do.
1 surveyor.....	300 00 per annum.

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Petersburg for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$730 00
Amount expended in surveyor's department.....	300 00
Amount expended for inspector.....	3,447 39
Amount expended for appraisements.....	5 65
Amount expended for public warehouses.....	129 16
Amount expended for revenue boats.....	95 72
Amount expended for contingencies.....	1 30
Whole amount expended in the district of Petersburg.....	4,709 22

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses; pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
Edward Green.....	Collector.....	Alexandria.....	Fees.		
James McGuire.....	Surveyor.....	do.....	\$300 00		
Edward S. Hough.....	Dep. collec'r and inspector.....	do.....		\$3 00	
Matthias Snyder, jr.....	Inspector.....	do.....		3 00	
Richardson S. Douglass.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Robert Brockett.....	Weigher and measurer.....	do.....		Fees.	
John D. Shields.....	Bargeman.....	do.....	\$40 00		

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector.....	\$193 57 per annum.
1 surveyor.....	300 00 do.
4 inspectors, weighers, and measurers.....	3 00 per diem.
1 bargeman.....	\$40 00 per annum.

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Alexandria for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$193 57
Amount expended in surveyor's department.....	300 00
Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, and measurers.....	4,541 94
Amount expended for revenue boats.....	249 31
Amount expended for contingencies.....	8 06
Whole amount expended in the district of Alexandria.....	5,292 88

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF CAMDEN, NORTH CAROLINA.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of sterekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
William D. Pritchard.....	Collector	Elizabeth city.....	Fees.		
E. L. Stevens.....	Inspector and measurer.....	do.....		\$3 00	
William Halsey.....	do.....do.....	do.....		3 00	
James Barbers.....	do.....do.....	do.....		3 00	

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector.....	\$291 04 per annum.
3 inspectors.....	3 00 per diem.

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Camden for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz :

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$291 04
Amount expended for inspectors.....	301 26
Whole amount expended in the district of Camden, N. C.....	592 30

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF EDENTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
Rizup Rawls	Collector	Edenton	Fees.		
James E. Norfleet	do	do	Fees.		
Duncan McDonald	Insp'r; gauger, and meas'r	do .....	.....	\$3 00	

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector	\$264 34 per annum.
1 inspector	3 00 per diem.

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Edenton for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz :

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$264 34
Amount expended for inspectors	176 96
Amount expended for contingencies	14 25
Whole amount expended in the district of Edenton, N. C.....	455 55

DISTRICT OF EDENTON, N. C.
 RECEIVED OF SPANISH REVENUE OFFICER
 17 - COLLECTOR

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF PLYMOUTH, NORTH CAROLINA.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
Joseph Ramsey.....	Collector.....	Plymouth.....	Fees:		
John S. Shepperd.....	Surveyor.....	do.....	\$150 00		
Jacob D. Windley.....	Insp., weigher, meas'r; &c.....	do.....		\$3 00	
E. H. Willis.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
John Latham.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector.....	\$233 99 per annum.
3 inspectors, weighers, and measurers.....	3 00 per diem.
1 surveyor.....	150 00 per annum.

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Plymouth for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz :

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$233 99
Amount expended in surveyor's department.....	150 00
Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, and measurers.....	347 63
Amount expended for revenue boats.....	73 26
Amount expended for contingencies.....	88 03
Whole amount expended in the district of Plymouth, N. C.	892 91

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

606

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
James K. Hatton.....	Collector.....	Washington.....	\$250 00		
M. F. Van Nortwick.....	Dep. collector & inspector	.....do.....	600 00		
William Ellison.....	.....do.....do.....	.....do.....	600 00		

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector.....	\$250 00 per annum.
1 inspector.....	600 00 do

Doc. No. 4.

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Washington, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$290 48
Amount expended for inspectors.....	1,377 12
Amount expended for public warehouses.....	75 00
Whole amount expended in the district of Washington, N. C.....	1,742 60

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF NEWBERN, NORTH CAROLINA.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
Thomas S. Singleton.....	Collector.....	Newbern.....	Fees.		
Nathaniel S. Brown.....	Inspector.....	do.....	\$250 00		
Thomas S. Singleton.....	do.....	do.....	250 00		
Nathaniel S. Brown.....	Weigher, gauger, & meas'r.....	do.....	Fees.		

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector.....	Fees.
2 inspectors.....	\$250 00 per annum.
1 weigher, measurer, and gauger.....	1,500 00 max. com.

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Newbern, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$53 74
Amount expended for inspectors.....	375 00
Amount expended for weighers.....	19 59
Amount expended for measurers.....	255 90
Amount expended for gauging.....	9 12
Amount expended for contingencies.....	135 00
Whole amount expended in the district of Newbern, N. C.....	848 35

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF OCRACOKE, NORTH CAROLINA.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
Thomas J. Pasteur.....	Collector.....	Ocracoke.....	\$1,000 00		
Charles S. Pasteur.....	Inspector.....	do.....	240 00		
David Smith.....	Bargeman.....	do.....	240 00		
George Willis.....	do.....	do.....	240 00		
James M. Mayo.....	do.....	do.....	240 00		

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector.....	\$1,000 00 per annum.
1 inspector.....	240 00 do
3 bargemen.....	240 00 do

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Ocracoke, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Amount expended in collector's department	\$1,001 47
Amount expended for inspectors	240 00
Amount expended for revenue boats	720 00
Whole amount expended in the district of Ocracoke, N. C.....	1,961 47

RECAPITULATION

DISTRICT OF OCRACOKE, NORTH CAROLINA

D. C. 1849

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF BEAUFORT, NORTH CAROLINA.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
James E. Gibble	Collector.....	Beaufort.....	\$250 00		
Elijah Whitehurst.....	Insp'r, weigher, & meas'r	.....do.....	.....	\$3 00	
Thomas Murray.....	Bargeman.....	.....do.....	120 00		

RECAPITULATION,

1 collector.....	\$250 00 per annum.
1 inspector, gauger, and measurer	3 00 per diem.
1 bargeman.....	120 00 per annum.

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
W. C. Bettencourt	Collector.....	Wilmington	Fees.		
James T. Miller.....	Naval officer.....	do.....	\$150 00		
J. S. Murphy.....	Surveyor.....	do.....	250 00		
L. A. Gallaway.....	Inspr'r, weigher, & meas'r	do.....		\$3 00	
E. L. Sherwood.....	do.....do.....	do.....		3 00	
W. Sullivan.....	do.....do.....	do.....		3 00	
Uriah Sullivan.....	do.....do.....	do.....		3 00	
George W. Reaves.....	do.....do.....	do.....		3 00	
Neil McDonald.....	Inspector.....	do.....	600 00		
James Burch.....	do.....	do.....	600 00		
William B. Jones.....	Gauger.....	do.....	Fees.		
Charles B. Morris.....	Boarding officer.....	do.....	480 00		

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector.....	Fees.	
1 naval officer.....	\$150 00	per annum.
1 surveyor.....	250 00	do
5 inspectors, weighers, and measurers.....	3 00	per diem.
2 inspectors.....	600 00	per annum.
1 do.....	480 00	do
1 gauger.....	1,500 00	maximum.
4 bargemen.....	240 00	per annum.

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Wilmington, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$353 33
Amount expended in naval officer's department.....	150 00
Amount expended in surveyor's department.....	250 00
Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers	3,398 58
Amount expended for revenue boats.....	990 96
Amount expended for contingencies	45 17
Whole amount expended in the district of Wilmington, N. C.....	5,188 04

RECEIVED OF THE DISTRICT OF WILMINGTON
 THE SUM OF FIVE THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR DOLLARS
 PAID TO THE COLLECTOR OF THE DISTRICT OF WILMINGTON
 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1849
 BY THE DISTRICT CLERK
 WILMINGTON, N. C.

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF GEORGETOWN, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
T. L. Shaw	Collector.....	Georgetown.....	\$250 00		
J. C. Porter	Dep. collector & inspector	...do.....	125 00		
Isaac C. Session.....	Occasional inspector	...do.....		\$3 00	
James Easterling.....	Weigher.....	...do.....		Fees.	

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector	\$250 00 per annum.
1 deputy collector, inspector, and weigher.....	125 00 do
1 occasional inspector.....	3 00 per diem.
1 weigher	Fees.

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Georgetown, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$253 46
Amount expended for inspectors and weighers.....	265 79
Amount expended for public warehouses.....	105 47
Amount expended for contingencies	6 40
Whole amount expended in the district of Georgetown, S. C.....	631 12

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Name of person employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
B. R. Bythewood	Collector	Beaufort	\$250 00		
Whole amount expended in the district of Beaufort, S. C.....				\$250 20	

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF ST. MARY'S, GEORGIA.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- sation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
Archibald Clark.....	Collector.....	St. Mary's.....	Fees.		
H. E. W. Clark.....	do.....	do.....	Fees.		
G. P. Cohen.....	Inspector.....	Jeffersonton.....	\$200 00		
Woodford Mabry.....	do.....	Brunswick.....	250 00		
Robert Day.....	Capt. rev. marine service.	St. Mary's.....	1,200 00		
Peter Call.....	Bargeman.....	do.....	312 00		
Alexander Pratt.....	do.....	do.....	312 00		
Thomas Paine.....	do.....	do.....	312 00		

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector.....	\$528 01	per annum.
1 inspector.....	200 00	do.
1 do.....	62 50	do.
1 captain revenue marine.....	1,200 00	do.
3 bargemen.....	312 00	do.

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of St. Mary's, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$528 01
Amount expended for inspectors.....	262 50
Amount expended for public warehouses.....	75 42
Amount expended for revenue marine.....	303 00
Amount expended for revenue boats.....	1, 063 12
Amount expended for contingencies.....	38 33
Whole amount expended in the district of St. Mary's.....	2, 270 38

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF BRUNSWICK, DARIEN, GEORGIA.

Names of persons employed.	Occupatiqn.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
Armand B. Le Fils ¹	Collector.....	Brunswick.....	\$250 00		
Woodford Mabry.....	Inspector.....	...do.....	250 00		

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector..... \$250 00 per annum.
 1 inspector..... 250 00 do.

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Brunswick for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz :

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$250 00
Amount expended for inspectors.....	250 00
Amount expended for public warehouses.....	120 00
Amount expended for revenue boats.....	120 00
Amount expended for contingencies.....	24 00
Whole amount expended in the district of Brunswick, Georgia.....	764 00

RECEIVED OF THE DISTRICT OF BRUNSWICK, GEORGIA
 THE AMOUNT OF THE REVENUE COLLECTED
 BY THE COLLECTOR
 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1849
 \$764 00
 BY THE CLERK OF THE DISTRICT OF BRUNSWICK, GEORGIA
 J. M. [Name]

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF MOBILE, ALABAMA.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation,	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
James E. Saunders.....	Collector.....	Mobile.....	Fees.		
John J. Walker.....	do.....	do.....	Fees.		
Paul Powers.....	Inspector.....	do.....		\$3 00	
Charles J. Fox.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Walter Smith.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Thomas J. Butler.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Cornelius Cuyler.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
John Rondeau.....	do.....	do.....		2 00	
John Howard.....	do.....	do.....		2 00	
James W. Lang.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
S. S. Jennings.....	Ocasional inspector.....	do.....		3 00	
Latham Cooper.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
George Aite.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Charles S. Shreve.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Thomas S. Fische.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Francis Moseley.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
D. S. Baldwin.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
George Bancroft.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
T. H. Lane.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
W. H. Gordon.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Morgan M. Morris.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
F. Alexander, jr.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Robert Strother.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
L. C. Townsley.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
A. W. Deering.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
A. W. Junnett.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
R. T. Sanders.....	Weighter and measurer.....	do.....	Fees.		
William Walker.....	do.....	do.....	Fees.		
J. F. Cunningham.....	Gauger.....	do.....	Fees.		
B. M. Bradford.....	Weighter and measurer.....	do.....	Fees.		

D—Continued.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed,	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
John R. Blocker..... REVENUE MARINE—Schooner <i>Walcot</i> .	Weigher and measurer...	Mobile.....	Fees.		
Levi C. Harby.....	Captain.....	Mobile.....	\$1,200 00		
Osmond Peters.....	First lieutenant.....	do.....	960 00		
J. J. Morrison.....	do.....	do.....	960 00		
John Hendren.....	Second lieutenant.....	do.....	860 00		
W. Scott Bell.....	do.....	do.....	860 00		
Albert G. Cook.....	Third lieutenant.....	do.....	790 00		
William A. Tennon.....	do.....	do.....	790 00		
Alex. W. Deering.....	Pilot.....	do.....	600 00		
Charles Johnson.....	do.....	do.....	600 00		
Thomas Wendell.....	Boatswain.....	do.....	240 00		
Alex. Smith.....	Gunner.....	do.....	240 00		
William Munroe.....	Carpenter.....	do.....	240 00		
Edward Cooper.....	do.....	do.....	240 00		
Eugene Bullock.....	Cabin steward.....	do.....	216 00		
Narcisse Stark.....	Wardroom steward.....	do.....	216 00		
Shardick Lopey.....	Cook.....	do.....	216 00		
Wm. Higgins.....	Seaman.....	do.....	192 00		
Pedro Granchero.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
William Wisby.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
James Gilmore.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
John Gregory.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
William Whittemore.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Joseph Chase.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Henry Lawrence.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Fr. Ferguson.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		
Joseph Rider.....	do.....	do.....	192 00		

William Driver	do	do	192 00
John Gilliam	do	do	192 00
Thomas Thompson	do	do	192 00
Joseph Curtis	do	do	192 00
Joshua Chae	do	do	192 00
Henry Harvey	do	do	192 00
Edward Hussey	do	do	192 00
40 Aug. Hammond	do	do	192 00
William Taylor	do	do	192 00
Joseph Sheridan	do	do	192 00
John Sinclair	do	do	192 00
Peter Smith	do	do	192 00
John Lawrence	do	do	192 00
James Lewis	do	do	192 00
Nicholas Andrus	do	do	192 00
John Banham	do	do	192 00
William Munroe	do	do	192 00
John W. Smith	do	do	192 00
John N. Hampton	do	do	192 00
Benjamin Vickars	do	do	192 00
George Williams	do	do	192 00
Henry Sinclair	do	do	192 00
Thomas Adams	do	do	192 00
Thomas W. Tillinghurst	do	do	192 00
John Williams	Ordinary seaman	do	168 00
Thomas Dannagh	Cabin boy	do	120 00
Thomas McGowen	do	do	120 00
John Davis	2d cabin boy	do	96 00
Antonio Murry	Wardroom boy	do	120 00
Francis Caddy	do	do	120 00
John Shields	Boy	do	120 00
Henry Barclay	do	do	120 00
William Burke	do	do	120 00
William Collins	do	do	120 00
Benjamin Fuller	do	do	120 00
George W. Linton	do	do	120 00
Thomas McCabe	do	do	120 00

RECAPITULATION.

Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.
1	Collector	Mobile.....	Fees.	
2	Inspectors.....	.....	.....	\$3 00
2	Weighers and measurers.....	.....	Fees.	
1	Gauger.....	.....	Fees.	
REVENUE MARINE.—Schooner <i>Walcott</i> .				
1	Captain .....	.....	\$1,200 00	.....
2	First lieutenants.....	.....	960 00	.....
2	Second lieutenants.....	.....	860 00	.....
2	Third lieutenants.....	.....	790 00	.....
2	Pilots.....	.....	600 00	.....
1	Gunner.....	.....	240 00	.....
2	Carpenters.....	.....	240 00	.....
1	Boatswain.....	.....	240 00	.....
34	Seemen.....	.....	192 00	.....
1	Ordinary seaman .....	.....	168 00	.....
1	Cabin steward.....	.....	216 00	.....
1	Wardroom steward.....	.....	216 00	.....
1	Cook.....	.....	216 00	.....
2	Cabin boys.....	.....	120 00	.....
2	Wardroom boys .....	.....	120 00	.....
1	2d cabin boy.....	.....	96 00	.....
7	Boys.....	.....	120 00	.....

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Mobile for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Amount expended in collector's department	\$2, 134 22
Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers	14, 136 54
Amount expended for appraisements	1, 710 00
Amount expended for revenue marine	11, 839 10
Amount expended for contingencies	543 93
Whole amount expended in the district of Mobile.....	30, 363 79

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF PEARL RIVER, MISSISSIPPI.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
Willis H. Arnold	Collector.....	Pearl river.....	\$250 00		

Amount expended in collector's department..... \$255 65
 Amount expended for public warehouses..... 250 00
 Whole amount expended in the district of Pearl river..... 505 65

DISTRICT OF NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI.

John D. Elliott.....	Collector.....	Natchez.....	\$500 00		
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Amount expended in collector's department..... \$502 33
 Amount expended for public warehouses..... 170 00
 Amount expended for contingencies..... 13 00
 Whole amount expended in the district of Natchez..... 685 33

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
H. Hendren.....	Collector.....	Vicksburg.....	\$500 00		

Whole amount expended in the district of Vicksburg..... \$502 29

DISTRICT OF PENSACOLA, FLORIDA.

Dillon Jordon.....	Collector.....	Pensacola.....	\$500 00		
Robert Mitchell.....	do.....	do.....	500 00		
A. H. Peete.....	Inspector.....	do.....		\$3 00	
Robert A. Mitchell.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Neunte Byrnes.....	Boatman.....	do.....	300 00		
Dillon Jordon, jr.....	do.....	do.....	300 00		
P. Suckett.....	do.....	do.....	300 00		
S. F. Phillips.....	do.....	do.....	300 00		
Slave Henry.....	do.....	do.....	300 00		
John Alba.....	do.....	do.....	120 00		

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector	\$500 00 per annum.
2 inspectors.....	3 00 per diem.
5 bargemen	300 00 per annum.
1....do.....	120 00 do.

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Pensacola, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz :

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Amount expended in the collector's department.....	\$501 07
Amount expended for inspectors.....	1,661 00
Amount expended for public warehouses.....	276 40
Amount expended for revenue boats.....	826 62
Whole amount expended in the district of Pensacola.....	3,265 09

Particulars	Amount
Salaries of Collectors	100 00
Salaries of Inspectors	1661 00
Public Warehouses	276 40
Revenue Boats	826 62
Total	3265 09

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
George Center.....	Collector.....	St. Augustine.....	\$500 00		
Peter Bennet.....	Inspector.....	do.....	500 00		
Douglass Dummett.....	do.....	do.....		\$2 00	
Slave Jim.....	Bargeman.....	do.....	180 00		
Slave Richard.....	do.....	do.....	180 00		
Slave Alfred.....	do.....	do.....	180 00		
Slave Andrew.....	do.....	do.....	180 00		
Slave Ben.....	do.....	do.....	180 00		
Slave Joshua.....	do.....	do.....	180 00		

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector.....	\$500 00 per annum.
1 inspector.....	500 00 do.
1 do.....	2 00 per diem.
6 bargemen.....	180 00 per annum.

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of St. Augustine, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$500 34
Amount expended for inspectors.....	1,154 19
Amount expended for public warehouses.....	300 00
Amount expended for revenue boats.....	1,080 00
Amount expended for contingencies.....	62 1/2
Whole amount expended in the district of St. Augustine.....	3,035 15 1/2

RECAPITULATION

AMOUNT PAID DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1849.

IN THE DISTRICT OF ST. AUGUSTINE.

BY THE COLLECTOR.

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF KEY WEST, FLORIDA.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
S. R. Mallory.....	Collector.....	Key West.....	Fees.....		
Charles Howe.....	Dep. collector and inspect'.....	do.....		\$3 00	
William Russell.....	Inspector.....	Indian River.....	\$550 00		
John E. Baldwin.....	Temporary inspector.....	Key West.....		3 00	
Joseph A. Thouron.....	Night inspector.....	do.....		3 00	
Edwin Quinby.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
A. Patterson.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Osman Peters.....	First lieutenant.....	do.....	960 00		
William B. Randolph.....	Third lieutenant.....	do.....	790 00		
James Roberts.....	Bargeman.....	do.....	360 00		
Joe English.....	do.....	do.....	360 00		
Peter Brayton.....	do.....	do.....	360 00		
Stephen English.....	do.....	do.....	360 00		

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector.....	\$851 14 per annum.
5 inspectors.....	3 00 per diem.
1 inspector.....	550 00 per annum.
1 first lieutenant revenue marine.....	960 00 do.
1 third lieutenant revenue marine.....	790 00 do.
4 bargemen.....	360 00 do.

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Key West, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$851 14
Amount expended for inspectors.....	1,606 00
Amount expended for appraisements.....	151 00
Amount expended for revenue marine.....	1,221 85
Amount expended for revenue boats.....	1,710 60
Amount expended for contingencies.....	22 30
Whole amount expended in the district of Key West.....	5,562 29

RECAPITULATION	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$851 14
Amount expended for inspectors.....	1,606 00
Amount expended for appraisements.....	151 00
Amount expended for revenue marine.....	1,221 85
Amount expended for revenue boats.....	1,710 60
Amount expended for contingencies.....	22 30
Whole amount expended in the district of Key West.....	5,562 29

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF ST. MARK'S, FLORIDA.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
Nathaniel W. Walker.....	Collector	St. Mark's	\$500 00		
John M. Palmer	Dep. collec'r and inspector	Tampa Bay.....		\$3 00	
A. M. Alexander.....	Inspector.....	St. Mark's		3 00	
Aug. S. cele.....	...do.....	Cedar Key		3 00	

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector..... \$500 00 per annum.
 3 inspectors..... 3 00 per diem,

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of St. Mark's for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz :

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$1 80
Amount expended for inspectors.....	2,739 00
Amount expended for public warehouses.....	300 00
Amount expended for revenue boats.....	920 00
Whole amount expended in the district of St. Mark's.....	3,960 80

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF ST. JOHN'S, FLORIDA.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
James Dell	Collector	St. John's	\$500 00		
Isaiah D. Hart	do.	do.	500 00		
Thomas O. Holmes	Inspector	Jacksonville .....	.....	\$2 00	
Lawrence Ryan	do.	St. John's Bar .....	.....	2 00	
John A. Cavado	do.	Fernandina	300 00		

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector	\$500 00 per annum.
1 inspector	300 00 do.
2 do.	2 00 per diem.

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of St. John's for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$500 77
Amount expended for inspectors.....	1,584 00
Amount expended for public warehouses.....	300 09
Amount expended for revenue boats.....	370 00
Amount expended for contingencies.....	3 68
Whole amount expended in the district of St. John's.....	2,758 45

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF APALACHICOLA, FLORIDA.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
Samuel W. Spencer	Collector	Apalachicola.....	\$500 00		
Charles H. Austin	Inspector.....	do.....		\$3 00	
B. W. Johnson.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
William Foster.....	do.....	do.....		3 00	
Francis Lee.....	Bargeman.....	do.....	300 00		
Casper Horne.....	do.....	do.....	300 00		
Henry Johnson.....	do.....	do.....	300 00		
S. W. Phillips.....	do.....	do.....	300 00		
John Conner.....	do.....	do.....	300 00		
Andrew Howard.....	do.....	do.....	300 00		
Claiborne Simons.....	do.....	do.....	300 00		

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector.....	\$500 00 per annum.
3 inspectors.....	3 00 per diem.
7 bargemen.....	300 00 per annum.

Doc. No. 4.

DISTRICT OF TECHE, FRANKLIN, LOUISIANA.

Name of person employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
R. N. McMillan	Collector	Franklin	\$250 00		

Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$255 31
Amount expended for public warehouses.....	250 00
Whole amount expended for the district of Teche.....	<u>505 31</u>

Doc. No. 4.

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF TEXAS, (GALVESTON.)

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
Hiram G. Runnels	Collector	Galveston	\$1,750 00		
Galen Hodges	Surveyor	Matagorda	600 00		
Sam Harris	do	Valasco	1,000 00		
A. Somerville	do	Port Cavallo	1,000 00		
G. W. Collinsworth	do	Corpus Christi	500 00		
A. G. W. Davis	do	Galveston	500 00		
J. Hayden	Deputy collector	do	600 00		
William H. Armstrong	do	Port of Sabine	1,000 00		
H. W. Augustine	do	do	1,000 00		
James Gouch	do	Brazos Santiago	1,000 00		
G. W. Hockley	Inspector	Galveston		\$3 00	
Medad Menard	do	do		3 00	
A. Smith	Temporary inspector	do		3 00	
John Durr	do	do		3 00	
Tipton Walker	Inspector, weigher, gauger, meas'r, and storekeeper.	do	1,200 00		
M. Kimley	Night watch	do		3 00	
M. Kimley	Bargeman	do	360 00		
John Durr	do	do	360 00		
John Parsons	do	Corpus Christi	384 00		

DISTRICT OF TEXAS, (GALVESTON.)

RECAPITULATION.

No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.
1	Collector.....	District of Texas.....	\$1,750 00	
2	Surveyors.....	do.....	1,000 00	
1	do.....	do.....	600 00	
1	do.....	do.....	500 00	
3	Inspectors.....	do.....	1,000 00	
1	do.....	do.....	600 00	
5	do.....	do.....		\$3 00
1	Inspector and storekeeper.....	do.....	1,200 00	
1	Bargeman.....	do.....	384 00	
2	do.....	do.....	360 00	

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue, in the district of Texas for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Amount expended in collector's department	\$1,750 00
Amount expended in surveyor's department.	3,336 25
Amount expended for inspectors	4,785 13
Amount expended for public warehouses	373 51
Amount expended for revenue boats.....	1,089 29
Amount expended for contingencies	274 28
Whole amount expended in the district of Texas.....	11,608 46

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF SALURIA, TEXAS.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
Alexander Somerville.....	Collector.....	Saluria.....	\$1,250 00		
Galen Hodges.....	do.....	do.....	1,250 00		
Do.....	Surveyor and inspector..	Matagorda.....	600 00		
Moses Johnson.....	do.....	Port Lavacca.....	600 00		
H. D. Norton.....	do.....	Capano.....	500 00		
Edward Fitzgerald.....	do.....	Corpus Christi.....	500 00		
George M. Collingsworth.....	do.....	do.....	500 00		
James Gooch.....	Deputy col. and inspector.	Brazos Santiago.....	1,000 00		
James K. McCreary.....	Deputy col. and inspector.	Saluria.....	500 00		
Thomas Harrison.....	Cockswain.....	do.....	240 00		
Gus. Swan.....	do.....	do.....	240 00		
Peter Brown.....	do.....	do.....	240 00		
William Hill.....	do.....	do.....	240 00		
William N. Barnell.....	Bargeman.....	do.....	180 00		

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector.....	\$1,250 00	per annum.
2 surveyors and inspectors.....	600 00	do
2 do.....	500 00	do
1 deputy collector and inspector.....	1,000 00	do
1 inspector.....	500 00	do
4 bargemen.....	240 00	do
1 do.....	180 00	do

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Saluria, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz :

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849:
Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$1,250 00
Do.....do. for surveyor's department.....	1,706 09
Do.....do.....inspectors	1,309 06
Do.....do.....revenue boats.....	1,558 12
Whole amount expended in the district of Saluria.....	5,823 27

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
William B. Snowhook.....	Collector.....	Chicago.....	\$866 84		
Jacob Russell.....	do.....	do.....	866 84		
V. A. Boyer.....	Inspector.....	do.....	480 00		
John White.....	do.....	Milwaukie.....	360 00		
John B. Macey.....	Secret inspector.....	Chicago.....		\$3 00	

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector.....	\$866 84 per annum.
1 inspector.....	480 00 do
1 do.....	360 00 do
1 secret inspector.....	3 00 per diem.

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Chicago, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz :

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Amount expended in collector's department.....	\$866 84
Do.....do: for inspectors	1, 718 10
Do.....do....public warehouses.....	58 47
Do.....do....contingencies.....	14 87
Whole amount expended in the district of Chicago.....	2, 658 28

RECAPITULATION

DISTRICT OF CHICAGO

JUNE 30, 1849

C. C. BROWN

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
Patrick Collins.....	Surveyor.....	Cincinnati.....	\$350 00		
William Key Bond.....	do.....	do.....	350 00		

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
N. P. Porter.....	Surveyor.....	Louisville.....	\$350 00		
Robert C. Thompson.....	...do.....	...do.....	350 00		

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

Name of person employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
Jesse Thomas.....	Surveyor.....	Nashville.....	\$350 00		

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Nashville, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz :

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Amount expended in surveyor's department.....	\$396 42
Do.....do..for contingencies	9 11
Whole amount expended in the district of Nashville.....	405 53

Printed and Sold by
 J. C. GILBERT, at the
 Nashville, Tenn.

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
J. B. Guthrie.....	Surveyor.....	Pittsburg.....	\$350 00		
Henry Woods.....	do.....	do.....	350 00		

Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Pittsburg, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz :

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Amount expended in surveyor's department.....	\$377 33
Do.....do.....for public warehouses.....	100 00
Do.....do.....contingencies.....	4 80
Whole amount expended in the district of Pittsburg.....	482 13

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

42

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensa- tion.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
Thomas Gray.....	Surveyor and inspector...	St. Louis.....	\$348 50		
R. F. Barry.....	Inspector.....	do.....		\$2 00	
Mathew Van Deer.....	do.....	do.....		2 00	
John Molloy.....	do.....	do.....		1 00	
Stephen Rice.....	Occasional inspector.....	do.....		3 00	
Jos. H. Reyholds.....	do.....	Independence.....	240 00		

RECAPITULATION.

1 surveyor.....	\$348 50 per annum.
1 inspector.....	240 00 do.
1 do.....	3 00 per diem.
2 do.....	2 00 do.
1 do.....	1 00 do.

Doc. No. 4.

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Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of St. Louis for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz :

	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Amount expended in surveyor's department.....	\$927 06
Amount expended for inspectors.....	1, 074 00
Amount expended for public warehouses.....	250 00
Amount expended for costs of suits.....	26 35
Amount expended for contingencies.....	631 60
Whole amount expended in the district of St. Louis.....	2, 909 01

RECAPITULATION

of the

EXPENSES

INCURRED

IN

THE

DISTRICT

OF

ST. LOUIS

FOR

THE

FISCAL

YEAR

ENDING

JUNE

30,

1849.

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF WHEELING, VIRGINIA.

Names of persons employed.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Annual salary.	Per diem compensation.	Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c.
Michael Edwards, jr.....	Surveyor.....	Wheeling.....	\$350 00		

Whole amount expended in the district of Wheeling..... \$362 22

DISTRICT OF BRAZOS DE SANTIAGO.

Robert S. Rhea.....	Collector.....	\$170 66		
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Whole amount expended in the district of Brazos de Santiago..... \$170 66

FINAL RECAPITULATION.

Whole amount expended in the collection of the revenue from customs in the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, per accounts rendered.....	\$2, 152, 757 49
Amount of additional compensation claimed under the act of July 7, 1836, estimated at.....	15, 000 00
Expenses incurred, but not paid, on the 30th June, 1849, estimated at.....	32, 242 52

Whole expense of collection in fiscal year ending June 30, 1849..... 2, 200, 000 00

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Commissioner of Customs, December 3, 1849.

C. W. ROCKWELL,
Commissioner of Customs.

N. B.—In the copies of the foregoing statements, marked C and D, transmitted to Congress, certain mistakes in transcribing the same, in nowise affecting results, have been corrected as they passed through the press.

C. W. ROCKWELL,
Commissioner of Customs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY	DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY	DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY	DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS	OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS	OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS	OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS
WASHINGTON	WASHINGTON	WASHINGTON	WASHINGTON

E.

Statement of the issue, reissue, and redemption of treasury notes, in conformity to the 22d section of the act of 28th January, 1847.

OF THE ISSUE AND REISSUE.

The treasury notes issued during the year ending the 30th June, 1849, under the provisions of the 1st and 15th sections of the act of 28th January, 1847, including \$550,000* of the same issue re-issued in October and November, 1848, of notes purchased of Wm. R. Morgan, amounted to - - - - - \$1,794,000 00

OF THE REDEMPTION.

The amount of said notes redeemed during the year ending on the 30th June, 1849, was - - - - - \$11,381,850 00

Whereof there was surrendered for stock - - - - - \$10,547,550 00
 paid in for customs - - - - - 1,200 00
 paid in for lands - - - - - 100 00

And there was purchased at par, in October, 1848, of Wm. R. Morgan, \$800,000 00
 Also purchased on the 23d February, 1849, of Corcoran & Riggs - - - - - 27,000 00
 Also purchased on the 6th April, 1849, of Corcoran & Riggs† - - - - - 6,000 00

833,000 00
11,381,850 00

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, December 1, 1849.

ALLEN A. HALL, *Register.*

E E.

Payment of treasury notes which had been purloined, per act August 10, 1846, during the year ending 30th June, 1849.

Date.	No. of warrant.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1849.			
January 1	6,947	To Joseph Koger.....	\$108 10
May 25	9,505	To John D. & C. Jones.....	54 05
			<u>162 15</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, December 5, 1849.

ALLEN A. HALL, *Register.*

*To this amount, reissued to Wm. R. Morgan - - - - - \$550,000 00
 Add amount of stock of 1847, issued on deposit made by him - - - - - 250,000 00
 Making the amount of notes and of stock issued in lieu of notes purchased of him, 800,000 00

†Paid to Corcoran & Riggs, for notes surrendered and cancelled, being account of over-deposit made by mistake, in December, 1848, on account of the loan of 1847.

F.

Statement of the amount of coupon stock of the loan of 1848 issued for cash; the amount of deposite and premium; and when, where, and by whom made.

Date.	Amount of deposite.	Premium.	By whom deposited.	Where deposited.
1848.				
July 1	\$35,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	Washington.
1	*162,000 00	-	Do	New York.
1	7,000 00	-	Do	Do.
1	20,000 00	-	Do	Do.
1	19,000 00	-	Do	Do.
3	10,000 00	-	Do	Baltimore.
5	85,000 00	-	Do	Boston.
7	5,000 00	-	Do	New York.
7	45,000 00	-	Do	Do.
7	10,000 00	-	Do	Washington.
7	10,000 00	-	Do	Do.
7	7,000 00	-	Do	Do.
1	60,000 00	-	E. W. Clark & Brothers	St. Louis.
7	20,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	Washington.
3	15,000 00	-	E. W. Clark & Brothers	St. Louis.
11	10,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	New York.
11	5,000 00	-	Do	Do.
11	3,000 00	-	Do	Do.
11	4,000 00	-	Do	Do.
12	50,000 00	-	Do	Do.
6	13,000 00	-	Do	St. Louis.

12	65,000 00	-	Do	-	Boston.
8	12,000 00	-	E. W. Clark & Brothers	-	St. Louis.
15	8,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	-	New York.
1	2,000 00	\$363 00	Samuel Keith	-	Philadelphia.
15	12,000 00	-	Chubb & Schenck	-	Baltimore.
18	2,000 00	-	Corcotan & Riggs	-	New York.
19	5,000 00	-	Do	-	Washington.
1	10,000 00	-	Do	-	New York.
21	5,000 00	-	Do	-	Washington.
1	4,406 00	-	Do	-	New York.
22	594 00	-	Do	-	Washington.
20	20,000 00	-	Do	-	Boston.
21	10,000 00	-	Do	-	New York.
22	40,000 00	-	Do	-	Do.
25	2,000 00	-	H. M. Prevost	-	Washington.
26	2,000 00	-	R. W. Latham & Co.	-	Do.
26	2,000 00	-	Chubb & Schenck	-	Do.
25	10,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	-	Boston.
27	1,000 00	-	H. M. Prevost	-	Washington.
27	50,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	-	New York.
28	40,000 00	-	Do	-	Do.
28	4,000 00	-	Do	-	Do.
31	15,000 00	-	Do	-	Baltimore.
20	20,000 00	-	Do	-	New Orleans.
29	40,000 00	-	Do	-	New York.
31	12,000 00	-	Do	-	Do.
August 1	7,000 00	-	Do	-	Do.
1	10,000 00	-	Do	-	Do.
July 24	15,000 00	-	Do	-	St. Louis.
6	1,000 00	153 00	Love Baker	-	New York.

* Part of \$190,000.

F—Continued.

Date.	Amount of deposit.	Premium.	By whom deposited.	Where deposited.					
1848.									
August 4	\$20,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	New York.					
July 27	15,000 00	-	Do	Charleston.					
July 19	2,000 00	\$342 00	Lott Newell	New York.					
August 5	10,000 00	-	Chubb & Schenck	Do.					
August 8	5,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	Washington.					
August 8	10,000 00	-	Chubb & Schenck	New York.					
August 7	20,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	Do.					
August 7	*15,000 00	-	Do	Philádelphia.					
July 28	60,000 00	<table border="0"> <tr><td rowspan="4" style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td><td>4,120</td></tr> <tr><td>1,035</td></tr> <tr><td>1,030</td></tr> <tr><td>3,000</td></tr> </table>	}	4,120	1,035	1,030	3,000	Wm. R. Morgan	New Orleans.
}	4,120								
	1,035								
	1,030								
	3,000								
August 31	20,000 00	-	S. R. Brooks	New Orleans.					
August 14	10,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	New York.					
August 16	1,000 00	-	H. M. Prevost	Washington.					
August 17	25,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	New York.					
August 18	15,000 00	-	Do	Do					
August 12	23,000 00	-	Do	St. Louis.					
August 18	31,000 00	-	Do	New York.					
August 22	2,000 00	-	Do	Do.					
August 21	1,000 00	-	Do	Do.					
August 21	15,000 00	-	Do	Do.					
August 22	5,000 00	-	Do	Do.					
August 23	60,000 00	-	Wm. R. Morgan	Do.					

	5	1,000 00	-	Love Baker	-	-	Do.
	16	5,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	-	-	St. Louis.
	19	5,000 00	-	Do	-	-	Washington.
	25	15,000 00	-	Do	-	-	New York.
	25	2,000 00	-	Lott Newell	-	-	Do.
	14	5,000 00	-	Jno. P. Hamilton	-	-	New Orleans.
	26	5,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	-	-	New York.
	17	5,000 00	-	Do	-	-	Do.
	25	10,000 00	-	Do	-	-	Boston.
	17	3,000 00	-	Do	-	-	New York.
	28	1,000 00	-	Do	-	-	Washington.
	29	2,000 00	-	Do	-	-	Do.
	29	4,000 00	-	Do	-	-	New York.
	29	2,000 00	-	Lott Newell	-	-	Do.
	29	40,000 00	-	Coreoran & Riggs	-	-	Do.
	23	20,000 00	-	Do	-	-	St. Louis.
September	1	2,000 00	-	Do	-	-	New York.
August	21	20,000 00	-	Jno. P. Hamilton	-	-	New Orleans.
September	2	7,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	-	-	Washington.
	2	20,000 00	-	Do	-	-	New York.
	2	1,000 00	-	Do	-	-	Washington.
	6	1,000 00	-	Do	-	-	Do.
August	31	5,000 00	-	Do	-	-	St. Louis.
September	7	†3,000 00	-	Do	-	-	New York.
	1	†4,000 00	-	E. W. Clark & Brothers	-	-	St. Louis.
	8	5,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	-	-	Baltimore.
	8	20,000 00	-	Do	-	-	New York.
	13	7,000 00	-	Do	-	-	Do.
	14	10,000 00	-	Do	-	-	Do.
	15	1,000 00	-	Do	-	-	Washington.

* Part of \$240,000. † Part of \$25,000. ‡ Part of \$50,000.

F—Continued.

Date.	Amount of deposit.	Premium.	By whom deposited.	Where deposited.
1848.				
Septemb'r 11	\$20,000 00	—	Corcoran & Riggs	Washington.
7	10,000 00	—	Do	Philadelphia.
4	3,000 00	—	Do	St. Louis.
12	3,000 00	—	Do	Washington.
11	21,000 00	—	Do	St. Louis.
19	20,000 00	—	Do	New York.
21	2,000 00	—	Do	Do.
23	7,000 00	—	Do	Do.
13	5,000 00	—	Do	St. Louis.
16	10,000 00	—	Do	Do.
2	10,000 00	—	Do	Do.
30	15,000 00	—	Do	Baltimore.
30	1,000 00	—	Love Baker	New York.
14	3,000 00	—	Corcoran & Riggs	Washington.
October 11	2,000 00	—	Do	Do.
11	2,000 00	—	Do	New York.
12	15,000 00	—	Do	Baltimore.
7	17,000 00	—	E. W. Clark & Brothers	St. Louis.
7	1,000 00	—	Do	Do.
11	10,000 00	—	Do	Do.
7	10,000 00	—	Corcoran & Riggs	Do.
August 29	5,000 00	—	Do	Mobile.
30	5,000 00	—	Do	Do.
October 16	1,000 00	—	Love Baker	New York.

	17	10,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	-	Charleston.
	17	2,000 00	-	Do	-	New York.
	19	10,000 00	-	Do	-	Do.
	10	18,000 00	-	Do	-	St. Louis.
	20	10,000 00	-	Do	-	Baltimore.
	20	5,000 00	-	Do	-	Philadelphia.
	9	17,000 00	-	Do	-	St. Louis.
August	16	5,000 00	-	Do	-	Do.
October	11	25,000 00	-	Do	-	New York.
	23	7,000 00	-	Do	-	Do.
	24	20,000 00	-	Do	-	Do.
	20	2,000 00	-	Chubb & Schenck	-	Jeffersonville.
	25	5,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	-	Philadelphia.
	16	4,000 00	-	Do	-	Baltimore.
	19	14,000 00	-	Do	-	Do.
	27	2,000 00	-	Chubb & Schenck,	-	Washington.
July	25	15,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	-	St. Louis.
	26	5,000 00	-	Do	-	Do.
	27	10,000 00	-	Do	-	Do.
	24	15,000 00	-	Do	-	New Orleans.
	25	15,000 00	-	Do	-	Do.
	31	*64,000 00	-	Do	-	Baltimore.
	27	27,000 00	-	Do	-	Washington.
October	28	8,000 00	-	Do	-	New York.
	26	14,000 00	-	Do	-	Do.
	31	2,000 00	-	Do	-	Washington.
	31	7,000 00	-	Do	-	New York.
	31	9,000 00	-	Do	-	Do.
	31	7,000 00	-	Do	-	Do.
November	1	2,000 00	-	Do	-	Do.

*Three certificates.

F.—Continued.

Date.	Amount of deposite.	Premium.	By whom deposited.	Where deposited.
1848.				
October 24	\$7,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	New York.
November 2	3,000 00	-	Do	Do.
4	50,000 00	-	Do	Do.
4	50,000 00	-	Do	Do.
4	200,000 00	-	Do	Do.
4	50,000 00	-	Do	Boston.
October 28	5,000 00	-	Do	Washington.
November 1	10,000 00	-	Do	Do.
4	1,000 00	-	Love Baker	New York.
8	8,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	Washington.
8	20,000 00	-	Do	Do.
8	10,000 00	-	Do	Do.
8	4,000 00	-	Do	Do.
9	23,000 00	-	Do	Do.
9	40,000 00	-	Do	Do.
11	7,000 00	-	Do	Do.
10	11,000 00	-	Do	Do.
10	5,000 00	-	Do	Do.
10	47,000 00	-	Do	Do.
10	50,000 00	-	Do	New York.
13	5,400 00	-	Do	Washington.
15	600 00	-	Do	Do.
14	150,000 00	-	Do	Boston.
15	50,000 00	-	Do	Philadelphia.

16	10,000 00	-	Do	-	Washington.
16	50,000 00	-	Do	-	New York.
7	100,000 00	-	Do	-	New Orleans.
7	1,000 00	-	E. W. Clark & Brothers	-	St. Louis.
10	10,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	-	Do.
9	40,000 00	-	Do	-	Do.
13	25,000 00	-	Do	-	Mobile.
21	30,000 00	-	Do	-	Philadelphia.
11	10,000 00	-	Do	-	St. Louis.
16	7,000 00	-	Do	-	Boston.
18	10,000 00	-	Do	-	Washington.
22	1,000 00	-	Do	-	Do.
22	10,000 00	-	Do	-	New York.
13	10,000 00	-	Do	-	St. Louis.
14	10,000 00	-	Do	-	Do.
24	10,000 00	-	Do	-	Baltimore.
20	30,000 00	-	Do	-	Mobile.
24	25,000 00	-	Do	-	Philadelphia.
16	3,000 00	-	Do	-	St. Louis.
20	30,000 00	-	Do	-	New Orleans.
20	6,000 00	-	Do	-	Do.
17	5,000 00	-	Do	-	Do.
17	10,000 00	-	Do	-	St. Louis.
28	50,000 00	-	Do	-	Philadelphia.
18	15,000 00	-	Do	-	St. Louis.
30	12,000 00	-	Do	-	New York.
20	10,000 00	-	Do	-	St. Louis.
20	3,000 00	-	Do	-	Do.
23	22,000 00	-	Do	-	New Orleans.
25	10,000 00	-	Do	-	Jeffersonville.
22	10,000 00	-	Do	-	St. Louis.

F¹—Continued.

Date.	Amount of deposit.	Premium.	By whom deposited.	Where deposited.
1848.				
Novemb'r 20	\$20,000 00	—	Corcoran & Riggs	Mobile.
December 1	30,000 00	—	Do	Philadelphia.
6	15,000 00	—	Do	Baltimore.
Novemb'r 29	28,000 00	—	Do	New Orleans.
December 6	50,000 00	—	Do	Philadelphia.
Novemb'r 28	10,000 00	—	Do	St. Louis.
December 2	10,000 00	—	Do	Jeffersonville.
9	37,000 00	—	Do	Washington.
9	10,000 00	—	Do	New York.
9	20,000 00	—	Do	Philadelphia.
12	26,000 00	—	Do	Do.
13	2,000 00	—	W. R. Morgan	Washington.
Novemb'r 30	2,000 00	—	Corcoran & Riggs	St. Louis.
December 13	500 00	—	Do	Washington.
13	3,500 00	—	Do	Do.
5	30,000 00	—	Do	New Orleans.
14	8,000 00	—	Do	Washington.
9	10,000 00	—	Do	Jeffersonville.
14	1,000 00	—	Lott Newell	New York.
15	4,000 00	—	Corcoran & Riggs	Do
18	8,000 00	—	W. R. Morgan	Do
20	2,600 00	—	Corcoran & Riggs	Washington.
18	1,400 00	—	Do	Do
11	14,000 00	—	Do	New Orleans.

	21	6,000 00	-	Do	-	-	-	Washington.
	21	2,000 00	-	Do	-	-	-	Do
	16	10,000 00	-	Do	-	-	-	Jeffersonville.
	11	3,000 00	-	Do	-	-	-	New York.
	16	5,000 00	-	Do	-	-	-	Do
	20	2,000 00	-	Do	-	-	-	Do
	21	*40,000 00	-	Do	-	-	-	Do
	18	10,000 00	-	S. R. Brooks	-	-	-	Do
	18	10,000 00	-	Do	-	-	-	Do
1849.								
January	2	5,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	-	-	-	Baltimore.
1848.								
December	28	5,000 00	} No. 203. }	Do	-	-	-	Washington.
	28	5,000 00		Do	-	-	-	Do
	28	10,000 00		Do	-	-	-	Do
	28	20,000 00		Do	-	-	-	Do
	27	40,000 00		Do	-	-	-	New York.
	30	40,000 00		Do	-	-	-	Do
	20	5,000 00		Do	-	-	-	New Orleans.
	20	30,000 00		Do	-	-	-	Do
	22	30,000 00		Do	-	-	-	Do
	22	10,000 00		Do	-	-	-	New York.
	23	20,000 00		Do	-	-	-	New Orleans.
	18	5,000 00		Do	-	-	-	St. Louis.
	20	5,000 00	Do	-	-	-	Do	
	21	5,000 00	Do	-	-	-	Do	
	22	5,000 00	Do	-	-	-	Do	
1849.								
January	3	20,000 00	-	Do	-	-	-	Washington.
	8	5,000 00	-	Do	-	-	-	Do

* Part of \$100,000, No. 476, transferred.

F—Continued.

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Date.	Amount of deposit.	Premium.	By whom deposited.	Where deposited.
1849.				
January 5	\$1,000 00	-	H. M. Prevost, by R. W. L. & Co.	Washington.
8	20,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	Do
3	20,000 00	-	Do	New York.
9	6,000 00	-	Do	Washington.
6	20,000 00	-	Do	New York.
5	50,000 00	-	Do	Do
9	9,000 00	-	Do	Washington.
10	75,000 00	-	Do	New York.
5	10,000 00	-	Do	Jeffersonville.
16	7,000 00	-	Do	Washington.
13	20,000 00	-	Do	New York.
9	2,000 00	-	Do	St. Louis.
9	11,000 00	-	Do	Do
16	25,000 00	-	Do	New York.
16	50,000 00	-	Do	Do
11	60,000 00	-	Do	Boston.
16	5,000 00	-	Do	Washington.
13	100,000 00	-	Do	New York.
16	12,000 00	-	Do	Philadelphia.
18	37,000 00	-	Do	Washington.
18	50,000 00	-	Do	New York.
20	70,000 00	-	Do	Washington.
29	5,000 00	-	Do	Baltimore.
February 1	3,000 00	-	R. W. L. & Co., H. M. P.	Washington.
January 13	10,200 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	Jeffersonville.

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	17	10,800 00	-	Do	-	Do.
	20	17,000 00	-	Do	-	St. Louis.
	29	8,000 00	-	Do	-	Philadelphia.
February	3	3,000 00	-	R. W. Latham & Co., act. H. M. Prevost	-	Washington.
January	30	10,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	-	Jeffersonville.
February	5	900 00	-	Do	-	Washington.
43 January	23	22,100 00	-	Do	-	New Orleans.
February	2	7,000 00	-	Do	-	New York.
	5	50,000 00	-	Do	-	Philadelphia.
	5	50,000 00	-	Do	-	Do.
	5	50,000 00	-	Do	-	Do.
	5	50,000 00	-	Do	-	Do.
	15	30,000 00	-	Do	-	Baltimore.
January	27	5,000 00	-	Do	-	St. Louis.
	29	6,000 00	-	Do	-	Do.
February	1	10,000 00	-	Do	-	Do.
January	26	10,000 00	-	Do	-	Do.
February	10	20,000 00	-	Do	-	Do.
	13	26,000 00	-	Do	-	Do.
	12	18,720 27	-	Do	-	Baltimore.
	13	279 73	-	Do	-	Washington.
	8	1,500 00	-	Do	-	Charleston.
	8	18,500 00	-	Do	-	Do.
	14	10,000 00	-	Do	-	St. Louis.
	15	10,000 00	-	Do	-	Do.
	17	10,000 00	-	Do	-	Do.
	19	12,000 00	-	Do	-	Do.
March	2	250 00	-	Do	-	Washington.
February	10	22,750 00	-	Do	-	Baltimore.
	16	12,000 00	-	Do	-	St. Louis.
March	15	10,000 00	-	Do	-	Washington.

F—Continued.

Date.	Amount of deposit.	Premium.	By whom deposited.	Where deposited.
1849.				
February 20	\$12,000 00	—	Corcoran & Riggs	St. Louis.
26	6,000 00	—	Do	Do.
March 24	1,000 00	—	Do	Washington.
14	4,000 00	—	Do	St. Louis.
30	6,000 00	—	Do	Washington.
30	7,000 00	—	Do	Do.
April 2	4,000 00	—	Do	Washington.
3	3,000 00	—	Do	Do.
5	1,000 00	—	Do	Do.
17	5,000 00	—	Do	Do.
21	3,000 00	—	Do	St. Louis.
May 1	2,000 00	—	Do	Washington.
3	5,000 00	—	Do	Do.
8	15,000 00	—	Do	Do.
8	10,000 00	—	Do	Do.
8	10,000 00	—	Do	Do.
15	6,000 00	—	Do	Do.
14	23,000 00	—	Do	Do.
10	3,000 00	—	Do	Do.
16	10,000 00	—	Do	Do.
18	10,000 00	—	Do	Do.
18	5,000 00	—	Do	Do.
18	8,000 00	—	Do	Do.
19	15,000 00	—	Do	Do.

	24	20,000 00	-	Winslow & Perkins	-	New York.
	25	10,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	-	Washington.
	28	50,000 00	-	Do	-	New York.
	28	100,000 00	-	Do	-	Do.
	29	10,000 00	-	Winslow & Perkins	-	Do.
	28	10,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	-	Washington.
June	1	30,000 00	-	Do	-	Do.
May	28	1,000,000 00	-	Do	-	Do.
June	2	2,000 00	-	Lett Newell	-	New York.
	19	50,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	-	Do.
	18	*23,000 00	-	Do	-	Do.
	19	15,000 00	-	Do	-	Do.
	20	200,000 00	-	Do	-	Do.
	15	1,000 00	-	Lott Newell	-	Do.
	21	200,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	-	Do.
	27	1,000 00	-	W. C. Bestor	-	Washington.
	14	3,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	-	St. Louis.
	26	50,000 00	-	Do	-	Washington.
	26	10,000 00	-	Do	-	Do.
	26	100,000 00	-	Do	-	Washington.
	26	50,000 00	-	Do	-	Do.
	26	50,000 00	-	Do	-	Do.
July	6	3,000 00	-	Do	-	New York.
June	30	†3,000 00	-	J. C. McGuire	-	St. Louis.
July	21	20,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	-	Washington.
	21	53,000 00	-	Do	-	St. Louis.
	10	11,000 00	-	Do	-	Do.
	11	10,000 00	-	Do	-	Do.
	16	5,000 00	-	Do	-	Do.
	18	11,000 00	-	Do	-	Do.

* Part of \$50,000.

† Part of 3,700.

F—Continued.

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Date.	Amount of deposit.	Premium.	By whom deposited.	Where deposited.
1849.				
July 17	\$10,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	Washington.
17	7,000 00	-	Do	St. Louis.
August 11	3,000 00	-	Do	Washington.
14	2,000 00	-	Lott Newell	New York.
21	1,000 00	-	Do	Do.
Sept. 19	1,000 00	-	Do	Do.
25	1,000 00	-	Do	Do.
Total	7,740,000 00	\$10,043 00		

Total amount deposited	-	-	-	-	-	\$7,740,000 00
Transferable stock, per account stated	-	-	-	-	-	8,260,000 00
Amount of loan	-	-	-	-	-	<u>16,000,000 00</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December 1, 1849.*

ALLEN A. HALL, *Register.*

Doc. No. 4.

Statement showing the amount of transferable stock of the loan of 1848 issued for cash, the amount of deposite and premium, and when, where, and by whom made.

Date.	Amount of deposite.	Premium.	By whom made.	Where made.
1848.				
July 1	\$600 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	Washington.
1	400 00	-	Do	Do.
June 19	50 00	-	John E. Wilson	Do.
July 1	50 00	-	Do	Do.
June 19	400 00	-	Mary H. Wilson	Do.
July 1	90,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	New York.
1	25,000 00	-	Do	Do.
1	20,000 00	-	Do	Do.
1	15,000 00	-	Do	Baltimore.
1	5,000 00	-	Do	Philadelphia.
1	25,000 00	-	Do	New York.
1	10,000 00	-	Do	Do.
1	10,000 00	-	Do	Do.
1	52,000 00	-	Do	Do.
3	30,000 00	-	Do	Do.
1	40,000 00	-	Do	Do.
3	30,000 00	-	Do	Washington.
5	300 00	-	Do	Do.
6	1,000 00	-	Do	Do.
6	150,000 00	-	Do	New York.
6	25,000 00	-	Do	Do.

F—Continued.

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Date.	Amount of desposité.	Premium.	By whom made.	Where deposited.
1848.				
July 7	\$5,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	New York.
1	80,000 00	-	Do	Do.
1	72,000 00	-	Do	Baltimore.
7	10,000 00	-	Do	Washington.
7	30,000 00	-	Do	New York.
6	37,000 00	-	Do	Washington;
11	9,000 00	-	Chubb & Schenck	Do.
11	4,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	New York.
12	1,000 00	-	Chubb & Schenck	Washington.
12	7,000 00	-	Do	Baltimore.
1	25,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	Washington.
1	*28,000 00	-	Do	New York.
7	20,000 00	-	Do	Do.
1	50,000 00	-	Do	Boston.
13	200 00	-	Do	Washington,
3	3,000 00	-	Do	Richmond.
13	55,000 00	-	Do	New York.
13	20,000 00	-	Do	Do.
13	30,000 00	-	Do	Do.
13	2,100 00	-	Chubb & Schenck	Baltimore.
13	5,000 00	-	Do	Do.
8	6,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	New York.
12	12,000 00	-	Do	Do.

* Part of \$190,000.

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	12	4,000 00	-	Do	Do.
	1	2,000 00	-	Do	Do.
	1	6,000 00	-	Do	Do.
	1	3,000 00	-	Do	Do.
	1	2,000 00	-	Thomas J. Abbott	Washington.
	1	111,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	New York.
	1	4,000 00	-	Do	Do.
	1	4,000 00	-	Do	Do.
	1	10,000 00	-	Do	Do.
	1	20,000 00	-	Do	Do.
	14	85,000 00	-	Do	Do.
	14	5,000 00	-	Do	Do.
	14	10,000 00	-	Do	Do.
	14	10,000 00	-	Do	Do.
	1	2,000 00	\$302 00	R. W. Meade	Baltimore.
	5	3,000 00	313 50	J. P. Pleasants	New York.
	1	18,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	Philadelphia.
	1	10,000 00	-	Do	New York.
	1	2,000 00	-	Do	Do.
	1	5,000 00	-	Do	Do.
	5	51,974 53	-	Do	Do.
	15	25 47	-	Do	New Orleans.
June	23	1,200 00	42 00	Charles Garnett	Washington.
July	14	10,000 00	2,162 50	John P. Hamilton	Philadelphia.
	10	25,000 00	-	E. W. Clark & Brothers	New York.
	17	1,000 00	-	Chubb & Schenck	St. Louis.
	18	5,000 00	-	Do	Washington.
	10	12,000 00	232 40	Joel E. Matthew	Do.
	11	20,000 00	-	E. W. Clark & Brothers	Mobile.
	19	50,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	St. Louis.
	12	13,000 00	-	E. W. Clark & Brothers	New York.
					St. Louis.

F—C ontained.

Date.	Amount of deposite.	Premium.	By whom made.	Where made.
1848.				
July 20	\$2,000 00	-	Chubb & Schenck	Washington.
20	200 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	Do.
17	10,000 00	-	John P. Hamilton	New York.
21	23,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	Washington.
21	3,000 00	-	J. B. B. Hale	Do.
14	10,000 00	-	E. W. Clark & Brothers	St. Louis.
21	50,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	New York.
10	10,000 00	-	Do	St. Louis.
13	28,000 00	-	Do	Do.
14	10,000 00	-	Do	Do.
1	20,000 00	-	Do	New York.
15	10,000 00	-	Do	St. Louis.
22	63,000 00	-	Do	Washington.
15	20,000 00	-	E. W. Clark & Brothers	St. Louis.
25	5,000 00	-	J. B. B. Hale	Washington.
26	1,500 00	-	Chubb & Schenck	Do.
27	2,000 00	-	H. M. Prevost	Do.
27	30,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	New York.
21	10,000 00	-	Do	St. Louis.
19	10,000 00	-	Do	Do.
28	8,000 00	-	Do	Baltimore.
22	15,000 00	-	E. W. Clark & Brothers	St. Louis.
29	3,000 00	-	W. C. Bestor	Washington.
29	7,000 00	-	H. M. Prevost	Do.

	29	1,500 00	-	Chubb & Schenck	-	Do.
	29	14,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	-	New York.
	28	10,000 00	\$1,010 00	Winslow & Perkins	-	Do.
	31	1,000 00	-	W. C. Bestor	-	Washington
	31	5,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	-	Baltimore.
August	1	3,000 00	-	H. M. Prevost, on account of Harrison	-	
				Hough	-	Washington.
	1	5,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	-	Philadelphia.
July	29	2,250 00	-	Do	-	Charleston.
August	1	2,000 00	-	Do	-	New York.
July	31	10,000 00	-	Do	-	Do.
	31	30,000 00	-	Do	-	Do.
August	2	1,300 00	-	J. C. McGuire	-	Washington.
	1	2,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	-	New York.
July	21	25,000 00	-	Do	-	New Orleans.
	24	15,000 00	-	Do	-	Do.
August	3	10,000 00	-	Do	-	Boston.
	5	100 00	-	Mary H. Wilson	-	Washington.
July	28	20,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	-	New Orleans.
	28	5,000 00	-	Do	-	St. Louis.
	29	11,000 00	-	Do	-	Do.
	31	5,000 00	-	Do	-	Do.
August	1	3,000 00	-	Do	-	New York.
	5	10,000 00	-	Winslow & Perkins	-	Do.
	1	50,000 00	-	E. W. Clark & Brs.	-	St. Louis.
	8	30,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	-	Washington.
	8	2,000 00	-	Chubb & Schenck	-	Do.
	8	5,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	-	Baltimore.
	9	1,000 00	-	H. M. Prevost	-	Washington.
	8	27,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	-	Boston.

Date.	Amount of deposit.	Premium.	By whom.	Where deposited.
1848.				
August 7	\$225,000 00	--	Corcoran & Riggs	Philadelphia.
8	4,000 00	--	Do	New York.
10	2,000 00	--	H. M. Prevost	Washington.
10	40,000 00	--	Corcoran & Riggs	Do.
10	6,000 00	--	Do	New York.
2	5,000 00	--	Do	St. Louis.
July 28	50,000 00	--	Do	New Orleans.
August 11	50,000 00	--	Do	New York.
14	1,900 00	--	Chubb & Schenck	Washington.
14	1,000 00	--	H. M. Prevost	Do.
8	25,000 00	--	E. W. Clark & Brs.	St. Louis.
11	15,000 00	--	Corcoran & Riggs	Charleston.
12	7,500 00	--	Do	Do.
14	31,000 00	--	Do	New York.
14	15,000 00	--	Do	Do.
4	50,000 00	--	Do	New Orleans.
7	2,000 00	--	Do	St. Louis.
July 5	900 00	--	Do	Boston.
August 13	4,000 00	--	H. M. Prevost	Washington.
7	25,000 00	--	Corcoran & Riggs	New Orleans.
15	15,000 00	--	Do	New York.
15	15,000 00	--	Do	Do.
15	51,000 00	--	Do	Do.
16	5,000 00	--	H. M. Prevost	Washington.

16	3,000 00	-	Do	-	Do.
16	2,000 00	-	W. C. Bestor	-	Do.
15	10,000 00	-	Chubb & Schenck	-	New York.
17	1,000 00	-	W. C. Bestor	-	Washington.
16	2,000 00	-	Chubb & Schenck	-	Do.
14	200 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	-	Do.
16	10,000 00	-	Do	-	New York.
10	12,600 00	-	E. W. Clark & Brs.	-	St. Louis.
10	2,400 00	-	Do	-	Do.
17	41,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	-	New York.
17	15,000 00	-	Do	-	Washington.
17	30,000 00	-	Do	-	Philadelphia.
17	10,000 00	-	Do	-	Baltimore.
18	1,000 00	-	Do	-	Washington.
19	1,000 00	-	H. M. Prevost, on account of H. Hough	-	Do.
18	25,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	-	New York.
18	8,000 00	-	Do	-	Philadelphia.
18	48,000 00	-	Do	-	New York.
11	600 00	-	Do	-	Charleston.
19	6,000 00	-	J. C. McGuire	-	Washington.
19	43,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	-	New York.
19	40,000 00	-	Do	-	Washington.
18	25,000 00	-	Do	-	New York.
19	25,000 00	-	Do	-	Philadelphia.
18	19,000 00	-	Do	-	New York.
18	4,000 00	-	Do	-	Do.
15	10,600 00	-	Do	-	Charleston.
15	1,500 00	-	Do	-	Do.
14	25,000 00	-	E. W. Clark & Brs.	-	St. Louis.
19	14,000 00	-	J. C. McGuire	-	New York.

*Part of \$240,000.

F—Continued.

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Date.	Amount of deposite.	Premium.	By whom.	Where deposited.
1848:				
August 19	\$4,600 00	-	Chubb & Schenck	Washington.
21	400 00	-	Do	Do.
22	3,000 00	-	H. M. Prevost	Do.
19	15,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	New York.
21	55,000 00	-	Do	Do.
22	500 00	-	Do	Washington.
23	2,000 00	-	H. M. Prevost, on account of H. Hough	Do.
12	100,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	New Orleans.
15	25,000 00	-	E. W. Clark & Brs.	St. Louis.
16	20,000 00	-	Do	Do.
23	28,500 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	Washington.
24	800 00	-	Do	Do.
24	2,000 00	-	H. M. Prevost	Do.
22	2,500 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	Do.
22	120,000 00	-	Do	New York.
23	9,000 00	-	Do	Do.
24	10,000 00	-	Do	Baltimore.
18	10,000 00	-	E. W. Clark & Brs.	St. Louis.
14	5,000 00	-	Jno. P. Hamilton	New Orleans.
14	5,000 00	-	Do	Do.
14	5,000 00	-	Do	Do.
26	1,000 00	-	H. M. Prevost	Washington.
19	10,000 00	-	E. W. Clark & Brs.	St. Louis.
17	5,000 00	-	Chubb & Schenck	New Orleans

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17	20,000 00
26	1,000 00
25	42,000 00
25	26,000 00
19	20,000 00
25	1,500 00
26	21,000 00
26	15,000 00
21	10,000 00
28	2,000 00
29	500 00
28	9,000 00
29	1,000 00
29	2,000 00
30	500 00
29	10,000 00
26	5,230 00
30	70 00
31	2,000 00
28	2,000 00
19	10,000 00
21	10,000 00
30	9,000 00
30	6,000 00
30	10,000 00
30	35,000 00
23	5,000 00
23	10,000 00
30	16,000 00
31	20,000 00
September 1	16,000 00

\$350 00

Jno. P. Hamilton	-	-	-	Do.
Jas. C. McGuire	-	-	-	Washington.
Corcoran & Riggs	-	-	-	New York.
Do	-	-	-	Washington
Jno. P. Hamilton	-	-	-	New Orleans
Corcoran & Riggs	-	-	-	Charleston.
Do	-	-	-	New York.
Do	-	-	-	Washington.
E. W. Clark & Brs.	-	-	-	St. Louis:
Corcoran & Riggs	-	-	-	New York.
Do	-	-	-	Washington.
J. C. McGuire	-	-	-	New York.
W. C. Bestor	-	-	-	Washington.
Corcoran & Riggs	-	-	-	New York.
Do	-	-	-	Washington.
A. R. Corbin	-	-	-	New York.
Corcoran & Riggs	-	-	-	Charleston.
Do	-	-	-	Washington.
H. M. Prevost	-	-	-	Do.
Corcoran & Riggs	-	-	-	Charleston.
Do	-	-	-	St. Louis.
Do	-	-	-	Mobile.
Do	-	-	-	New York.
Do	-	-	-	Do.
Do	-	-	-	Do.
Do	-	-	-	Washington.
Chubb & Schenck	-	-	-	New Orleans.
Corcoran & Riggs	-	-	-	St. Louis.
Do	-	-	-	New York.
S. R. Brooks	-	-	-	Do.
Corcoran & Riggs	-	-	-	Do.

F—Continued.

Date.	Amount of deposit.	Premium.	By whom.	Where made.
1848.				
August 15	\$400 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	Charleston.
September 1	2,000 00	-	Do	New York.
1	5,000 00	-	Do	Philadelphia.
1	2,000 00	-	Do	New York.
1	100 00	-	H. M. Prevost	Washington.
1	3,000 00	-	J. P. Pleasants	Philadelphia.
August 16	100,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	New Orleans.
September 4	2,000 00	-	W. C. Bestor	Washington.
4	500 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	Do.
4	3,000 00	-	Do	Do.
5	2,000 00	-	Chubb & Schenck	Do.
4	10,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	New York.
August 18	5,000 00	-	Do	St. Louis.
21	10,000 00	-	Do	Do.
September 7	*22,000 00	-	Do	New York.
1	†46,000 00	-	E. W. Clark & Brs.	St. Louis.
August 29	25,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	New Orleans.
September 9	1,000 00	-	H. M. Prevost	Washington.
1	15,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	St. Louis.
8	4,000 00	-	Do	New York.
8	30,000 00	-	Do	Do.
8	10,000 00	-	Do	Do.
8	35,000 00	-	Do	Philadelphia.
9	10,000 00	-	Do	Do.

	12	2,000 00	-	W. C. Bestor	-	Washington.
	2	25,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	-	New Orleans.
	11	2,000 00	-	Do	-	Washington.
	11	600 00	-	Do	-	Do.
	11	17,000 00	-	Do	-	New York.
	6	30,000 00	-	E. W. Clark & Brs.	-	St. Louis.
	6	7,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	-	Do.
	13	23,000 00	-	Do	-	New York.
	6	43,000 00	-	Do	-	New Orleans.
	12	600 00	-	Do	-	Charleston.
	14	2,000 00	-	Do	-	Washington.
	14	20,000 00	-	Do	-	New York.
	14	10,000 00	-	Do	-	Do.
	16	100 00	-	John E. Wilson	-	Washington.
	16	300 00	-	Mary H. Wilson	-	Do.
	8	10,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	-	St. Louis.
	8	7,000 00	-	Do	-	New Orleans.
	13	2,800 00	-	Do	-	Charleston.
	14	1,500 00	-	Do	-	Do.
	18	1,000 00	-	H. M. Prevost	-	Washington.
	12	6,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	-	St. Louis.
August	23	2,000 00	-	Samuel Keith	-	Philadelphia.
Septem.	13	8,000 00	-	J. B. B. Hale	-	St. Louis.
	18	3,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	-	Charleston.
	20	25,000 00	-	Do	-	Philadelphia.
	21	9,000 00	-	Do	-	New York.
	11	20,000 00	-	W. R. Morgan	-	New Orleans.
	12	10,000 00	-	Do	-	Do.
	22	150 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	-	Washington.
	16	5,000 00	-	E. W. Clark & Brs.	-	St. Louis.

* Part of \$25,000.

† Part of \$50,000.

F—Continued.

Date.	Amount of deposits.	Premium.	By whom.	Where made.
1848.				
September 4	\$7,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	St. Louis.
18	10,000 00	-	E. W. Clark & Brs.	Do.
26	250 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	Washington.
26	500 00	-	Do	Do.
20	10,000 00	-	E. W. Clark & Brs.	St. Louis.
27	1,000 00	-	H. M. Prevost	Washington.
9	5,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	St. Louis.
9	5,000 00	-	Do	Do.
16	30,000 00	-	Do	Do.
20	20,000 00	-	Do	Washington.
12	236 67	-	W. R. Morgan	New Orleans.
12	120 00	-	Do	Do.
27	43 33	-	Do	New York.
22	2,000 00	-	E. W. Clark & Brs.	St. Louis.
22	8,000 00	-	Do	Do.
28	2,000 00	-	Samuel Keith	Philadelphia.
October 2	200 00	-	Chubb & Schenck	Washington.
Septem. 25	20,000 00	-	E. W. Clark and Brs.	St. Louis.
18	20,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	Do.
23	10,000 00	-	Do	Do.
30	350 00	-	Do	Charleston.
October 2	2,000 00	-	Do	New York.
4	2,000 00	-	Chubb & Schenck	Washington.
Septem. 20	30,000 00	-	W. R. Morgan	New Orleans.

	27	30,000 00	-
	29	10,000 00	-
	20	400 00	-
October	6	5,000 00	-
	7	1,000 00	-
Septem.	30	20,000 00	-
October	6	800 00	-
	9	10,000 00	-
Septem.	29	15,000 00	-
	16	15,000 00	-
	14	5,000 00	-
August	21	11,000 00	-
October	11	5,000 00	-
	11	5,000 00	-
	11	25,000 00	-
	12	2,000 00	-
	12	2,000 00	-
	6	10,000 00	-
	13	15,000 00	-
	4	20,000 00	-
	7	2,000 00	-
	11	500 00	-
	11	500 00	-
	14	10,000 00	-
	2	40,000 00	-
	17	1,000 00	-
Septem.	23	23,000 00	-
October	16	60,000 00	-
	10	20,000 00	-
Septem.	11	2,400 00	-
October	6	10,000 00	-

Corcoran & Riggs	-	-	-
E. W. Clark & Brs.	-	-	-
W. R. Morgan	-	-	-
Corcoran & Riggs	-	-	-
Chubb & Schenck	-	-	-
E. W. Clark & Brs.	-	-	-
Corcoran & Riggs	-	-	-
Do	-	-	-
E. W. Clark & Brs.	-	-	-
Corcoran & Riggs	-	-	-
Do	-	-	-
Do	-	-	-
Do	-	-	-
Do	-	-	-
Do	-	-	-
J. P. Pleasants	-	-	-
Do	-	-	-
E. W. Clark & Brs.	-	-	-
Corcoran & Riggs	-	-	-
S. R. Brooks	-	-	-
E. W. Clark & Brs.	-	-	-
Corcoran & Riggs	-	-	-
Do	-	-	-
Do	-	-	-
Do	-	-	-
Do	-	-	-
Do	-	-	-
Do	-	-	-
Do	-	-	-
E. W. Clark & Brs.	-	-	-
Corcoran & Riggs	-	-	-
Do	-	-	-

St. Louis.	-	-	-
Do.	-	-	-
New Orleans.	-	-	-
Baltimore.	-	-	-
Washington.	-	-	-
St. Louis.	-	-	-
Charleston.	-	-	-
New York.	-	-	-
New Orleans.	-	-	-
Washington.	-	-	-
Do.	-	-	-
St. Louis.	-	-	-
Washington.	-	-	-
Do.	-	-	-
Philadelphia.	-	-	-
Do.	-	-	-
Do.	-	-	-
St. Louis.	-	-	-
New York.	-	-	-
New Orleans.	-	-	-
St. Louis.	-	-	-
Charleston.	-	-	-
Do.	-	-	-
Baltimore.	-	-	-
St. Louis.	-	-	-
Washington.	-	-	-
St. Louis.	-	-	-
New York.	-	-	-
St. Louis.	-	-	-
Washington.	-	-	-
St. Louis.	-	-	-

F—Continued.

Date.	Amount of deposit.	Premium.	By whom deposited.	Where deposited.
1848.				
October 6	\$5,000 00	—	E. W. Clark & Brs.	New Orleans.
9	10,000 00	—	Do	Do.
18	1,000 00	—	W. C. Bestor	Washington.
August 19	5,000 00	—	Corcoran & Riggs	Philadelphia.
22	5,000 00	—	Do	Mobile.
October 18	600 00	—	Do	Washington.
12	8,000 00	—	J. B. B. Hale	St. Louis.
12	15,000 00	—	E. W. Clark & Brs.	Do.
13	10,000 00	—	Do	Do.
Septemb'r 23	5,000 00	—	Corcoran & Riggs	Washington.
October 17	3,000 00	—	Do	Do.
17	13,000 00	—	Do	Norfolk.
19	1,000 00	—	Do	Washington.
17	5,000 00	—	Do	Baltimore.
18	15,000 00	—	Do	Norfolk.
20	2,000 00	—	Do	Washington.
20	25,000 00	—	Do	Philadelphia.
21	800 00	—	Do	Washington.
20	650 00	—	Do	Do.
14	15,000 00	—	E. W. Clark & Brs.	St. Louis.
19	500 00	—	Corcoran & Riggs	Charleston.
14	20,000 00	—	Do	Baltimore.
12	25,000 00	—	Do	New York.
18	25,000 00	—	Do	Do

14	5,000 00
14	5,000 00
19	3,000 00
17	3,000 00
16	15,000 00
17	10,000 00
23	10,000 00
24	51,500 00
24	10,000 00
25	25,000 00
25	4,000 00
25	30,000 00
19	10,000 00
27	200 00
26	30,000 00
20	10,000 00
25	2,000 00
25	4,000 00
27	7,000 00
28	35,000 00
26	5,000 00
26	20,000 00
25	25,000 00
16	15,000 00
27	2,000 00
28	2,000 00
21	10,000 00
31	500 00
21	10,000 00
30	3,000 00
31	2,000 00

Do
E. W. Clark & Brs.
Chubb & Schenck
Do
E. W. Clark & Brs.
Do
Corcoran & Riggs
Do
Do
Do
Do
Do
E. W. Clark & Brs.
Corcoran & Riggs
Do
E. W. Clark & Brs.
Samuel Keith
Chubb & Schenck
R. W. Latham & Co.
Corcoran & Riggs
Do
Do
Do
Do
Do
Do
E. W. Clark & Brs.
Corcoran & Riggs
E. W. Clark & Brs.
J. P. Pleasants
W. C. Bestor

St. Louis,
New Orleans.
Charleston.
Jeffersonville.
St. Louis.
Do.
New York.
Washington.
Baltimore.
New York.
Do.
Do.
St. Louis.
Washington.
New York.
St. Louis.
Philadelphia.
Charleston.
Washington.
Do.
Do.
New York.
Do.
St. Louis.
Washington.
New York.
St. Louis.
Washington.
St. Louis.
Philadelphia.
Washington.

F—Continued.

Date.	Amount of deposits.	Premium.	By whom deposited.	Where deposited.
1848.				
October 18	\$20,000 00	—	Chubb & Schenck	New Orleans.
November 1	500 00	—	Corcoran & Riggs	Washington.
1	2,000 00	—	Do	New York.
1	800 00	—	H. M. Prevost	Washington.
October 30	200 00	—	W. R. Morgan	New York.
31	9,000 00	—	Do	Do.
24	10,000 00	—	E. W. Clark & Brs.	St. Louis.
26	1,000 00	—	Chubb & Schenck	New Orleans.
31	3,000 00	—	Do	Charleston.
24	25,000 00	—	E. W. Clark & Brs.	New Orleans.
November 2	13,000 00	—	Corcoran & Riggs	New York.
October 26	50,000 00	—	W. R. Morgan	New Orleans.
November 2	200 00	—	Corcoran & Riggs	Washington.
3	12,000 00	—	Do	New York.
1	4,000 00	—	Do	Do.
31	20,000 00	—	J. R. Brooks	Do.
25	5,000 00	—	E. W. Clark & Brs.	St. Louis.
26	10,000 00	—	J. C. McGuire	Do.
27	5,000 00	—	Do	Do.
27	5,000 00	—	E. W. Clark & Brs.	Do.
4	23,100 00	—	Corcoran & Riggs	Philadelphia.
October 28	10,000 00	—	E. W. Clark & Brs.	St. Louis.
November 6	500 00	—	Corcoran & Riggs	Washington.
6	10,000 00	—	Do	New York.
6	10,000 00	—	Do	Do.

	7	9,000 00	-	Do	-	-	Do.
October	30	10,000 00	-	E. W. Clark & Brs.	-	-	St. Louis.
November	2	7,000 00	-	Do	-	-	Jeffersonville.
	7	2,000 00	-	J. P. Pleasants	-	-	Philadelphia.
October	31	15,000 00	-	E. W. Clark & Brs.	-	-	New Orleans.
	31	10,000 00	-	Do	-	-	St. Louis.
November	10	1,500 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	-	-	Washington.
	10	200,000 00	-	Do	-	-	New York.
	10	8,000 00	-	R. W. Meade	-	-	Do.
	13	50,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	-	-	Do.
	6	5,000 00	-	E. W. Clark & Brs.	-	-	New Orleans.
	15	1,000 00	-	H. M. Prevost	-	-	Washington.
	7	5,000 00	-	E. W. Clark & Brs.	-	-	New Orleans.
	9	2,000 00	-	J. B. B. Hale	-	-	Jeffersonville.
	14	500 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	-	-	Norfolk.
	15	10,000 00	-	Do	-	-	New York.
	10	6,000 00	-	J. B. B. Hale	-	-	Jeffersonville.
	15	50,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	-	-	New York.
	9	7,500 00	-	E. W. Clark & Brs.	-	-	New Orleans.
	8	5,000 00	-	Do	-	-	Do.
	9	5,000 00	-	Do	-	-	Do.
	16	9,600 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	-	-	Washington.
	17	150,000 00	-	Do	-	-	New York.
	7	20,000 00	-	E. W. Clark & Brs.	-	-	St. Louis.
	18	5,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	-	-	Washington.
	9	20,000 00	-	E. W. Clark & Brs.	-	-	St. Louis.
	20	25,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	-	-	Philadelphia.
	13	40,000 00	-	W. R. Morgan	-	-	New Orleans.
	11	10,000 00	-	E. W. Clark & Brs.	-	-	St. Louis.
	18	5,000 00	-	Do	-	-	Charleston.
	22	20,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	-	-	New York.

F—Continued.

Date.	Amount of deposit.	Premium.	By whom deposited.	Where deposited.
1848.				
November 15	\$17,500 00	-	E. W. Clark & Brs.	New Orleans.
24	2,100 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	Washington.
14	2,000 00	-	E. W. Clark & Brs.	St. Louis.
16	10,000 00	-	J. C. McGuire	Philadelphia.
27	7,900 00	-	H. M. Prevost, dec'd	Do.
27	2,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	New York.
25	8,000 00	-	Do	Do
28	4,000 00	-	Do	Washington.
29	1,400 00	-	Do	Do
18	10,000 00	-	W. R. Morgan	New Orleans.
20	5,000 00	-	J. C. McGuire	St. Louis.
December 2	100,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	New York.
November 23	10,000 00	-	Do	St. Louis.
December 1	2,400 00	-	Do	Washington.
4	1,000 00	-	Do	Do
November 25	5,000 00	-	J. B. B. Hale	New Orleans.
December 4	4,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	Washington.
4	63,000 00	-	Do	Baltimore.
November 27	20,000 00	-	Do	New Orleans.
25	20,000 00	-	Do	St. Louis.
December 8	4,400 00	-	Do	Washington.
6	500 00	-	Do	Charleston.
9	10,000 00	-	Do	Washington,
7	500 00	-	Do	Charleston,

1	3,000 00	-	Do	-	Washington.
9	500 00	-	Do	-	Do
12	3,200 00	-	Do	-	Do
11	50,000 00	-	Do	-	New York.
13	2,000 00	-	Do	-	Washington.
12	1,800 00	-	Do	-	Charleston.
4	25,000 00	-	Do	-	Mobile.
7	30,000 00	-	Do	-	New Orleans.
8	20,000 00	-	Do	-	Do
16	8,000 00	-	Do	-	New York.
21	*60,000 00	-	Do	-	Do
19	81,000 00	-	Do	-	New Orleans.
26	10,000 00	-	Do	-	Washington.
29	2,000 00	-	Samuel Keith	-	Philadelphia.
28	10,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	-	Washington.
15	5,000 00	-	Do	-	St. Louis.
25	50,000 00	-	Do	-	New Orleans.
23	50,000 00	-	Do	-	Washington.
1849.					
January 3	15,000 00	-	Do	-	New York.
8	11,000 00	-	Do	-	Do
1848.					
December 26	2,000 00	-	Do	-	St. Louis.
1849.					
January 8	125,000 00	-	Do	-	New York.
10	10,000 00	-	Do	-	Baltimore.
12	1,500 00	-	H. M. Prevost, by R. W. Latham & Co.	-	Washington.
9	3,000 00	-	J. B. B. Hale	-	St. Louis.
18	150,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	-	New York.
20	30,000 00	-	Do	-	Washington.

* In part of \$100,000.

F—Continued.

Date.	Amount of deposit.	Premium.	By whom deposited.	Where deposited.
1849.				
January 3	\$1,800 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	Washington.
18	10,000 00	-	Do	Philadelphia.
26	30,000 00	-	Do	Washington.
24	20,000 00	-	Do	Philadelphia.
20	25,000 00	-	Do	Washington.
20	22,000 00	-	Do	New York.
17	7,000 00	-	Do	St. Louis.
18	4,000 00	-	Do	Washington.
19	9,000 00	-	Do	Jeffersonville.
24	7,000 00	-	Do	Washington.
25	10,000 00	-	Do	Jeffersonville.
February 2	700 00	-	R. W. Latham & Co., act. H. M. Prevost	Washington.
3	7,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	Do
January 25	7,000 00	-	Do	St. Louis.
25	7,000 00	-	J. C. McGuire	Do
4	200 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	Washington.
February 12	9,000 00	-	Do	New York.
17	25,000 00	-	Do	Do
24	6,150 00	-	Do	Washington.
21	3,000 00	-	J. C. McGuire	St. Louis.
March 22	5,000 00	-	E. W. Clark & Bros.	Charleston.
24	6,000 00	-	R. W. Latham & Co., act. H. M. Prevost	Washington.
26	4,000 00	-	R. W. Latham & Co., act. W. C. Bestor	Do
April 11	6,800 00	-	Chubb & Schenck	St. Louis.

	1848.	3	50 00	-	H. R. Schoolcraft	-	-	-	Washington.
July	1848.	1	200 00	-	Do	-	-	-	Do
May	1849.	28	50,000 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	-	-	-	New York.
June	18		*27,000 00	-	Do	-	-	-	Do
	19		10,000 00	-	Do	-	-	-	Washington.
	21		400 00	-	Do	-	-	-	Do
	26		40,000 00	-	Do	-	-	-	Do
July	1849.	7	13,000 00	-	Do	-	-	-	Do
June	1849.	30	†700 00	-	J. C. McGuire	-	-	-	St. Louis.
August	1849.	7	3,500 00	-	Corcoran & Riggs	-	-	-	Washington.
December	1849.	9	18,000 00	-	Do	-	-	-	Do
August	1849.	11	850 00	-	Do	-	-	-	Do
Total			8,260,000 00		\$4,412 40				

* Part of \$50,000.

† Part of \$3,700.

‡ Part of \$9,512 86.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December 1, 1849.*

ALLEN A. HALL, *Register.*

G.

Statement of the public debt on the 1st December, 1849.

Denomination of debt.	Rate of interest.	When redeemable.	Amount.
Principal and interest of the old funded and unfunded debt, treasury notes of 1812, and Yazoo scrip - - - - -	-	on presentation	\$122,735 10
Debt of the corporate cities of the District of Columbia, assumed per act of May 20, 1836 - - - - -	5½ per cent.	\$60,000 per an.	960,000 00
Outstanding treasury notes, issued prior to July 22, 1846, payable or fundable - - - - -	-	on presentation	144,139 31
Stock issued for treasury notes of 1837 to 1843, per act of January 28, 1847 - - - - -	6 per cent.	Jan. 1, 1868	149,828 00
Loan of April 15, 1842 - - - - -	6 per cent.	Dec. 31, 1862	8,198,686 03
Loan of March 3, 1843 - - - - -	5 per cent.	July 1, 1853	6,468,231 35
Loan of July 22, 1846 - - - - -	6 per cent.	Nov. 12, 1856	4,999,149 45
Loan of January 28, 1847, including treasury notes issued under that act, and exclusive of stock issued for treasury notes under acts prior to 1846 - - - - -	6 per cent.	Jan. 1, 1868	27,618,350 55
Loan of March 31, 1848 - - - - -	6 per cent.	July 1, 1868	15,740,000 00
Stock issued per act August 9, 1846, in payment of the 4th and 5th instalments of the Mexican indemnity - - - - -	5 per cent.	Aug. 9, 1851	303,573 92
			64,704,693 71

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

ALLEN A. HALL, Register.

H.

Statement showing the excess of expenses of the army proper from April 1, 1846, to April, 1849, compared with the expenses of the three preceding years; also, the expenses of the navy from April 1, 1846, to October 1, 1848, compared with the expenses of the two and a half years preceding.

Army.—	From April 1, 1846, to April 1, 1847	-	-	-	\$26,892,905 13	
	From April 1, 1847, to April 1, 1848	-	-	-	34,981,160 55	
	From April 1, 1848, to April 1, 1849	-	-	-	18,971,051 28	
					<hr/>	\$80,845,116 96
	From April 1, 1843, to April 1, 1844	-	-	-	4,680,952 67	
	From April 1, 1844, to April 1, 1845	-	-	-	4,823,478 53	
	From April 1, 1845, to April 1, 1846	-	-	-	12,486,692 35	
					<hr/>	21,991,123 55
	Excess on account of the army	-	-	-	-	\$58,853,993 41
Navy.—	From April 1, 1846, to April 1, 1847	-	-	-	6,591,641 12	
	From April 1, 1847, to April 1, 1848	-	-	-	7,788,007 80	
	From April 1, 1848, to Oct. 1, 1848	-	-	-	4,379,260 71	
					<hr/>	18,758,909 63
	From Oct. 1, 1843, to April 1, 1844	-	-	-	3,024,208 49	
	From April 1, 1844, to April 1, 1845	-	-	-	5,963,109 16	
	From April 1, 1845, to April 1, 1846	-	-	-	5,019,964 08	
					<hr/>	14,007,281 73
	Excess on account of the navy	-	-	-	-	4,751,627 90
	Total	-	-	-	-	<hr/> <hr/> 63,605,621 31

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

ALLEN A. HALL, *Register.*

I.

PENSION OFFICE, December 1, 1849.

SIR: In reply to your inquiry, I have to inform you that, under the act of the 11th of February, 1847, and the act of the 10th August, 1848, 83,000 claims have been presented; of which, 65,171 warrants for 160 acres each, and 5,219 warrants of 40 acres each, have already been issued. 9,000 have been suspended or rejected. It is probable that from 17,000 to 20,000 more will be presented.

The whole number of warrants issuable may be estimated as equal to at least 90,000 for 160 acres each, and probably to more than that amount.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. EDWARDS,
Commissioner of Pensions.

A. A. HALL, Esq.,
Register of the Treasury.

1847	170,000	Number located in 1847
1848	170,000	Number located in 1848
1849	170,000	Number located in 1849
Total	510,000	Total

GENERAL LAND OFFICE
Downing Street, London
J. BUTTERFIELD
Printer

Doc. No. 4.

J.

Military bounty land warrants returned located for patents during the years of 1847, 1848, and first, second, and third quarters of 1849.

Class.	Number.	Number of acres.
40-acre warrants returned located in 1847.....	185	7,400
160-acre warrants returned located in 1847....	1,453	232,480
Total	1,638	239,880
40-acre warrants returned located in 1848	1,420	56,800
160-acre warrants returned located in 1848....	13,951	2,232,160
Total	15,371	2,288,960
40-acre warrants returned located in 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters of 1849.....	1,186	47,440
160-acre warrants returned located in 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters of 1849.....	15,307	2,449,120
Total	16,493	2,496,560

RECAPITULATION.

Number located in 1847.....	1,638	239,880
Number located in 1848.....	15,371	2,288,960
Number located in 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters of 1849	16,493	2,496,560
	33,502	5,025,400

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
November 16, 1849.

J. BUTTERFIELD,
Commissioner.

K.

Statement of the redemption of the public debt during the fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1849.

Payment of the old funded and unfunded debt.....		\$5,041 39
Payment of the debts of the corporate cities of the District of Columbia, assumed per act 20th May, 1836.....		60,000 00
Treasury notes redeemed other than those which were funded :		
Of notes issued prior to 1846—		
Paid for in specie.....	\$350 00	
Paid in for customs.....	700 00	
Paid in for lands.....	100 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,150 00
Of notes issued per act 23d July, 1846—		
Paid for in specie.....	3,400 00	
Paid in for customs.....	8,300 00	
Paid in for lands.....	1,600 00	
	<hr/>	13,300 00
Of notes issued per act 26th January, 1847—		
Paid in for customs.....	1,200 00	
Paid in for lands.....	100 00	
	<hr/>	1,300 00
		<hr/>
		15,750 00
Stock purchased, viz :		
6 per cent. loan of 15th April, 1842.....	80,700 00	
5 per cent. loan of 3d March, 1843.....	136,000 00	
6 per cent. loan of 28th January, 1847.....	382,500 00	
6 per cent. loan of 31st March, 1848.....	260,000 00	
	<hr/>	859,200 00
Military bounty land scrip per act 11th February, 1847.....		233,075 00
		<hr/>
		<u>1,173,066 39</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, December 1, 1849.

ALLEN A. HALL, Register.

L.

STATEMENTS

EXHIBITING

THE REDUCTION IN PRICES

OF

ARTICLES OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE,

FOR FIFTEEN YEARS—FROM 1835 TO 1849, INCLUSIVE.

ALSO,

Lists of prices of certain articles of foreign production, for a series of years; together with letters on the present condition of American manufactures and production.

L—No. 1 a.

Average prices of cut nails of American manufacture each year for fifteen years, from 1835 to 1849, inclusive. Furnished by Nahum Stetson, of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, November, 1849.

1835	-	-	6 cents	-	-	From Swedes iron.
1836	-	-	6 do	-	-	do
1837	-	-	6 do	-	-	do
1838	-	-	6 do	-	-	do
1839	-	-	6 $\frac{1}{8}$ do	-	-	do
1840	-	-	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	-	-	do
1841	-	-	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ do	-	-	do
1842	-	-	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ do	-	-	From American iron.
1843	-	-	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ do	-	-	do
1844	-	-	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	-	-	do
1845	-	-	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ do	-	-	do
1846	-	-	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	-	-	do
1847	-	-	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	-	-	do
1848	-	-	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ do	-	-	do
1849	-	-	4 do	-	-	do

L—No. 1 b.

Statement of prices of iron pipes and hardware of American production, furnished by Stephen Colwell, Philadelphia, November, 1849.

Years.	Iron pipes.	Axes.	Hoes.	* Sad irons.	Hollow ware.
1820	\$75 per ton				
1825	65 do				
1830	55 do				
1835	55 do	\$15 to \$16 per dozen			
1836	55 do	15 to 16 do -	\$4 to \$5 per dozen		
1837	60 do	15 to 16 do -	4½ to 5 do		
1838	55 do	13 to 15¼ do -	3½ to 5 do -	- - -	\$75 per ton.
1839	55 do	13 to 15¼ do -	3½ to 5 do -	- - -	70 to \$75 do
1840	50 do	13 to 14 do -	3½ to 4 do -	- - -	70 to 75 do
1841	50 do	12 to 14 do -	3½ to 4 do -	5½ cents per lb. -	70 to 75 do
1842	48 do	11 to 14 do -	3 to 3½ do -	5 do -	60 to 65 do
1843	45 do	11 to 12 do -	2½ to 3½ do -	4 do -	60 to 65 do
1844	45 do	11 to 11½ do -	2½ to 3 do -	3½ to 4 do -	60 to 65 do
1845	42 do	10½ to 11 do -	2½ to 2½ do -	3½ to 4½ do -	55 to 60 do
1846	42 do	10 to 11 do -	2 to 2½ do -	3½ to 4 do -	55 to 60 do
1847	42 do	9½ to 10½ do -	2 to 2½ do -	3¼ to 3½ do -	55 to 60 do
1848	40 do	8 to 10 do -	2½ to 2½ do -	3 to 3½ do -	52½ to 57½ do
1849	40 do	8 to 10 do -	2 to 2½ do -	3 to 3½ do -	50 to 55 do

* All imported previous to 1842 or 1843, at a cost of 5 to 6 cents per lb., when importation ceased.

Relative difference in the cost of cast iron butt hinges, iron screws, and spring balances of American and English manufacture.

	Cast iron butts.				Iron screws, commonly called wood screws.				Spring balances.	
	American.		English, Baldwin's.		American, Eagle Co.'s.		English, James'.		American, Morton & Bremner.	English, Salters'.
	Narrow—3 inch.		Narrow—3-inch.		1-inch—No. 14.		1-inch—No. 14.		$\frac{1}{2}$ to 24 lbs.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 24 lbs.
	Discount.	83 cents per dozen.	Discount and 75 per cent. advance.	3s. 9d. per dozen.	Discount.	53 cents per gross.	Discount and 65 per cent. advance.	2s. per gross.	Per dozen.	Per dozen.
	Per cent.	Net.	Per ct.	Net.	Per cent.	Net.	Net.	Net	Net.	Net.
1841	-	-	60	58	25	40	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	-	\$10 67
1842	-	-	60	58	30	37	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	-	10 67
1843	-	-	-	-	35a 40	35 a 32	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	\$9 45	10 67
1844	20	67	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	40 a 45	32 a 29	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	7 50	8 50
1845	25	62	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	62	30 a 35	37 a 35	50	37	\$6 to 4 50	7 70
1846	30 a 35	58 a 54	60	58	30 a 35	37 a 35	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	4 00	7 00
1847	40	50	60	58	45	29	60	29	3 75	
1848	45	46	65	52	50	27	60	29	3 50	
1849	50	42	65	52	55 a 60	24 a 21	60	29	3 00	

The English butts are $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. lighter, and it would seem, also, about 25 per cent. dearer than the American.

The English iron screws are at least 10 per cent. inferior in quality, and about 45 per cent. dearer, and are quite superseded.

The English spring balances are entirely superseded.

GEO. H. GRAY & CO.

BOSTON, November 20, 1849.

L—No. 1 c.

WOOD SCREWS.

The value in dollars of James's wood screws, imported into the United States each year from 1837 to 1847, inclusive, as exhibited by returns to the Treasury Department, were as follows, to wit:

1837	-	-	-	-	\$145,565
1838	-	-	-	-	107,256
1839	-	-	-	-	166,567
1840	-	-	-	-	131,986
1841	-	-	-	-	138,527
1842	-	-	-	-	113,469
1843	-	-	-	-	7,551
1844	-	-	-	-	6,135
1845	-	-	-	-	17,173
1846	-	-	-	-	17,037
1847	-	-	-	-	5,466

Since 1847 none have been imported, the American market having been wholly supplied by the American article.

James's wood screws, a leading English make for many years, stood at 45 a 57 per cent. discount from list price. Under the tariff of 1842 his discount went to $57\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and has remained at that quotation ever since, though the importation has ceased, while the American article, the manufacture of which commenced in 1837, has by home competition been reduced from a discount of 25 per cent. from the American list to 60 per cent. discount. At that discount, and as now sold, the goods manufactured in the United States cost a price quite as low as the sterling cost in England, and are far better; of course, the whole cost of duty, freights, insurance, &c., is saved to the consumer here, as well as the profit of all the labor employed in the screw business, and also the anterior processes of drawing the rods and wire, all of which are of American stock.

By this state of things we can now ship to any port in the world at a price as low as the English from their ports, and by our better quality be sure of the preference.

We are now taking some steps to introduce our screws into England itself. Their import duty of 10 per cent., and our outward freights, we think likely will be counterbalanced by the superiority of our article.

English pins and hooks-and-eyes are both wholly shut out of market by American competition in their manufacture.

GEO. H. GRAY & CO.

BOSTON, November 20, 1849.

L—No. 1 d.

Comparative prices of English and American pins for fifteen years, furnished by Edward Cook, agent of the Home Manufacturing Company at Waterbury, Connecticut, and F. Newman, agent of American Pin Company at Poughkeepsie, New York. November, 1849.

	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.
			Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
English pins, per pack, No. 4 -	\$1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$1 06	90	90	85	80	80	75							
American " " " -	1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 00	85	80	80	80	75	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	50	45	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	45	45
English mixed pins, per lb. -	-	-	-	56	56	50	50	50							
American " " " -	-	-	-	-	45	45	45	40	40	35	35	32	32	35	35

The manufacture of pins was commenced in the United States in the year 1835, but, from the prejudice of the dealers, met with little success for several years, and was in a very precarious condition till the passage of the tariff of 1842, which gave the manufacturer the home market, and stimulated the production. Until the passage of the tariff of 1842, pins were admitted free. On the passing of that tariff, many parties commenced manufacturing. Active competition sprung up, from the fact of a large home market being secured; and the price rapidly fell, till, in 1846 and 1847, it was below cost of production. Since then, pins have advanced to the same price they were in 1845, where they will probably remain. No English pins of any consequence have been imported since 1842, though an English manufacturer, who formerly sold very largely in the United States, visited this country after the passage of the tariff of 1846, to see if he could not again obtain the market; but the American manufacturer, from the protection he had received from 1842 to 1846, had got such a hold, and made so much better an article, that he became satisfied he could not send pins to the United States. The quality of American pins is equal to any in the world, and superior to those made in most countries. They are altogether made and stuck by machinery, the head being solid and of one piece with the stem; while the bulk of those made in foreign countries have their head and stem of separate pieces of wire. Pins are made of brass wire: brass is made of copper and spelter, on both of which a duty is laid by the tariff of 1846.

L—No. 1 e.

Statement of prices of English hardware, furnished by Benjamin Callender, Boston.

Year.	6-inch bed screws.	12-inch cast-steel flat bastard files.	No. 3 polished trace chains.	4-inch complete closet locks.	No. 4 tinned saucepans.	4-quart sheet iron tea-kettles.	Cast-iron butts, common quality.	Fox's wood screws, inferior to American.
	Per gross.	Per dozen.	Per pair.	Per dozen.	Each.	Each.	Per dozen.	Per gross.
1835 - - -	\$1 89	\$2 87	-	\$1 17	-	\$0 90	\$0 45	\$0 23
1836 - - -	3 19	3 33	\$0 63	2 04	\$0 52	1 24	52	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
1837 - - -	-	3 33	60	-	-	-	41	28
1838 - - -	-	3 33	55	1 36	43	-	41	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
1839 - - -	2 44	3 33	-	1 56	40	77	41	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
1840 - - -	-	3 33	-	1 36	35	72	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	23
1841 - - -	1 89	3 13	38	1 26	38	69	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	23
1842 - - -	1 78	3 13	37	1 17	35	63	30	23
1843 - - -	1 44	3 13	32	1 04	37	63		
1844 - - -	1 47	3 13	36	1 53	37	69		
1845 - - -	2 03	3 35	38	1 53	43	63		
1846 - - -	2 27	3 35	43	1 56	37	69		
1847 - - -	2 22	3 20	42	1 56	37	69		
1848 - - -	1 78	3 30	40	1 26	35	58		
1849 - - -	1 67	3 13	33	1 17	35	63		

The above prices are the cost of importation at 30 per cent. duty and 10 per cent. exchange. If I understand your meaning, this meets your wants. Where there are blanks, I imported none of the articles those years. You will recollect that goods would bring any price in 1836, which makes the great prices that year.

BENJAMIN CALLENDER.

GEO. W. GORDON, Esq. Boston, November, 1849

Statement of prices of articles of hardware of foreign production for 11 years, from 1839 to 1849 inclusive, furnished by Stephen Colwell, of Philadelphia, November, 1849.

	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.
Wrought iron pans, (discount from list price)...	45 pr. ct.	45 per ct.	45 per ct.	45 per ct.	45 per ct.	45 per ct.	37½ per ct.	40 per ct.	45 per ct.	45 per ct.	45 per ct.
Wrought iron pans, per pound	7 7-10 cts.	7 7-10 cts.	7 7-10 cts.	7 7-10 cts.	7 7-10 cts.	7 7-10 cts.	8½ cts.	8 4-10 cts.	7 7-10 cts.	7 7-10 cts.	7 7-10 cts.
Vices, bright, standing, (discount from list price)...	25 per ct.	25 per ct.	25 per ct.	25 per ct.	25 per ct.	25 per ct.	.....	17½ per ct.	22½ per ct.	25 per ct.	25 per ct.
Vices, bright, standing, per pound	5½ cts.	5½ cts.	5½ cts.	5½ cts.	5½ cts.	5½ cts.	.....	5½ cts.	5½ cts.	5½ cts.	5½ cts.
Hollow ware, tinned, (discount from list price)...	47½ per ct.	47½ per ct.	47½ per ct.	50 per ct.	55 per ct.	.....	50 per ct.	50 per ct.	50 per ct.	50 per ct.	50 per ct.

L—No. 1 h.

PHILADELPHIA, October 30, 1849.

SIR: I find it, thus far, impossible to procure from those most capable of furnishing it, a table of hardware and the progressive decline of prices such as I wanted. I send you the best I have obtained to this date.

* I find nearly every article has a special history of its own; and frequently a very interesting history to one who is curious about the progress of American industry.

More than half the stocks of the hardware stores consist now of domestic manufactures. Most of these have had their origin in New England. Some of them owe their beginning to protection, and others their continuance. In most cases, the American has driven the foreign wholly out of the market; the superiority of the domestic manufacture, in style and quality, is very striking. Our edge-tools are almost exclusively made in this country, although the steel with which they must be finished comes from England. It is impossible to show, in tabular form, in what way many of these articles owe their existence to protection. It is said that the large order given for locks, &c., on behalf of the city of Philadelphia, when the buildings on the Girard estate were erecting, gave a decided impetus to that branch of the hardware business, as the order was for the American article only, and for the best quality. It was not so once; but now, if the best is wanted, the American is asked for. In 1841 large quantities of English sad-irons were in this market, limited at 5 cents the lb. As soon as the act of 1842 was passed, several manufacturers here, who had been struggling to make them and live at 5 cents, took the whole market and reduced the price to 4 cents in 1843, and since to 3 cents. What they wanted to enable them to reduce the price was, sale of a large quantity. This is so in regard to a large number of articles.

Iron pipes, for water and gas, were sold in 1819 at \$75 per ton. Their bulk and the freight, with the duty, has afforded constant protection. The price has constantly declined, thus: 1819, \$75; 1822, \$70; 1824, \$65; 1828, \$60; 1830, \$55; 1840, \$50; 1843, \$45; 1848-'9, \$40. This reduction is the effect of the fall in iron and of home competition. There was no fluctuation but the progressive decline. There was a similar decline in the price of cut-nails, after the protection given them in 1824 and 1828, from about 12 cents to from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per lb.

It may be safely assumed that every article of domestic manufacture, which has had a free market at home, has flourished and paid the maker a living profit, even at a constantly declining price.

The exceptions to this rule are in articles so superior in quality as to defy competition; some of these the makers keep at former prices, because they can sell them freely at those prices. In many instances prices have been voluntarily reduced for sake of increasing consumption. I do not doubt that American hardware will, in a few more years, wholly supplant the British, even if only a revenue duty were in force, or under that changeable policy which has heretofore annoyed manufacturers. There seems to be in the country a remarkable aptness for this branch of industry. Every year adds to the number of home-made articles and abridges the use of the foreign. Direct and judicious protection extended to it would be repaid by a rapid increase of this industry, and a further reduction of prices.

In the table I have given the prices of 1846 and 1849. The latter are *suffering prices*. Consumption has now fallen off and business is languishing—even when not exposed to foreign competition. The effect of the act of 1842 is seen in the prices of 1843, and still more in 1846. The effects of the act of 1846 were not felt upon prices until the crisis of 1847 and 1848 in Great Britain.

Yours, truly,

S. COLWELL.

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

L—No. 1 i.

Average prices of English sheathing copper each year from 1835 to 1849, from Philadelphia price-current; furnished by Isaac R. Davis, of Philadelphia, November, 1849.

1835	-	-	-	24	cents.
1836	-	-	-	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	cents.
1837	-	-	-	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	cents.
1838	-	-	-	26 $\frac{7}{8}$	cents.
1839	-	-	-	25 $\frac{5}{8}$	cents.
1840	-	-	-	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	cents.
1841	-	-	-	26	cents.
1842	-	-	-	25 $\frac{1}{8}$	cents.
1843	-	-	-	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	cents.
1844	-	-	-	21	cents.
1845	-	-	-	21 $\frac{7}{8}$	cents.
1846	-	-	-	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	cents.
1847	-	-	-	23 $\frac{1}{8}$	cents.
1848	-	-	-	22 $\frac{5}{8}$	cents.
1849	-	-	-	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	cents.

By an act of 1832, copper in pigs and bars was free, as was also sheathing copper. By the act of 1842, pig-copper was free, while sheathing copper paid 30 per cent. *ad valorem*. The act of 1846 made sheathing copper free, and put 5 per cent. *ad valorem* on pig copper.

L—No. 1 j..

Table of the prices of American sheathing and pig-copper and yellow metal sheathing, furnished by William A. Crocker, of Taunton, Massachusetts, November, 1849.

Year.	Sheathing copper.				Average.	Yellow metal.		Pig copper.
	Cents.				Cents.	Cents.		Cents.
1835 -		23	24	25	24	-		16 to 16½
1836 -	25	26	27	28	26½	-		16½ to 21
1837 -		28	26	27½	27⅙	-		21⅙ to 17
1838 -	27	26	24	23½	25½	-		17½ to 17
1839 -			24	24½	24¼	-		17 to 18
1840 -		25	24	25	24	-		17 to 17½
1841 -		25	24	24½	24⅓	-		18
1842 -		24	23	22	23		24	18 to 17
1843 -	22	21	20	21	21⅒		24	16½ to 16
1844 -		21½	22	21½	21⅔	20	19½	17½
1845 -	21½	22	21½	23	22		20	17
1846 -			23	22¾	22⅞		20	17½ to 18½
1847 -	22¾	23½	23½	23	23⅙		20	17½ to 18
1848 -	23	22½	21½	21	21¼		20	17½
1849 -	20½	21½	20	21	20⅒	18	17 17½ 18	17 to 16

L—No. 1 k.

Average prices of pig-lead and pure white lead for thirty years, and of lead pipes for ten years, furnished by Lewis James & Co., Philadelphia.

Years.	Pig lead per 100 pounds.	Pure white dry lead per 100 lbs.	Lead pipes per lb.
1820 - - -	\$6 60	\$12 50	
1825 - - -	7 05	11 00	
1830 - - -	3 59	8 00	
1835 - - -	6 28	9 00	
1840 - - -	4 80	7 00	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents.
1841 - - -	4 67	6 50	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 " "
1842 - - -	3 70	5 60	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 " "
1843 - - -	3 50	5 40	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 " "
1844 - - -	3 70	5 50	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 " "
1845 - - -	3 97	5 85	5 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "
1846 - - -	4 03	5 45	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 6 " "
1847 - - -	4 36	5 35	6 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "
1848 - - -	4 20	5 00	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 5 " "
1849 - - -	4 50	5 25	5 cents.

The quotations respecting white lead are for pure white, dry, and in bulk; i. e. without packages. The manufacturers generally sell it ground in oil, and in packages of 25 to 50 pounds, and then the price is \$1 50 per 100 pounds higher; so that you have only to add that sum to each year, and you have the price in oil and casks.

L—No. 2 a.

Statement of prices from 1835 to 1849 inclusive, of plain and twilled osnaburgs, manufactured by the Lowell Manufacturing Company, at Lowell, Massachusetts: furnished by James W. Paige & Co., and A. & A. Lawrence & Co., of Boston. November, 1849.

Year.	Plain, 30 inches wide; weight 2 20-100 yards to the lb.	Plain, 36 inches wide; weight 1 90-100 yards to the lb.	Twilled, 30 inches wide; weight 1 70-100 yards to the lb.
1835	14½ cents per yard	17½ cents per yard	18½ cents per yard.
1836	14½ do	17 do	18 do
1837	12 do	14 do	16 do
1838	11½ do	13½ do	15 do
1839	11½ do	13½ do	16 do
1840	10 do	12 do	14 do
1841	10 do	11½ do	13 do
1842	8 do	10 do	11½ do
1843	8½ do	10½ do	12½ do
1844	9 do	11 do	13 do
1845	8¼ do	9¾ do	11 do
1846	8½ do	10 do	11 do
1847	9¼ do	11¼ do	12¼ do
1848	7½ do	9½ do	10½ do
1849	7½ do	9½ do	10¼ do

L—No. 2 b.

Statement of prices of cotton goods manufactured by the Lowell Manufacturing Company at Lowell, Massachusetts, furnished by A. & A. Lawrence, & Co., Boston. November, 1849.

Year.	12 cents per yard. Lawrence Company stout brown sheeting, 37 in- ches wide; No. 14 yarn, weight 2.86 yards to the pound.	12 cents per yard. Jackson Company stout brown sheeting, 37 in- ches wide; No. 14 yarn, weight 2.85 yards to the pound.	10 1/2 cents per yard. Tremont Company brown sheeting, 37 inches wide; No. 14 yarn, weight 3.70 yards to the pound.	10 cents per yard. Jackson Company stout brown sheeting, 30 in- ches wide; No. 14 yarn, weight 3.50 yards to the pound.	13 cents per yard. Lawrence Company fine brown sheeting, 37 in- ches wide; No. 30 yarn, weight 4.20 yards to the pound.	14 cents per yard. Boott Company stout brown drillings, 30 in- ches wide; No. 14 yarn, weight 2.90 yards to the pound.	8 cents per yard. Tremont Company brown shirtings, 28 1/2 inches wide; No. 14 yarn, weight 4.50 yards to the pounds.
1835	12	12	10 1/2	10	13	14	8
1836	12	12	11 1/2	10 1/2	13 1/2	14	8
1837	12	12	11 1/2	10 1/2	13 1/2	14	8
1838	10	10	9	8	11	11	7
1839	10	10	9	8	11	11	7
1840	8 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	6 1/2
1841	7 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	9	9	5 1/2
1842	7 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	9	9	5 1/2
1843	7 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	9	9	5 1/2
1844	7 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	9	9	5 1/2
1845	7 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	9	9	5 1/2
1846	7 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	9	9	5 1/2
1847	8 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	5 1/2
1848	6 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	4 1/2
1849	7	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	9	9	4 1/2

I.—No. 2 c.

Statement of prices per yard of sheetings, shirtings, and drillings, manufactured at the Suffolk, Appleton, & Stark Mills, at Lowell, Massachusetts, from 1835 to 1849: furnished by James W. Paige & Co., agents. Boston, November, 1849.

Year.	Suffolk and Stark drills.	Appleton & Stark sheetings.	Appleton shirtings.
	30 inches wide; weight 2 83-100 yards per lb.	37 inches wide; weight 2 90-100 yards per lb.	30 inches wide; weight 3 55-100 yards per lb.
1835	13 cents per yard	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per yard	10 cents per yard.
1836	14 do	12 $\frac{1}{4}$ do	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ do
1837	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ do
1838	10 do	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ do	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ do
1839	10 do	10 do	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ do
1840	9 do	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ do	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ do
1841	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ do	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ do	6 do
1842	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	7 do	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ do
1843	7 do	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ do	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ do
1844	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ do	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ do	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ do
1845	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ do	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ do	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ do
1846	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ do	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ do	6 do
1847	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ do	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ do	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ do
1848	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ do	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ do	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ do
1849	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ do	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ do

L—No. 2 d.

Statement of prices of the Newmarket brown cottons from 1837 to 1849: furnished by S. Frothingham, jr. & Co., agents. Boston, November 10, 1849.

Year.	Letter R; weight 3 yards per lb.	Letter A; weight 4 10-100 yards per lb.	Letter H; weight 4 60-100 yards per lb.
1837	12 cents per yard	13 cents per yard	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per yard.
1838	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ do	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ do
1839	11 do	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ do
1840	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	10 do	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ do
1841	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ do	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ do
1842	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ do
1843	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ do	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ do	7 do
1844	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ do	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	7 do
1845	8 do	9 do	8 do
1846	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ do	9 do	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ do
1847	9 do	8 do	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ do
1848	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ do	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ do	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ do
1849	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	6 do

L—No. 2 e.

Statement of the prices of the Bartlett (Wessacumcon) superfine long cloths from 1840 to 1849, being No. 40 yarn, 80 sley, 100 picks to the inch: furnished by S. Frothingham, jr., & Co., agents. Boston, November 10, 1849.

Years.	31 inches wide.	33 inches wide.	36 inches wide.	40 inches wide.	46 inches wide.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
1840	12	13	15		
1841	12	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	21
1842	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
1843	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$
1844	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	14	15	17
1845	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	18
1846	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	13	14	17
1847	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	16
1848	8	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	13
1849	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	14

L—No. 2 f.

Boston, November 10, 1849.

SIR: Below you have a statement of prices at which we sold two styles of cotton goods in the several years from 1835 to 1849.

WRIGHT & WHITMAN.

Years.	Palmer Company printing cloths.	Thorndike Co. bleached shirtings	
	<i>Cen's.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	
1835 - - -	10	Not running.	} 74 picks in warp. 80 picks in filling. No. 40 yarn.
1836 - - -	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.	
1837 - - -	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.	
1838 - - -	10 to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	
1839 - - -	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	18	
1840 - - -	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1841 - - -	8 to 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1842 - - -	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6	10	
1843 - - -	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	
1844 - - -	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	
1845 - - -	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 8	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1846 - - -	8 to 6	9	
1847 - - -	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1848 - - -	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5	7	
1849 - - -	5 to 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	

L—No. 2 g.

Statement of prices obtained for the Jamess steam mills superfine bleached long cloths, from 1844 (when the mill went into operation) to the present date.

Years.	Width 31 inches.	Width 33 inches.	Width 36 inches.	Width 44 inches.	
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	
1844	—	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	14		The No. of yarn is 40. The goods have 76 picks of warp, and 96 to 100 of filling, to the inch. Weight—31 inches 4.85 yards to the pound. 33 “ 4.60 “ “ 36 “ 4.05 “ “ 45 “ 3.42 “ “
1845	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	12	13 $\frac{1}{2}$		
1846	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	13 $\frac{1}{4}$		
1847	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1848	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	13	
1849	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	11		

The mill is in Newburyport, Massachusetts; contains 16,000 spindles; 340 looms; product about 2,000,000 yards per annum.

F. SKINNER & CO., Agents.

Boston, November 10, 1849.

L—No. 2 h.

Statement of prices of shirtings and sheetings manufactured by the Nashua Manufacturing Company, from James S. Amory, treasurer. Boston, November 13, 1849.

SHIRTINGS, No. 1 MILL.

	Av. gross sales.	No. of yarn.	Width.	Yards per lb.
	<i>Cents.</i>			
From June, 1835, to December, 1835	9.62	No. 14	30-inch	3.73
December, 1835, to June, 1836	9.62	"	"	3.70
June, 1836, to December, 1836	10.20	"	"	3.71
December, 1836, to June, 1837	10.23	"	"	3.72
June, 1837, to December, 1837	8.35	"	"	3.79
December, 1837, to June, 1838	8.02	"	"	3.79
June, 1838, to December, 1838	7.28	"	"	3.76
December, 1838, to June, 1839	8.20	"	"	3.82
June, 1839, to December, 1839	8.25	"	"	3.73
December, 1839, to June, 1840	6.93	"	"	3.71
June, 1840, to December, 1840	6.50	"	"	3.73
December, 1840, to June, 1841	6.77	"	"	3.72
June, 1841, to December, 1841	6.64	"	"	3.67
December, 1841, to June, 1842	6.44	"	"	3.68
December, 1842	5.55	"	"	3.70
June, 1843	5.07	"	"	3.69
December, 1843	5.24	"	"	3.69
June, 1844	6.24	"	"	3.75
December, 1844	6.29	"	"	3.72
June, 1845	5.93	"	"	3.75
December, 1845	6.04	"	"	3.71
June, 1846	6.45	"	"	3.71
December, 1846	5.82	"	"	3.68
June, 1847	6.46	"	"	3.69
December, 1847	6.31	"	"	3.66
June, 1848	5.57	"	"	3.75
December, 1848	5.04	"	"	3.66
June, 1849	5.12	"	"	3.72

L—No. 2 h—Continued.

SHEETINGS, NO. 3 MILL.

		Av. gross sales.	No. of yarn.	Width.	Yards per lb.
		<i>Cents.</i>			
Six months ending	December, 1835	11.84	No. 14	37-inch	2.93
"	June, 1836	11.80	"	"	2.92
"	December, 1836	12.10	"	"	3.17
"	June, 1837	12.25	"	"	3.16
"	December, 1837	10.07	"	"	3.14
"	June, 1838	10.19	"	"	3.08
"	December, 1838	9.55	"	"	3.01
"	June, 1839	10.85	"	"	2.96
"	December, 1839	10.09	"	"	2.99
"	June, 1840	8.48	"	"	2.97
"	December, 1840	7.81	"	"	2.99
"	June, 1841	8.15	"	"	2.98
"	December, 1841	7.56	"	"	2.93
"	June, 1842	7.39	"	"	2.97
"	December, 1842	6.81	"	"	2.97
"	June, 1843	6.50	"	"	2.96
"	December, 1843	7.12	"	"	2.95
"	June, 1844	8.03	"	"	2.97
"	December, 1844	7.44	"	"	2.98
"	June, 1845	6.81	"	"	2.97
"	December, 1845	7.38	"	"	2.92
"	June, 1846	7.93	"	"	2.89
"	December, 1846	7.41	"	"	2.88
"	June, 1847	8.00	"	"	2.93
"	December, 1847	7.98	"	"	2.91
"	June, 1848	6.41	"	"	2.95
"	December, 1848	6.15	"	"	2.88
"	June, 1849	6.34	"	"	2.91

Statistics of drillings sold by Parker, Wilder, & Parker. Boston, November, 1847.

Factory.	Average No. of bales per week.	Weight of goods.	Prices per yard.							
			1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.
			<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Peterboro' co.	10 bales -	$3\frac{87}{100}$ yds. per lb.	$7\frac{1}{2} a 6$	$5\frac{3}{4} a 6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{3}{4} a 7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2} a 7\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{4} a 6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2} a 6\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{3}{4} a 5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2} a 6\frac{1}{2}$
North factory	11 do -	$3\frac{66}{100}$ do -	$7 a 6$	$6 a 6\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{3}{4} a 7\frac{3}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{2} a 7\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{4} a 7$	$7 a 7\frac{1}{2}$	$7 a 6$	$6 a 6\frac{1}{2}$
Phœnix	9 do -	$3\frac{80}{100}$ do -	$8 a 6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2} a 7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2} a 8$	$8 a 7\frac{3}{4}$	$7\frac{3}{4} a 7\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{4} a 7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{4} a 6$	$6 a 7$
New Ipswich	20 do -	$3\frac{75}{100}$ do -	$7 a 6$	$6 a 7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2} a 7\frac{3}{4}$	$7\frac{3}{4} a 7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2} a 7\frac{1}{4}$	$7 a 7\frac{1}{4}$	$7 a 6$	$6 a 6\frac{3}{4}$
Weare	11 do -	$3\frac{80}{100}$ do -	$7\frac{1}{2} a 6$	$6\frac{1}{4} a 8$	$8 a 7\frac{3}{4}$	$7\frac{3}{4} a 7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2} a 7\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{3}{4} a 7\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{4} a 6\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4} a 7$

L—No. 2 j.

Memorandum of prices of printing cloths, sixty threads square, made by the Dedham Manufacturing Company, Read & Chadwick, agents. Boston, November, 1849,

	Cents.
1836	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
1837	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1838	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1839	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1840	7
1841	7
1842	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
1843	5
1844	6
1845	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1846	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1847	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1848	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
1849, from January to July	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 4
1849, November	4 $\frac{1}{2}$

Statement of prices of white cotton goods; furnished by James K. Mills & Co., of Boston, November, 1849.

Years.	Great Falls Manufacturing Company.—Brown sheeting—37 inches; weight 3.20; No. 14 yarn.	Great Falls Manufacturing Company.—Brown shirting—33 inches; weight 4.65; No. 30 yarn.	Great Falls Manufacturing Company.—Bleached shirting—31 inches; No. 30 yarn, as below.	Chicopee Manufacturing Company.—Brown sheeting—37 inches; weight 2.9; No. 14 yarn.	Chicopee Manufacturing Company.—Brown printing cloth—28 inches; weight 5.7; No. 24 yarn.	Dwight Manufacturing Company.—Bleached shirting—33 inches; weight 4.52; No. 40 yarn.	Perkins Mills.—Brown printing cloth—30 inches; weight 6, No. 40 yarn.	Great Falls Manufacturing Company.—Brown printings—28 inches; weight 6 yards; No. 30 yarn, count 64 by 64.
1835.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1836.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1837.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1838.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1839.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1840.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1841.....	7 to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....	.....	.....
1842.....	8 to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 to 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8	.....	.....	.....
1843.....	6 to 6	6 to 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....
1844.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 8	8 to 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....
1845.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6	.....	.....	.....
1846.....	7 to 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8	9 to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....
1847.....	7 to 8	8 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 to 7	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6	.....	.....	.....
1848.....	6 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 to 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4	.....	.....	.....
1849.....	6 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....

L—No. 2 I.

Average prices of printing cloths and brown sheetings, furnished by James F. Simmons, of Providence, R. I., November, 1849.

Printing cloths.				4-4 brown sheetings.			
No. 23 yarn, 28 inches wide, 60 by 64 picks per inch.		No. 30 yarn, 60 by 64 picks.		Gladding goods.		Richmond goods.	
1837	7 $\frac{3}{8}$ cts. per yd.						
1838	7 $\frac{1}{8}$ do						
1839	7 $\frac{7}{8}$ do -	7 $\frac{5}{10}$ cts. per yd.					
1840	6 $\frac{1}{8}$ do -	6 $\frac{1}{10}$ do					
1841	6 $\frac{7}{8}$ do -	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ do -	81 cts. per yd.	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ cts. per yd.			
1842	5 $\frac{2}{8}$ do -	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ do -	7 $\frac{3}{8}$ do -	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ do			
1843	4 $\frac{7}{8}$ do -	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ do -	7 $\frac{3}{8}$ do.	7 $\frac{1}{8}$ do			
1844	6 $\frac{1}{8}$ do -	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ do -	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ do -	6 $\frac{5}{8}$ do			
1845	6 $\frac{7}{8}$ do -	6 $\frac{7}{10}$ do -	8 do -	7 $\frac{1}{8}$ do			
1846	5 $\frac{1}{8}$ do -	5 $\frac{7}{10}$ do -	8 $\frac{5}{8}$ do.	7 $\frac{1}{8}$ do			
1847	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ do -	5 $\frac{2}{10}$ do -	8 $\frac{1}{8}$ do -	6 do			
1848	4 $\frac{1}{8}$ do -	4 $\frac{2}{10}$ do -	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ do -	7 $\frac{1}{8}$ do			
1849	4 $\frac{3}{8}$ do -	4 $\frac{3}{10}$ do -	6 $\frac{3}{8}$ do -	6 do			

The above are common well known fabrics, and the prices are taken from actual sales.

L—No. 2 m.

Price of Chicopee D 4-4 brown sheetings, No. 14 yarn, about three yards per pound, for 15 years, from 1835 to 1849, inclusive, from Wain & Leaming, Philadelphia; also, of cotton.

Year.	Month.	Cents per yard.	Average.	Average cost of cotton.
1835	February	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11.80	18
	April	11 $\frac{3}{4}$		
	July	12 $\frac{3}{4}$		
	October	11 $\frac{3}{4}$		
1836	December	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12.55	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
	March	12 $\frac{1}{2}$		
	June	12 $\frac{3}{4}$		
1837	September	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	11.55	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
	January	13		
	May	12 $\frac{1}{4}$		
1838	June	11	10.52	11
	September	10 $\frac{1}{2}$		
	December	11		
	May	10 $\frac{3}{4}$		
	July	10 $\frac{1}{2}$		
1839	September	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	11	
	December	11		
	February	11 $\frac{3}{4}$		
	June	11 $\frac{1}{2}$		
	July	11		
1840	September	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	
	December	10 $\frac{1}{4}$		
	January	10 $\frac{1}{2}$		
	February	9		
1841	May	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.58	
	September	8		
	February	9		
1842	April	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.08	
	August	8 $\frac{1}{4}$		
	March	7 $\frac{3}{4}$		
1843	September	7	7.37	
	December	6 $\frac{3}{4}$		
	March	6 $\frac{1}{2}$		
1844	December	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	8.16	
	February	8 $\frac{3}{4}$		
	August	8 $\frac{1}{2}$		
1845	November	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	7.67	
	March	7		
	June	7 $\frac{1}{2}$		
1846	November	8 $\frac{1}{2}$		
	March	8 $\frac{1}{2}$		

L—No. 2 m—Continued.

Year.	Month.	Cents per yard.	Average.	Average cost of cotton.
1846	June - -	8	8	
	September - -	7 $\frac{1}{4}$		
	December - -	8		
1847	March - -	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	8.10	
	May - -	8 $\frac{1}{2}$		
	September - -	8 $\frac{1}{4}$		
	October - -	8		
1848	December - -	7	6.62	
	March - -	6 $\frac{3}{4}$		
	August - -	6 $\frac{1}{2}$		
1849	January - -	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	6.90	
	June - -	6 $\frac{1}{2}$		
	September - -	7 $\frac{1}{8}$		
	October - -	7 $\frac{1}{4}$		

Statement of prices of Waltham cottons, compiled from actual sales made at Philadelphia, showing the average price in each year named. Furnished by David S. Brown & Co., Philadelphia, November, 1849.

Year.	A, Bro.	A, Bld.	B, Bro.	B, Bld.	E, Bro.	E, Bld.	H, Bro.	H, Bld.	W, Bro.	W, Bld.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
1840	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{3}{8}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{3}{8}$	9 $\frac{5}{8}$	—	14	16 $\frac{1}{4}$
1841	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{8}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{5}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	—	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
1842	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 $\frac{3}{4}$
1843	10	11	8 $\frac{7}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	12	11	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
1844	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{3}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	—	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
1845	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{5}{8}$	10 $\frac{3}{8}$	7 $\frac{7}{8}$	9	—	—	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$
1846	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	—
1847	—	—	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
1848	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{5}{8}$	9	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	7	6 $\frac{7}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
1849	10	—	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	—	—	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$

L—No. 2 o.

BOSTON, *November 15, 1849.*

SIR: The undersigned commenced the manufacture of cotton-duck in 1841, none having been previously made in New England, with an exception of the attempt at Waltham, somewhere from 1820 to 1825, which was abandoned.

From 1820 to 1840 there was but a small amount used in the New England States, and this was mostly made in Maryland and New Jersey—a hard wiry fabric, which was objectionable, although it would generally do more service than Russia, and cost at that time about the same price; but the stiffness, when wet, was against the general use. When I commenced the manufacture this was obviated, which had the tendency to bring it into general use here, and particularly with our largest ship-owners.

From 1841 to 1844, I made about 2,000 to 2,500 pieces per year; cost of cotton 12 a 13 cents; and sales of duck, for No. 3, were 32 cents per yard, or about 31 cents per pound. This was 12 a 15 per cent. less than the cost of Russia or foreign twine canvass. About 1844 the "Old Colony Company" started a mill—since which, some four or five others have gone into the business. This has caused an overstock, and prices have declined—as is always the case when the domestic article is protected by a proper duty. Competition amongst ourselves reduces prices much less than if otherwise.

I am now selling No. 3 duck, which weighs one pound per yard, at twenty-one cents per yard, or twenty cents per pound—the cotton costing twelve cents per pound—the same as in 1841. And I am now able to turn out seven to eight thousand pieces per year, which requires about 750,000 pounds of cotton. Since the reduction in prices, the past three years, it has been brought into general use, and will so continue unless free trade principles predominate, or very great advance in cotton to enhance its cost much above foreign fabrics.

The amount of yearly consumption I cannot state, but it is very large—particularly the past two years.

The prices each year since 1842, for duck which weighs one pound per yard, have been as follows:

1843 and 1844, No. 3, 30 cents; cotton 7 a 8 cents.
 1845 and 1846, No. 3, 29 cents; cotton 8½ a 10 cents.
 1847, No. 3, 30 a 31 cents; cotton 12 a 13 cents.
 1848, No. 3, 23 cents; cotton 7½ a 8½ cents.
 1849, No. 3, 21 cents; cotton 8 a 12 cents.

These prices will average 40 per cent. less than any foreign canvass, and when made well and from good stock, will do 30 to 40 per cent. more hard service.

I am, &c,
 GEO. WILLIAM GORDON, Esq.

JOHN H. PEARSON.

In the United States there are about 800 looms on sail-duck, which consume about 48,000 pounds of cotton per day, or say 30,000 bales per year.

Exports of cotton-duck have been made to the following places:

Havana, St. Domingo, Mexico, Rio de Janeiro, Valparaiso, California, Sandwich Islands, Australia, Calcutta, Manilla, Bombay, Canton, China; Shanghai, China.

L—No. 2 p.

The following are the annual averaged prices of cotton-yarn, of Nos. 5 to 26, inclusive, carefully compiled from the sales of Woodward & Brinkle, on a credit of six months; embracing ten years, from the first of January, 1839, to the twelfth of October, 1849, inclusive. It should be remarked that, as the above named firm vend only the better qualities of cotton-yarn, the inferior grades, which sell at from a half to two cents below their prices, could not be embraced in the averages:

From January 1 to December 31, 1839, averaged	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	cents	per pound.
Do. do 1840, do	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	do	
Do do 1841, do	23	do	
Do do 1842, do	19	do	
Do do 1843, do	20	do	
Do do 1844, do	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	do	
Do do 1845, do	21	do	
Do do 1846, do	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	do	
Do do 1847, do	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	do	
Do do 1848, do	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	do	
Do do 1849, do	17	do	

PHILADELPHIA, November, 1849.

L—No. 2 q.

Prices of Suffolk drilling and Appleton sheetings, prepared from actual sales at Philadelphia, by David S. Brown & Co. November, 1849.

Years.	Drilling.		Sheetings.	
	Current prices.	Average prices.	Current prices.	Average prices.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
1840 - -	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 10	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 a 9	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
1841 - -	9 a 10	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 9	8 $\frac{3}{8}$
1842 - -	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 9	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 a 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{3}{8}$
1843 - -	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1844 - -	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 9	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 8 $\frac{3}{8}$	8
1845 - -	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 a 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
1846 - -	8 a 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8
1847 - -	8 a 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 9	8 $\frac{3}{8}$
1848 - -	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{7}{8}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 7	6 $\frac{7}{8}$
1849 - -	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{7}{8}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$

L—No. 3 a.

Statement of prices, per yard, of printed calicoes manufactured by the Merrimack Manufacturing Company, and of colored cotton goods manufactured by the Suffolk and Hamilton Manufacturing Companies at Lowell, Massachusetts, furnished by James W. Paige & Co., agents. Boston, November, 1849.

Years.	Merrimack prints, 27 inches wide, 5.46 yards per pound.	Suffolk blue drills, 27 inches wide, 2.83 yards per pound.	Hamilton Company.		
			Denims, 30 inches wide, 2.70 yds. pr. pound.	Tuckings, 30 inches wide, 2.60 yds. pr. pound.	Shirting stripes, 39 inches wide, 2.70 yards per pound.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
1835	-	15	15	15	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
1836	- 17.83	16	18	16	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
1837	- 17	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	17
1838	- 14.39	12	16	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14
1839	- 15.98	12	18	15	15
1840	- 13.78	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	12
1841	- 13.25	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
1842	- 11.91	9	13	11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
1843	- 10.56	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	9	9
1844	- 11.60	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	14	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1845	- 11.50	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
1846	- 10.82	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11
1847	- 11.05	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	13	*11	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
1848	- 9.89	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	*9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
1849	- 9.28	8	11	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$

* Two per cent. off.

L—No. 3 b

Statement of prices of three styles of tickings manufactured by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company; Sayles, Merriam, & Brewer, agents.

Years.			ACA.	A.	B.
			<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
1828	-	-	-	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	23
1829	-	-	-	24	18
1830	-	-	-	20	17
1831	-	-	-	23	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
1832	-	-	-	22	20
1833	-	-	-	21	18
1834	-	-	22	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
1835	-	-	22	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	19
1836	-	-	25	24	23
1837	-	-	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
1838	-	-	22	21	20
1839	-	-	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	17 $\frac{3}{4}$
1840	-	-	17	16	15
1841	-	-	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	
1842	-	-	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	11
1843	-	-	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
1844	-	-	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	12
1845	-	-	15	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
1846	-	-	15	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
1847	-	-	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	13	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
1848	-	-	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
1849	-	-	14	11	9 $\frac{1}{4}$

ACA's 31 inches wide, weight 2.05 yards to the pound.

A's 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, weight 2.25 yards to the pound.

B's 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, weight 2.40 yards to the pound.

The Amoskeag Manufacturing Company produce 190 bales drillings per week, of which about 20 per cent. or one-fifth are exported.

BOSTON, *November*, 1849.

L—No. 3 c.

Statement of prices of *Dorchester tickings, AA*, for the following years;
furnished by *Lawrence, Stone, & Co., agents.*

Years.	Average price.	Remarks.
	<i>Cents.</i>	
1835	20	} 30 inches wide. 8 ounces per yard. No. 13 yarn in warp. No. 11 yarn in filling. 52 picks to the inch.
1836	23	
1837	19	
1838	18	
1839	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1840	15	
1841	15	
1842	12	
1843	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1844	14	
1845	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1846	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1847	14	
1848	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1849	13	

Boston, November, 1849.

L—No. 3 d.

Statement of prices of colored cotton goods for thirteen years, from 1837 to 1849, inclusive, manufactured by the York Manufacturing Company at York, Maine; furnished by A. & A. Lawrence & Co., agents. Boston, November, 1849.

Years.	Blue denims, 27 inches wide, 12 yarn, weighing 2.50 yards to the pound.	Blue striped shirting, 27 inches wide, 12 yarn, weighing 3 yards to the pound.	Blue ticking, 27 inches wide, 12 yarn, weighing 2.60 yards to the pound.
	<i>Per yard.</i>	<i>Per yard.</i>	<i>Per yard.</i>
1837 - -	16 cents.	15 cents.	14 cents.
1838 - -	16 "	13 "	14 "
1839 - -	16½ "	14 "	14½ "
1840 - -	15 "	12 "	12 "
1841 - -	14 "	11½ "	11½ "
1842 - -	12 "	10 "	10 "
1843 - -	12 "	10 "	10 "
1844 - -	13½ "	11 "	11 "
1845 - -	13 "	11 "	11 "
1846 - -	12¾ "	11 "	11 "
1847 - -	12½ "	10¼ "	10¼ "
1848 - -	11 "	9 "	9 "
1849 - -	12 "	9¾ "	9¾ "

L—No. 3 e.

Statement of prices of printed calicoes, No. 2 mill, manufactured by Nashua Manufacturing Co.; furnished by James S. Amory, treasurer, Boston. November 13, 1849.

			Av. gross sales.	No. of yarn.	Width.	Yards per pound.
			<i>Cents.</i>			
6 months ending 1st December	1835		8.86	No. 22.	28-in.	5.43
Do	June,	1836	8.75	do	do	5.44
Do	December,	1836	9.17	do	do	5.54
Do	June,	1837	9.30	do	do	5.54
Do	December,	1837	7.42	do	do	5.40
Do	June,	1838	6.75	do	do	5.53
Do	December,	1838	6.11	do	do	5.58
Do	June,	1839	7.31	do	do	5.48
Do	December,	1839	7.12	do	do	5.48
Do	June,	1840	5.62	do	do	5.49
Do	December,	1840	5.39	do	do	5.60
Do	June,	1841	5.95	do	do	5.67
Do	December,	1841	5.96	do	do	5.62
Do	June,	1842	5.70	do	do	5.60
Do	December,	1842	4.43	do	do	5.57
Do	June,	1843	4.00	do	do	5.70
Do	December,	1843	4.53	do	do	5.76
Do	June,	1844	5.65	do	do	5.86
Do	December,	1844	6.09	do	do	5.74
Do	June,	1845	6.40	do	do	5.82
Do	December,	1845	5.50	do	do	5.77
Do	June,	1846	5.83	do	do	5.74
Do	December,	1846	4.60	do	do	5.74
Do	June,	1847	5.19	do	do	5.57
Do	December,	1847	5.17	do	do	5.68
Do	June,	1848	4.27	do	do	5.65
Do	December,	1848	3.63	do	do	5.66
Do	June,	1849	3.95	do	do	5.57

L—No. 3f.

Memorandum of prices of a few leading articles manufactured by Joseph Ripka, in Manayunk, near Philadelphia, and sold by him at his warehouse, No. 32 South Front street, consisting of colored cotton fabrics, principally for men's and boys' summer wear, and all of the best fast colors.

	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Rouen cassimere	10	10	10	9	10	10	10	9	9	8
Pennsylvania jeans	15	15	14	12	14	13	13	12	12	11
Constitution twills	13	14	12	10	10	11	11	10	10	9
Blue summer cassimere	15	15	12	11	13	12	12	12	10	10
Drab, blue, and white and fancy cords	25	25	18	15	20	20	20	18	16	16
Log Cabin cottonades	25	25	22	18	20	18	18	18	17	16
Cantoon cords	20	20	16	14	18	16	16	16	16	14
Marseilles cords	17	16	14	14	15	15	14	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	10
De Joinville stripes	-	-	18	16	15	15	15	15	14	13
Pittsburg cords, drab and blue	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	10

PHILADELPHIA, November 5, 1849.

JOSEPH RIPKA.

L—No. 3 g.

Statement of the average prices of Cochecho prints, furnished by Mason & Lawrence. Boston, November, 1849.

	Cents.
Six months ending May, 1837 - - - -	14.14
“ November, 1837 - - - -	11.75
“ May, 1838 - - - -	11.79
“ November, 1838 - - - -	12.75
“ May, 1839 - - - -	14.41
“ November, 1839 - - - -	14.37
“ May, 1840 - - - -	11.40
“ November, 1840 - - - -	10.92
“ May, 1841 - - - -	11.15
“ November, 1841 - - - -	11.44
“ May, 1842 - - - -	10.00
“ November, 1842 - - - -	8.62
“ May, 1843 - - - -	7.73
Twelve months ending May, 1844 - - - -	10.76
“ May, 1845 - - - -	10.89
“ May, 1846 - - - -	10.88
“ May, 1847 - - - -	10.06
“ May, 1848 - - - -	10.00
“ May, 1849 - - - -	8.62

L—No. 3 h.

The following are the prices we have obtained for the Methuen Company's tickings, denims, and ducks, from 1840 to 1849.

F. SKINNER & CO., Agents.

Years.	Ticks.	Ducks	Denims.	Yards to the pound, etc.
	Width 31 in.	Width 31 in.	Width 28 in.	
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	
1840	15½	14	17	Tickings weigh 2.35 yards to the pound. Duck weighs 2 yards to the pound. Denims weigh 2.30 yards to the pound. The labor on the above goods is 40 per cent. of the whole cost.
1841	15½	14	17	
1842	13½	12½	14½	
1843	12½	11½	12	
1844	14½	14	14½	
1845	14½	13½	15	
1846	14½	13½	14	
1847	14	13½	14	
1848	12	11½	11½	
1849	12½	11½	11½	

Boston, November 14, 1849.

L—No. 3 i.

Boston, November 13, 1849.

SIR: I am unable to afford you as much information as I could desire, from the shortness of the time, but anything further which may occur to you as important I shall be happy to render you any aid in my power to furnish, which may enable you to make as full returns as are desirable for the object stated by you.

The Lancaster mills will produce 4,500,000 yards of gingham per annum, woven on a power-loom, the patented invention of Mr. Bigelow. The object is to produce a durable fabric, made of the best cotton, from dyed yarn, and for this purpose a considerable outly of capital and skill have been employed. The foreign article with which it is brought in competition is extensively manufactured in Glasgow and in Germany: no similar establishment to that of the Lancaster mills exists, however, in either country. The foreign weaver buys the yarn, has it dyed, and then takes it to his mill to be woven by hand. Our ambition is to get paid by the character of our goods to the consumer; theirs to produce the most effective article for sales. The invention of our machinery and superior intelligence of those employed we chiefly rely upon.

The following are the prices at which our goods have been sold, at the dates named, per yard:

	Cents.
1847, June, July, August, and September - - -	14.72
October, November, December, and January, 1848 -	14.16
1848, February, March, and April - - -	13.71
May, June, and July - - -	11.13
August, September, and October - - -	10.88
November, December, and January, 1849 - - -	10.74
1849, February, March, and April - - -	10.78
May, June, and July - - -	10.65

We are informed by friends interested in our mill who have been abroad this summer, that goods similar to ours could not be purchased and put on board ship in England at less than 4d. per yard = 8 cents. We know the fabric to be necessarily less durable, because less skilfully manufactured and from inferior cotton.

We want a tariff to protect us from the pressure of surplus stocks from the other side which are crowded in and sacrificed here. Of a fair competition we have no dread, and we can supply our country with a good consuming article at a reasonable price. We have gained the advantage in this market over the foreign article, which you will observe by the decline in the prices quoted.

The Clinton Co., established for the manufacture of coach-lace and pantaloon stuffs, has not been in the market sufficiently long, with the latter article, to enable me to furnish any data. The machinery, however, is constructed chiefly under patent rights for inventions of Mr. Bigelow.

As treasurer of the Nashua Manufacturing Co., I send you a statement of prices desired, from Messrs. Upham, Appleton & Co., enclosed herewith; also a piece of Lancaster gingham, identifying the fabric.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant and friend,

JAMES S. AMORY, *Treasurer.*

GEO. WILLIAM GORDON, Esq.

L—No. 3 j.

Prices of Merrimack blue prints, prepared from actual sales by David S. Brown, of Philadelphia, November, 1849.

Year.	Current prices.	Average prices.
1839 - -	16½ cents—steady throughout - -	16½ cents.
1840 - -	15½ cents, 15, 14½, 14, 13½, 14 -	14½ "
1841 - -	14 cents, 13½, 13, 13½, 13, 12½ -	13½ "
1842 - -	13 cents, 12½, 12, 11½ - - -	12 "
1843 - -	11½ cents, 11, 10½ - - -	11 "
1844 - -	10½ cents, 11, 10½, 11½, 11¼, 11¾ -	11 "
1845 - -	11½ cents - - -	11½ "
1846 - -	10½ cents, 10¾, 10½, 10¼, 10 - -	11¼ "
1847 - -	10½ cents, 11 - - -	10¾ "
1848 - -	12 cents, 11¾, 11, 10½ - - -	10½ "
1849 - -	9½ cents, 9, 9, 9, 9 - - -	9 "

L—No. 3 k.

Memorandum of average prices of No. 10 checks for ten years, furnished by David Milne & Son, manufacturers, Philadelphia, November 27, 1849.

1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.
Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
15 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 $\frac{7}{8}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12

Doc. No. 4.

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L—No. 4 a.

Prices of broadcloths manufactured by the Hamilton Woollen Company; Sayles, Merriam, & Brewer, agents. Boston, November 4, 1849.

Year.	1st quality.	2d quality.	3d quality.	4th quality.	5th quality.	6th quality.
1830 - -	-	\$3 50	\$3 00	\$2 75	\$2 25	\$2 25
1831 - -	\$4 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 62	3 50	3 00	2 65	2 50
1832 - -	4 50	4 00	3 50	3 12	2 62	2 50
1833 - -	4 62	3 87	3 50	3 00	2 65	2 25
1834 - -	4 50	4 25	3 62	3 25	2 75	2 25
1835 - -	4 25	4 12	3 75	3 50	3 12	2 50
1836 - -	4 50	4 25	4 00	3 50	3 25	3 00
1837 - -	4 25	4 00	3 73	3 50	3 25	2 75
1838 - -	4 00	3 75	3 50	3 00	2 75	2 50
1839 - -	4 25	4 00	3 75	3 50	3 00	2 75
1840 - -	4 00	3 50	3 25	3 00	2 50	2 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
1841 - -	4 00	3 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 75	2 50	2 25
1842 - -	3 25	3 00	2 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 50	2 25	1 87 $\frac{1}{2}$
1843 - -	3 00	2 75	2 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 25	2 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 87 $\frac{1}{2}$
1844 - -	3 50	3 00	2 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 35	2 25	2 00
1845 - -	3 50	2 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 75	2 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 00
1846 - -	3 50	2 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 25	2 00	1 70
1847 - -	3 00	2 50	2 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 00	1 62 $\frac{1}{2}$
1848 - -	2 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 90	1 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 56 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 40
1849 - -	2 00	1 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 75	1 60	1 45	1 37 $\frac{1}{2}$

The different qualities were all very uniform during the above period of twenty years.

L—No. 4 b.

Memorandum of prices of Northampton W. M. Co.'s goods for thirteen years; furnished by Dr. Edward H. Robbins, of Boston, November, 1849.

In 1837 goods sold for	-	-	-	-	-	\$3 37½	per yard.
1838 do	-	-	-	-	-	3 75	do
1839 do	-	-	-	-	-	3 50	do
1840 do	-	-	-	-	\$2 87½	a 3 00	do
1841 do	-	-	-	-	-	3 00	do
1842 do	-	-	-	-	-	2 75	do
1843 do	-	-	-	-	2 87½	a 3 00	do
1844 do	-	-	-	-	3 00	a 3 12½	do
1845 do	-	-	-	-	3 00	a 3 12½	do
1846 do	-	-	-	-	-	3 00	do
1847 do	-	-	-	-	2 87½	a 3 00	do
1848 do	-	-	-	-	2 10	a 2 37½	do
1849 do	-	-	-	-	1 87½	a 2 00	do

L—No. 4 c.

Prices of Middlesex wool black cassimeres, of the same quality, for the following years; furnished by Lawrence, Stone, & Co. Boston, November, 1849.

1836	Wool black	-	\$1 87½ to \$2 00	-	9 ounces per yard.
1837	do	-	1 87½	-	do
1838	do	-	1 87½	-	do
1839	do	-	1 70	-	do
1840	do	-	1 80	-	do
1841	do	-	1 70	-	do
1842	do	-	1 50	-	do
1843	do	-	1 50	-	do
1844	do	-	1 40	-	do
1845	do	-	1 35	-	do
1846	do	-	1 30	-	do
1847	do	-	1 25 to 1 30	-	do
1848	do	-	90	-	do
1849	do	-	1 00	-	do

L—No. 4 *d.*

Memorandum of actual sales made by Denny, Rice, & Gardner (from one mill) of *blue satinets*, since 1839. The sales of other colors of satinets during the same time are in the same ratio. November, 1849.

				<i>Cents.</i>
1839	-	-	-	95 a 90
1840	-	-	-	85 a 80
1841	-	-	-	75 a 67½
1842	-	-	-	65 a 60
1843	-	-	-	59 a 55
1844	-	-	-	65 a 75
1845	-	-	-	75 a 65
1846	-	-	-	65 a 55
1847	-	-	-	55 a 60
1848	-	-	-	57½ a 50
1849	-	-	-	50 a 55

L—No. 4 *e.*

The following statement exhibits the current prices each year, from 1835 to 1849, inclusive, of a 28-inch *Andover scarlet flannel*, of a quality which goes more largely into consumption than any other, and which we have sold regularly, even further back than 1835. To give the prices, we turned to our sales as they stand entered in our sales books on or about the 1st day of September each year.

In 1835 we sold them at 38 cents per yard.

1836	do	40	do
1837	do	35	do
1838	do	35	do
1839	do	37½	do
1840	do	30	do
1841	do	27	do
1842	do	20	do
1843	do	23	do
1844	do	30	do
1845	do	26	do
1846	do	24	do
1847	do	24	do
1848	do	21	do
1849	do	21	do

JOHNSON, SEWALL, & Co.

BOSTON, October 30, 1849.

L—No. 4 f.

Prices of brown mouseline de laines manufactured by the Hooksett Manufacturing Company, and of printed do. manufactured by the Hamilton Woollen Co.; Sayles, Merriam, & Brewer, agents. Boston, November 4, 1849.

Brown mouseline de laines.		Printed mouseline de laines.	
Years.	Cents.	Years.	Cents.
1843	15	1843	28
1844	13	1844	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
1845	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	1845	23 $\frac{3}{4}$
1846	12	1846	20
1847	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1847	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
1848	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1848	15 $\frac{1}{4}$
*		1849	16 $\frac{3}{4}$

*Manufacture at Hooksett abandoned, and machinery altered from woollen to cotton.

L—No. 4 g.

Statement respecting mouseline de laines and cashmeres manufactured at the Manchester mills, at Manchester, New Hampshire, by George O. Hovey, of the firm of J. C. Howe & Company, of Boston. Boston, November, 1849.

English and Scotch cotton warp mouseline de laines were sold in all our markets at from 28 to 33 cents per yard until the Americans commenced manufacturing and printing them late in the autumn of 1844, when the prices were reduced to 22 to 27 cents. During the years 1845 and 1846, the prices ranged from 20 to 27 cents. Late in the autumn of, or say in the latter part of November, 1846, the Manchester mills, at Manchester, New Hampshire, began printing mouseline de laines, and commenced selling their goods at 20 to 22 cents. In the spring of 1847, they commenced selling their new styles at from 20 to 22 cents; but, as their production was very large, and there being considerable competition from the Taunton works, (at Taunton, Mass.,) it was necessary to reduce prices very soon to 18 to 20 cents; and finally, in March, 1847, the "Manchester mills" had their first large auction sale, at which they sold about eight hundred cases, at prices from 14½ to 19 cents—averaging 16½ cents. For the balance of the season, the prices ranged from 16 to 20 cents. The sales in the autumn of 1847 commenced at from 16 to 19 cents; but a new competitor coming into the field—the Hamilton Woollen Company, at Southbridge, Massachusetts—it was necessary to have another large auction sale, at which prices averaged 15½ cents; and for the balance of the autumn of 1847, the prices ranged at from 15 to 18 cents.

In 1848, prices opened at from 15 to 18 cents; but in the month of March, the American competition was so great that we had to reduce prices to 14 to 16 cents. And in the autumn of 1848, the prices opened at 15 to 17 cents; but in August, we had another auction sale of 1,400 cases, at which sale the prices averaged 13½ cents: the loss upon which was immense. After this sale, we sold scarcely any for about a month; but in September, our sales commenced again at from 15 to 17 cents; and at the end of the year 1848, the company made up their accounts with a loss of over \$100,000.

The competition in 1848 was so great, and the losses so heavy, that the Taunton Company failed, and the Hamilton Company decided not to print any for the spring of 1849, which enabled the Manchester Company to open this season with prices ranging from 15 to 18 cents; and before the season was over, the market prices had become pretty well fixed at 16½ to 18 cents, so that the prices averaged for the spring of this year at 16½ cents. This autumn the Hamilton Company commenced operations in printing again, and the prices have ranged throughout the season from 16 to 18 cents—generally from 17 to 18 cents. Thus you will see that, although the reduction in the new tariff of 1846 only reduced the cost of foreign mouseline de laines about 2½ cents per yard, when honestly invoiced, *home competition*, with 2½ cents reduction in the duty, has reduced the prices from 28 a 33 cents a yard in 1844 to 17 a 18 cents a yard in 1849.

In cashmeres there has been still greater reduction. In 1844 there were no cashmeres made in this country, and the prices of the foreign

article ranged from 35 to 45 cents; and as soon as the "Manchester" and "Hamilton" Companies brought theirs into market—at the same time they commenced on mouseline delaines—the prices of their *cashmeres* commenced at 28 to 30 cents; and at the present time—1849—they are selling as good *American* cashmeres at 18 to 25 cents as the foreign article, which sold readily in 1844 at from 35 to 45 cents.

Statement of prices of mouseline de laines from 1842 to 1849.

	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.
English manuf- - - - -	28 to 33	28 to 33						
American manu- - - - -	-	-	22 to 27	20 to 27	20 to 22	14½ to 22	13¼ to 18	16 to 18

L—No. 4 h.

Statement of the prices of cotton and wool linseys, each year, for fifteen years, furnished by James W. Paige & Co. and A. & A. Lawrence & Co. Boston, November, 1849.

Years.	White.	White and black.	Fancy.
1835 - -	28 cents.	28 cents.	28 cents.
1836 - -	31 "	31 "	31 "
1837 - -	25 "	25 "	25 "
1838 - -	23½ "	23½ "	23½ "
1839 - -	24 "	24 "	24 "
1840 - -	22 "	22 "	22 "
1841 - -	22 "	22 "	22 "
1842 - -	20 "	20 "	20 "
1843 - -	20 "	22 "	23 "
1844 - -	24 "	24 "	27½ "
1845 - -	21 "	22 "	22 "
1846 - -	17 "	16 "	17 "
1847 - -	16 "	15½ "	17 "
1848 - -	16 "	15 "	16 "
1849 - -	17 "	15 "	17 "

L—No. 4 i.

Statement of the prices of fine and superfine carpetings for twenty years, from 1830 to 1849, inclusive, manufactured at the Lowell Manufacturing Company, at Lowell: furnished by A. & A. Lawrence & Co., agents. Boston, November, 1849.

Year.	Carpetings.	
	Superfine.	Fine.
	Per yard.	Per yard.
1830	\$1 00	\$0 85
1831	1 15	1 00
1832	1 05	90
1833	1 05	90
1834	1 10	95
1835	1 10	95
1836	1 15	1 00
1837	1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
1838	1 05	90
1839	1 07 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
1840	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	80
1841	90	70
1842	80	65
1843	70	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
1844	80	67 $\frac{1}{2}$
1845	80	65
1846	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	65
1847	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	65
1848	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	65
1849	70	60

L—No. 4 j.

Statistics of carpetings sold by Parker, Wilder, & Parker, from 1842 to 1849. Boston, November, 1849.

Year.	Superfine, weigh 20 oz. per yard.	Fine, weigh 17 oz. per yard.	Common, weigh 13 oz. per yard.
	Price per yard.	Price per yard.	Price per yard.
1842 - -	72½ a 75	65 a 60	52½ a 55
1843 - -	75 a 80	60 a 65	55 a 57½
1844 - -	80 a 75	67½ a 66	57½ a 55
1845 - -	75	65 a 62½	55 a 52½
1846 - -	75	60	52½ a 50
1847 - -	72½ a 77½	60 a 62½	50 a 47½
1848 - -	77½ a 73	62½ a 60	47½
1849 - -	73 a 70	60 a 57½	47½ a 45

L—No. 4 k.

Statement of prices for standard quality of Ballard Vale flannels and worsted goods since 1836, furnished by John Marland, agent. Andover, November, 1829.

Years.	Flannels.			Worsted, Orleans.		
	Width.	Sales made in—	Prices.	Years.	Width.	Prices.
			Cents.			Cents.
1836	4-4 No. 3	New York -	65 a 67½	1845	6-4	27½
1837	" "	" -	55 a 62½	1845	3-4	14
1838	" "	Philadelphia -	52½ a 57½	1846	6-4	32 a 30
1839	" "	" -	65	1846	3-4	12½
1840	" "	New York -	55	1847	6-4	21
1841	" "	" -	50	1848	6-4	17
1842	" "	Boston -	40			
1843	" "	New York -	30 a 35			
1844	" "	" -	45 a 50			
1845	" "	" -	45			
1846	" "	" -	47½			
1847	" "	" -	47½			
1848	" "	" -	40			
1849	" "	" -	45			

L—No. 47.

Cost of two qualities of flannels manufactured by the Salisbury Manufacturing Company, Nos. 16 and 18, yard wide, white; if colored scarlet, would cost 2 cents per yard more. Furnished by Waterston, Pray, & Co., Boston, November, 1849.

Year.	No.	Inches wide.	Price.	No.	Inches wide.	Price.		
			<i>Cents.</i>			<i>Cents.</i>		
1835	-	-	16	36	38	18	36	44
1836	-	-	16	36	43	18	36	50
1837	-	-	16	36	38 $\frac{3}{4}$	18	36	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
1838	-	-	16	36	36	18	36	40
1839	-	-	16	36	36	18	36	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
1840	-	-	16	36	27	18	36	30
1841	-	-	16	36	29	18	36	33
1842	-	-	16	36	28	18	36	32
1843	-	-	16	36	24	18	36	28
1844	-	-	16	36	26	18	36	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
1845	-	-	16	36	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	36	30
1846	-	-	16	35	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	36	30
1847	-	-	16	36	27	18	36	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
1848	-	-	16	36	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	36	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
1849	-	-	16	36	31	18	36	35

L—No. 4 m.

Statement of prices of extra fine, ribbon-bound, twilled bed blankets, of American manufacture, each year for twelve years, from 1838 to 1849, inclusive, furnished by David S. Brown, of Philadelphia.

Years.	Article.	Sizes.		
		10-4.	11-4.	12-4.
1838 - -	Bed blankets	\$5 25	\$6 00	\$8 25
1839 - -	Do -	5 50	6 50	8 75
1840 - -	Do -	4 50	5 50	7 75
1841 - -	Do -	4 25	4 75	7 25
1842 - -	Do -	4 00	4 50	7 00
1843 - -	Do -	4 00	4 75	7 00
1844 - -	Do -	4 50	5 25	7 75
1845 - -	Do -	4 50	5 50	7 75
1846 - -	Do -	4 50	5 25	7 50
1847 - -	Do -	4 50	5 25	7 50
1848 - -	Do -	4 00	5 00	7 25
1849 - -	Do -	4 to 4 25	4 75 to 5 00	7 to 7 25

Towards the close of the present season prices have rather stiffened, on account of the high prices of the raw material.

PHILADELPHIA, 11th Month 13, 1849.

Prices of the same quality of blankets in different years, from 1838 to 1849, furnished by W. W. Brown, of Philadelphia, December, 1849.

1838	\$5 25	\$6 00	\$8 25
1839	5 50	6 50	8 75
1840	4 50	5 50	7 75
1841	4 25	4 75	7 25
1842	4 00	4 50	7 00
1843	4 00	4 75	7 00
1844	4 50	5 25	7 75
1845	4 50	5 50	7 75
1846	4 50	5 25	7 50
1847	4 50	5 25	7 50
1848	4 00	5 00	7 25
1849	4 to 4 25	4 75 to 5 00	7 to 7 25

L—No. 4 n.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
Philadelphia, November 12, 1849.

Sir: In compliance with your request I send you the following list of prices paid under contract with this office for army blankets, from the year 1836 to the present time, viz:

1836	-	-	-	-	-	\$2 93	each..
1837	-	-	-	-	-	3 00	"
1838	-	-	-	-	-	2 87½	"
1839	-	-	-	-	-	No contract.	
1840	-	-	-	-	-	2 74	"
1841	-	-	-	-	-	2 48	"
1842	-	-	-	-	-	2 43	"
1843	-	-	-	-	-	2 19	"
1844	-	-	-	-	-	2 30	"
1845	-	-	-	-	-	2 22	"
1846	-	-	-	-	-	2 10	"
1847	-	-	-	-	-	1 99	"
1848	-	-	-	-	-	1 93	"
1849	-	-	-	-	-	No contract.	

And am, very respectfully, &c., &c.,

For Bt. Brig. Gen. HENRY STANTON, *Assist't Q. M. G.*

JAMES WARREN, *Chief Clerk.*

DAVID S. BROWN,
Philadelphia.

L—No. 4 o.

Prices of the same quality of broadcloth in different years, from 1840 to 1849, furnished by W. W. Stone, of Boston. November, 1849.

1840	-	-	-	-	-	\$2 87 a	\$3 00 per yard.
1841	-	-	-	-	-	3 00	"
1842	-	-	-	-	-	2 75	"
1843	-	-	-	-	-	2 87 a	3 00 "
1844	-	-	-	-	-	3 00 a	3 12½ "
1845	-	-	-	-	-	3 00 a	3 12½ "
1846	-	-	-	-	-	3 00	"
1847	-	-	-	-	-	2 87 a	3 00 "
1848	-	-	-	-	-	2 10 a	2 37 "
1849	-	-	-	-	-	1 87 a	2 00 "

L—No. 4 p.

Statement of comparative prices of broadcloths and cassimeres of uniform qualities, at different periods; furnished by E. C. Hamilton, New York, November 27, 1849.

BROADCLOTHS.

Wool-growers' Manufacturing Company	1844	\$2 75	\$2 50	\$2 25	\$2 00	
	1849	1 75	1 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 50	1 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Empire mill -	1845	2 50	2 25	2 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 00	\$1 87 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1849	1 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 75	1 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 50	1 37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Waterloo Company -	1846	2 75	2 25	2 00	.	
	1849	1 75	1 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 40		
U. Church & Sons -	1844	3 00	2 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 00	
	1849	2 00	1 75	1 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	

BLACK CASSIMERES—Seneca Woolen Mills.

Year.								
1845 -	\$1 75	\$1 55	\$1 40	\$1 30	\$1 20	\$1 10	\$1 00	\$0 90
1849 -	1 25	1 10	1 00	90	85	80	75	70

Prices of jeans, tweeds, and satinetts manufactured in the State of New York; furnished by E. C. Hamilton, of New York, November 27, 1849.

		1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.
		Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cent.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
N. O. Kellog	Kentucky jeans	45	40	40	37½	36	35	35	33	30	25
Leeds, Frank, and Springville Manufacturing Co.	Tweeds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	45	30	35
Springville Manufacturing Company	Satinett, best	-	-	-	-	90	85	80	75	70	67½
	poorest	-	-	-	-	65	60	55	52½	52½	50
Frank Manufacturing Company	Satinett, best	-	-	-	-	90	80	80	75	70	67½
	poorest	-	-	-	-	65	57½	57½	55	47½	45
Leeds Manufacturing Company	Satinett, best	-	-	-	-	95	87½	80	70	67½	65
	poorest	-	-	-	-	70	65	57½	50	47½	45
Thomas Lewis	Satinett, best	-	-	-	-	95	92½	90	80	70	65
	poorest	-	-	-	-	75	72½	70	60	50	47½

L—No. 4 q.

Statement of the prices of Kentucky jeans manufactured at Philadelphia each year for ten years past; furnished by David S. Brown & Co., Philadelphia, November 24, 1849.

KENTUCKY JEANS.

1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.
Cents per yard. 35 a 32	Cents per yard. 33 a 31	Cents per yard. 30 a 28	Cents per yard. 23 a 25	Cents per yard. 30 a 25	Cents per yard. 25 a 20	Cents per yard. 22 a 20	Cents per yard 23 a 22	Cents per yard. 22 a 18	Cents per yard. 21 a 18

Doc. No. 4.

752

L—No. 4 r.

Brussels and tapestry carpetings.

In 1842 the wholesale price of the best English Brussels carpeting in New York; was - - - - \$1 60 to \$1 65
 Since, the American Brussels have ranged from - - - - 1 15 to 1 35
 And are now sold at - - - - 1 00 to 1 20
 In 1845 the wholesale price of English tapestries was - - - - 2 00
 We now manufacture the same article, of equal quality, at 1 25 to 1 35
 The price of velvet tapestries was at the same period - - - - 3 00
 It is now - - - - 1 75 to 2 00

HENRY PETTES & CO.,

Proprietors of Roxbury Carpet Factory.

BOSTON, November 13, 1849.

L—No. 4 s.

Statement of the depreciation of prices of American woollen and cotton goods, furnished by E. C. Hamilton, of the firm of Stanton, Barnes, & Hamilton, of New York.

Schedule of styles of goods that have depreciated in value mainly on account of domestic competition, that have come under my own notice, for instance:

Satinetts, such as Leeds Company goods, worth, say in 1840 to 1844, 65 cents to \$1; worth now 45 to 65 cents.

Strafford Company, Springville Company, Hampden Company, Saxony Company, Frank Company, Mineral Spring Company, Coventry Company, and fifty other satinett companies, goods worth, say 10 years since, 65 to 95 cents; worth now 40 to 60 cents.

This is a large interest, entering into the every day use of the agricultural population, and has been reduced in price solely by American competition.

Black cassimeres, Seneca Company, Hotchkiss Company, and others, worth 10 years since \$1 to \$1 80; worth now 65 cents to \$1 10.

Fancy cassimeres, worth 10 years since \$2, now worth 80 cents; and paying a fair profit now, and hardly paying at \$1 50 five years since; caused by improvement in machinery, &c.

I might enumerate the large manufacturers of blankets, shawls, and carpets, which have, by a successful competition with foreign goods, reduced the prices very largely, and the reduction is still in process yearly.

Kentucky jeans, worth 10 years since 70 cents; worth now 25 cents.

Three-fourths wool and cotton tweeds, worth 10 years since 60 cents; now 35 cents.

Auburn, Oneida, Utica, New Hartford Company, Eagle Mills, Winchester, &c.: styles of brown $\frac{1}{4}$ cottons, worth 10 years since 10 to 12 cents; worth now 6 to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Prints, such as American Mills, Dannel's, Chapin's, Sprague's, &c., worth 10 years since 10 to 18 cents; worth now 7 to 10 cents.

Bleached cotton goods, of fine yarn, such as New York Mills, Mason's

Company, Waverly Mills, Pokanoket, and various mills, goods worth 10 years since 10 to 20 cents; worth now $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 14 cents.

I might enumerate various other styles, but this principle applies so generally that it is needless to particularize further. The fact is apparent to every man who has bought a garment during the last 10 years.

I now enumerate articles of which the labor in preparing yarns, coloring, and finishing constitutes a large part of the cost, and which, in consequence of the poorly paid labor of Europe, are brought into a ruinous competition; showing that we cannot, without a tariff levying positive and certain duties, expect or hope to contend with the cheap labor of Europe, particularly when the fact is so notorious that these goods start from the other side charged much lower than the same can be produced at here or purchased there, and thus our revenue defrauded by false invoices and entries.

Broadcloths, worth 10 years since, (such as Empire Mills, Wool Grove Mill, Saxony Mill, Oriskany Mill, Glenham Mills, &c.,) from 1840 to 1844, \$2 to \$4; worth now \$1 30 to \$2. This is caused mainly by the introduction of low styles of English, French, and German cloths. At present prices, this largest branch of woollen manufacturing is almost entirely prostrated, and which, with specific duties, without material alteration of the rates per cent., would become at once a profitable source for employment of a much larger amount of capital, giving a market at an advanced price for wool, of which we produce so largely, and scattering millions of dollars annually for factory supplies among the farmers of the country.

Give the manufacturers a fair amount of duties fairly levied, and we can, while paying our own laborers and operatives prices that will enable them to live like Christian white men and women, manage to supply this continent with goods at low prices, and still yield a fair return for capital and skill in requisition.

E. C. HAMILTON.

NOVEMBER 8, 1849.

Prices of wool in the month of November for eleven years, from 1839 to 1849, inclusive; furnished by Houston & Robinson, 11th month 13, 1849, Philadelphia.

Years.	No. 1, pulled.	Merino, pulled.	Tub.	Common fleece.	1-blooded fleece.	1-blooded fleece.	1-blooded fleece.	Full blooded fleece.	Extra prime fleece.	Difference between May and November prices.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	
1839	40	45	38	37	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	55	60	Prices uniform from May.
1840	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	35	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	43	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	55	Prices the same in May.
1841	36	40	33	33	35	39	43	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	Prices uniform from May.
1842	25	27	25	23	26	28	30	33	36	Prices uniform from May.
1843	27	30	30	30	31	35	37	40	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	Prices 8 cents lower in May.
1844	33	36	34	30	32	34	36	39	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	Prices 5 cents higher in May.
1845	29	32	30	28	29	32	35	37	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	Prices uniform from May.
1846	25	28	25	23	24	26	28	31	30	Prices 4 cents higher in May.
1847	33	37	34	33	35	37	40	45	50	Prices 6 cents lower in May.
1848	27	30	29	28	29	32	34	36	3	Prices same in May; 8 cents lower in August.
1849	33	36	34	33	35	37	39	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	Prices 3 cents lower in May.

Prices of wool at Philadelphia, November, 1849; from James Mott & Co.

Year.	Month.	Fleece.				Month.	Fleece.				Month.	Fleece.			
		No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	Pulled.		No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	Pulled.		No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	Pull'd.
		Cents.	Cents.	Cent.	Cents.		Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.		Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cts.
1837	March	55	52	48	50	July	45	40	37	40	December	40	35	32	38
1838	do	44	41	37	30	do	40	38	35	37	do	40	38	35	36
1839	do	45	42	38	42	do	49	46	44	48	do	43	41	39	38
1840	do	41	39	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	do	41	37	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	do	44	41	36	36
1841	do	45	40	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	do	38	35	31	31	do	37	34	30	32
1842	do	36	34	32	30	do	27	25	21	23	do	26	24	22	23
1843	do	23	21	20	21	do	28	26	24	25	do	31	28	26	27
1844	do	38	35	32	33	do	38	36	33	35	do	35	33	30	32
1845	do	35	33	30	31	do	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	31	29	29	do	32	29	28	29
1846	do	37	29	27	28	do	29	27	24	25	do	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	25	24
1847	do	32	29	26	25	do	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	25	27	do	34	32	31	29
1848	do	34	32	30	28	do	27	25	23	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	30	28	26	25
1849	do	33	31	29	27	do	34	32	30	28					

*Statement of prices of window glass by Hay, Coffin, & Co., Philadelphia,
from 1835 to 1849.*

Years.	8 by 10.	10 by 12.	10 by 14.	12 by 18.
1835 - - -	\$2 37	\$2 37	\$3 09	\$3 56
1836 - - -	2 49	2 49	3 09	3 56
1837 - - -	2 36	2 48	2 93	3 37
1838 - - -	2 23	2 46	2 90	3 35
1839 - - -	2 22	2 35	2 87	3 19
1840 - - -	2 23	2 35	2 87	3 19
1841 - - -	2 05	2 26	2 76	3 07
1842 - - -	1 87	1 96	2 40	2 67
1843 - - -	1 83	1 92	2 36	2 62
1844 - - -	1 80	1 90	2 30	2 57
1845 - - -	1 70	1 79	2 19	2 44
1846 - - -	2 06	2 25	2 44	2 81
1847 - - -	1 92	2 10	2 28	2 63
1848 - - -	1 79	1 95	2 11	2 44
1849 - - -	1 65	1 80	1 87	2 16

These prices are for single thick glass, about 16 lights to the inch, and made up from actual sales. Weight from 80 to 100 pounds per 100 square feet.

PHILADELPHIA, November 20, 1849.

SIR: We have received yours of the 14th instant, but have been delayed in making the statement you ask for in behalf of the Secretary of the Treasury, in consequence of having to apply to others for a part of the information, the undersigned's knowledge not going back further than 1840.

The sizes and qualities of window glass made in this country are numerous. To give a comparison of the sales of all of them, through a series of years, would require an array of figures that would fatigue without conveying to the mind a clear idea of the relative prices at the different periods of time. We have therefore thought the best course would be to give the range of prices of a few leading sizes, of a medium quality, from 1835 to the present year, inclusive.

We go no higher than 12 by 18, because there was but little glass larger than that size made as early as 1835, and there is but little sold at present, in consequence of the cheapness of foreign glass.

The average invoice value, as entered at the custom-house, of imported cylinder window glass for the year ending June 30, 1848, was \$2 75 per box of 50 feet, and for the year ending June 30, 1849, \$1 90 per box

of 50 feet; showing an enormous reduction in the value of foreign glass in one year of 85 cents per box of 50 feet.

This valuation of \$1 90 per box of 50 feet, includes glass as large as 40 by 60, and measuring in thickness 8 to 12 lights to the inch. We believe it is undervalued; and yet we cannot prove fraud.

To give the manufacturer here sufficient protection, we ought to have a specific duty levied on the weight as well as the surface; and we would respectfully invite the attention of the honorable Secretary to the following extract from the tariff of 1842: "On all cylinder or broad glass, weighing over 100 pounds per 100 square feet, there shall be an additional duty on the excess at the same rate as herein imposed."

Very respectfully, yours,

HAY, COFFIN, & CO.
By T. BOWDLE.

GEO. W. GORDON, Esq., *Boston.*

Prices of sundry chemicals from 1832 to 1849, from Frederick Lennig & Co., Philadelphia. November 6, 1849.

Years.	Oil Vitriol.	Muriatic Acid.	Aqua For- tis.	Aqua Am- monia.	Copperas.	Blue Vitriol.	Nitrate Lead.	Parting Acid.	Chloride Lime.	Glauber Salts.	Ox. Muriate Tin.	Alum.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cen s.	Cents.	Cents.	Cts.	Cents.	Cents.	Cts.	Cents.	Cents.	Cts.
1832	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	14	19	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	19	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		
1833	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	14	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
1834	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	19	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	14	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
1835	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	12	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	14	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
1836	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	10	18	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	18	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	14	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1837	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	9	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	10	18	17	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1838	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	9	17	2	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
1839	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	16	16	6	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
1840	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 a	8	16 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{5}{8}$	6	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	5
1841	2 $\frac{5}{8}$	3 a	8	15	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1842	2 $\frac{5}{8}$	3 a	8	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	13	4
1843	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{5}{8}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	12	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
1844	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{7}{8}$
1845	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ a	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	12	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	11	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
1846	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ a	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	12	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	10	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	12	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
1847	2 a	2	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	9	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	12	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
1848	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ a	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	6	11	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ a	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1849	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	8	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$ a	11	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
					80 cts pr 100 lb							

L—No. 7.—Average prices of sugars, American and foreign, in Philadelphia; from prices-current journals, ed by Isaac R. Davis, of Philadelphia, November, 1849.

Year.	White Brazil.	White, box.	Yellow, box.	Brown, box.	Brown, hogs-heads.	Manilla.	New Orleans.	Clarified.	Refined.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
1835	9½ to 10	11½ to 12	9½ to 9¾	8¾ to 9¼	7 to 7½	7 to 7¾	8½ to 9¼	.....	16½ to 17
1836	10½ to 10¾	12¼ to 12¾	10 to 10½	9 to 9½	8½ to 9¼	8 to 8½	8½ to 9¼	.....	16 to 16½
1837	10½ to 10¾	11½ to 11¾	8½ to 9	8 to 8½	7 to 7½	6½ to 7	6½ to 7	.....	15 to 15½
1838	10 to 10½	11½ to 11¾	9 to 9½	8½ to 8¾	7 to 7½	7 to 7½	7½ to 8½	.....	15½ to 16
1839	9½ to 10	10½ to 11½	8½ to 9½	8 to 8½	6½ to 7	6½ to 7	6½ to 7½	.....	15½ to 15¾
1840	8½ to 9	9 to 10	8½ to 8¾	7½ to 7¾	6 to 6½	6½ to 6¾	5½ to 6½	10½ to 11	14½ to 15
1841	8½ to 9	9 to 9½	8 to 8½	7 to 7½	6 to 6½	6 to 6½	5½ to 6½	10 to 10½	14 to 14½
1842	7½ to 7¾	8 to 8½	6½ to 7½	5½ to 6½	4½ to 5½	4½ to 5	4½ to 5½	8 to 8½	11½ to 11¾
1843	7½ to 8	9 to 9½	7½ to 7¾	6½ to 7	5½ to 6½	6½ to 6¾	5½ to 6½	9 to 9½	11½ to 11¾
1844	8½ to 8¾	8 to 9	7½ to 7¾	6½ to 7	6½ to 6¾	6 to 6½	6 to 7	8½ to 9½	11½ to 11¾
1845	8½ to 9¾	9 to 10	8½ to 9½	7½ to 8½	6½ to 6¾	7 to 7½	5½ to 6¾	8½ to 9	12 to 12½
1846	8½ to 8¾	9 to 9½	7 to 8	6 to 7	6 to 6½	5½ to 6½	6½ to 7½	9 to 9½	11 to 11½
1847	7½ to 7¾	8 to 8½	6½ to 7¾	6 to 6½	5½ to 6½	6 to 6½	5½ to 6¾	8½ to 9½	10½ to 11
1848	6½ to 6¾	6 to 8	5½ to 6½	4½ to 5½	3½ to 4½	5 to 5½	3½ to 4½	6½ to 7½	8½ to 8¾
1849	6½ to 6¾	7½ to 7	6½ to 6¾	5½ to 5¾	4½ to 4¾	5½ to 5¾	4½ to 5½	6½ to 7½	8½ to 8¾

Duties in 1835.—Brown sugar..... 2½ cents.
 White clayed..... 3 cents.
 Refined..... 12 cents.

Duties in 1842.—Brown sugar..... 2½ cents.
 White clayed..... 4 cents.
 Refined..... 6 cents.

Duties in 1846.—Brown sugar }
 White clayed } 30 pr. ct. ad valorem.
 Refined..... }

NOTE.—This table will show that the tendency of prices has been steadily downwards, and that 1842 was the first marked heavy decline. I need not remind you, that in that year our warehouses were groaning with the weight of foreign and domestic products. The years immediately following were characterized by a revival of business, the low prices of everything tending to stimulate consumption, and, of course, a year or two following showed an advance.

Doc. No. 4.

Average prices of molasses, of American and foreign production, from 1835 to 1848, and nine months of 1849; from Philadelphia prices-current furnished by Isaac R. Davis, of Philadelphia, November, 1849.

Year.	Havana and Matanzas.	Porto Rico.	Trinidad.	New Orleans.
1835	26 to 30 cts.	31 to 33 c	30 to 31 cts.	31 to 33 cts.
1836	35 to 38	41 to 42	34 to 37	37 to 41
1837	29 to 33	35 to 38	34 to 37	37 to 41
1838	29 to 34	36 to 38	34 to 36	39 to 41
1839	30 to 32	34 to 36	33 to 35	35 to 37
1840	24 to 26	29 to 31	25 to 28	29 to 32
1841	20 to 23	24 to 28	23 to 26	24 to 29
1842	16 to 19	18 to 22	19 to 21	20 to 23
1843	19 to 21	22 to 24	21 to 22	23 to 25
1844	24 to 26	27 to 29	25 to 27	28 to 31
1845	24 to 26	26 to 29	25 to 27	28 to 30
1846	19 to 21	23 to 28	20 to 24	28 to 30
1847	20 to 24	27 to 32	23 to 27	35 to 36
1848	17 to 20	21 to 27	20 to 22	26 to 27
1849	19 to 22	22 to 26	21 to 23	25 to 28

Statement of the importation and price of saltpetre, ginger, Bengal silks, and Manilla hemp, all of foreign production, from 1839 to 1849, inclusive; prepared by William F. Parrott, Esq., Boston, November 20, 1849.

Year.	Saltpetre.		Ginger.		Bengal silks.		Manilla hemp.	
	Import in bags.	Price per pound.	Import in bags.	Price per pound.	Number of pieces.	Price per piece.	Number of bales.	Price per pound.
		Cents.		Cents.				Cents.
1839	62,518 lbs.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	16,301 lbs.	—	131,041	\$5 50	34,600	
1840	40,613	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	13,994	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	171,400	5 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	26,325	
1841	38,141	6	11,942	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	13,555	5 25	34,140	
1842	38,119	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,516	6	None.	4 75	48,743	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
1843	21,007	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	601	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,070	5 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	35,557	6
1844	40,872	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,823	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,661	6 50	49,566	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1845	53,262	5 $\frac{7}{8}$	4,760	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,368	6 00	47,640	7
1846	61,153	5 $\frac{7}{8}$	6,379	6	1,572	5 25	46,348	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
1847	76,651	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	13,198	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	23,102	4 50	50,127	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
1848	76,379	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	19,210	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	16,832	4 00	49,182	10
1849	58,000	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	20,571	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,840	3 75	—	11 $\frac{1}{2}$

Average prices of spices, of foreign production, from 1836 to 1849, inclusive; from Philadelphia prices-current furnished by Isaac R. Davis, of Philadelphia, November, 1849.

Year.	Cassia, Chinese mats.	Cloves.	Ginger—race.	Ginger—ground.	Mace.	Nutmegs,	Pepper.	Pimento—Jamaica.
	Cents.	nts.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
1836	12 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 to 23	7 $\frac{3}{8}$ to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{7}{8}$ to 11 $\frac{3}{8}$	131 to 137	115 to 127	7 $\frac{3}{8}$ to 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	6 $\frac{5}{8}$ to 7
1837	11 $\frac{1}{8}$ to 11 $\frac{3}{8}$	24 to 25	6 $\frac{1}{8}$ to 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	10 $\frac{1}{8}$ to 11 $\frac{1}{8}$	120 to 130	118 to 130	7 $\frac{3}{8}$ to 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{8}$ to 7
1838	12 $\frac{1}{8}$ to 12 $\frac{5}{8}$	27 to 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{8}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{8}$	10 to 11	105 to 127	115 to 125	7 $\frac{1}{8}$ to 8	5 $\frac{1}{8}$ to 6
1839	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 to 31	4 $\frac{7}{8}$ to 5 $\frac{1}{8}$	10 to 11	100 to 105	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 112	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{8}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
1840	18 to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 to 26	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	93 to 98	90 to 95	8 to 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{8}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{8}$
1841	23 to 24	25 to 26 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{8}$ to 4 $\frac{7}{8}$	8 to 9 $\frac{1}{8}$	82 to 86	81 to 85	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 8	5 $\frac{1}{8}$ to 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
1842	19 $\frac{1}{8}$ to 21 $\frac{1}{4}$	29 to 30	4 $\frac{1}{8}$ to 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 to 9	78 to 85	87 to 92	7 to 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 to 6 $\frac{1}{8}$
1843	19 $\frac{5}{8}$ to 21	28 to 29	4 $\frac{1}{8}$ to 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 to 9	85 to 90	88 to 91	8 $\frac{1}{8}$ to 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{8}$ to 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
1844	17 to 19	26 to 27	6 $\frac{1}{8}$ to 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{8}$ to 9 $\frac{1}{8}$	98 to 102	97 to 101	10 to 11	11 to 12
1845	19 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 20 $\frac{1}{8}$	27 $\frac{7}{8}$ to 28 $\frac{3}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$ to 7 $\frac{3}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9	120 to 128	120 to 123	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11	11 to 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
1846	17 to 18 $\frac{1}{8}$	29 to 30	7 to 7 $\frac{3}{8}$	9 to 9 $\frac{1}{8}$	141 to 144	144 to 146	10 $\frac{3}{8}$ to 11	11 to 12
1847	16 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 to 25	7 $\frac{1}{8}$ to 8 $\frac{1}{8}$	10 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	153 to 155	128 to 135	7 to 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 to 12
1848	17 to 18	21 to 22	7 $\frac{1}{8}$ to 8	10 to 11	121 to 142	112 to 124	6 to 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 to 9 $\frac{1}{8}$
1849	20 to 21	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 21 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6	—	90 to 92	91 to 95	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 7 $\frac{3}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 $\frac{1}{3}$

L—No. 11.

Average prices of tea from 1835 to 1848, and nine months of 1849; from Philadelphia prices-current furnished by Isaac R. Davis, of Philadelphia, November, 1849.

49	Year.	Gun powder.	Imperial.	Hyson.	Young hyson.	Hyson skin.	Pouchong.	Souchong.
		<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
	1835	54 a 86	58 a 79	48 a 62	42 a 86	26 a 39	31 a 41	26 a 35
	1836	61 a 90	62 a 86	53 a 61	42 a 92	33 a 40	30 a 39	28 a 38
	1837	60 a 100	59 a 93	50 a 60	37 a 98	32 a 39	31 a 43	27 a 35
	1838	53 a 84	53 a 81	41 a 55	33 a 83	23 a 32	35 a 62	22 a 32
	1839	54 a 86	54 a 80	40 a 53	38 a 105	20 a 30	31 a 52	22 a 38
	1840	57 a 92	57 a 83	47 a 64	45 a 110	25 a 34	35 a 48	26 a 50
	1841	65 a 107	64 a 106	57 a 97	56 a 112	47 a 80	47 a 65	
	1842	48 a 87	47 a 88	44 a 81	37 a 92	34 a 47	42 a 61	34 a 51
	1843	42 a 93	41 a 94	37 a 90	31 a 93	30 a 58	40 a 63	33 a 50
	1844	40 a 98	40 a 98	38 a 100	35 a 99	30 a 66	35 a 65	30 a 52
	1845	44 a 99	43 a 99	44 a 98	37 a 99	30 a 67	25 a 65	23 a 58
	1846	44 a 95	42 a 95	42 a 90	35 a 102	25 a 62	25 a 66	25 a 66
	1847	45 a 100	42 a 95	42 a 90	36 a 100	27 a 60	25 a 60	25 a 60
	1848	45 a 100	42 a 95	42 a 90	35 a 100	27 a 60	24 a 61	24 a 61
	1849	44 a 107	43 a 95	43 a 91	36 a 101	28 a 57	29 a 61	29 a 61

Average prices of coffee from 1835 to 1848, and nine months of 1849; from Philadelphia prices-current furnished by Isaac R. Davis, of Philadelphia, November, 1849.

Year.	Cuba.	Havana.	Java.	La Guayra.	Maracaibo.	Porto Rico.	Rio de Janeiro.	St. Domingo.
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
1835	11 a 12	—	12 a 14	12 a 13	11 a 12	12 a 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 a 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 a 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
1836	11 a 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	13 a 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 13	13 a 14	12 a 13	11 a 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 a 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
1837	10 a 12	9 a 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 a 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 a 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 a 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 a 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 a 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 a 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1838	9 a 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 a 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 a 15	10 a 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 a 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 a 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 a 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 a 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
1839	9 a 12	9 a 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 a 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 a 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 a 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 a 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 a 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1840	9 a 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 a 12	12 a 14	10 a 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 a 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 a 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 12	9 a 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1841	9 a 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 a 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 a 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 a 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 a 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 a 12	10 a 12	9 a 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1842	7 a 9	8 a 9	11 a 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 a 9	8 a 9	9 a 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 a 10	7 a 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1843	6 a 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 a 9	10 a 12	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 8	7 a 8	7 a 9	7 a 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 a 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1844	6 a 7	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 8	10 a 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 a 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 a 8	6 a 8	6 a 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 a 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1845	6 a 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 a 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 a 10	6 a 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 a 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 a 8	6 a 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 a 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1846	6 a 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 a 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 a 10	7 a 8	7 a 8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 a 8	6 a 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1847	6 a 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 a 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 a 10	6 a 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 a 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	7 a 8	6 a 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1848	6 a 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 a 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 a 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 a 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 a 7	—	6 a 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 a 6
1849	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 6	—	8 a 10	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 7	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 a 8	6 a 7	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

Statement of prices of Bajou's Paris kid gloves, for ten years past, furnished by David Lane, of the firm of Lane, Lamson & Co., of New York. November 17, 1849.

	Dark.	Black.	Light.	White.	
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	
August, 1839 - - -	27.00	27.00	25.00	25.00	No discount.
September, 1841 - - -	27.00	27.00	25.00	25.00	No discount.
July, 1843 - - -	28.50	28.50	27.00	27.00	No discount.
January, 1844 - - -	27.75	27.75	26.25	26.25	Discount 4 per cent.
July, 1844 - - -	27.75	27.75	26.50	26.50	Discount 4 per cent.
December, 1844 - - -	27.75	27.75	26.75	26.75	Discount 4 per cent.
January, 1846 - - -	28.50	28.50	27.50	27.50	Discount 4 per cent.
June, 1846 - - -	28.50	28.50	27.50	27.50	Discount 4 per cent.
March, 1847 - - -	30.00	30.00	29.00	29.00	Discount (with lacet) 4 per cent.
August, 1847 - - -	28.50	28.50	27.50	27.50	Discount 4 per cent.
January, 1848 - - -	28.50	28.50	27.50	27.50	Discount 4 per cent.
August, 1848 - - -	26.50	26.50	25.50	25.50	Discount 4 per cent.
February, 1849 - - -	27.50	27.50	26.50	26.50	Discount (fermoirs) 4 per cent.
May, 1849 - - -	28.50	28.50	27.50	27.50	Discount (boutons) 4 per cent.
May, 1849 - - -	29.50	29.50	28.50	28.50	Discount (fermoirs) 4 per cent.

NOTE.—In giving the comparative prices of some uniform articles in French goods, I would remark that there are very few such, as there are constant changes in widths and qualities. I have stated one article, Bajou's kid gloves, the quality of which has been uniform, and give the prices for ten years past; the difference in the prices from one season to another is owing to the rise or fall of the raw material. I would state, as my firm belief, that all silk manufactures of France have only varied in price by the variations in the cost of the raw material.

L—No. 14.

Memorandum of cost of the fourth quality colored taffety ribbons, from 1843 to 1846 inclusive; also, in 1849: furnished by John J. Clapp, of the firm of W. & S. Phipps & Co., Boston. November 12, 1849.

	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 6.	No. 9.	Remarks.
1843	1.20fr	1.45fr	2.17fr	3.30fr	5.25fr	Between 1846 and 1849, the reduction in quality was fully equal to, or greater than the reduction in prices. Within a few months past, there has been an advance on all French goods, and of course on these articles.
1844	1.25	1.50	2.25	3.45		
1845	1.20	1.50	2.20	3.30	5.25	
1846	1.25	1.57	2.30	3.45	5.50	
1849	1.00	1.30	1.85	2.85	4.25	

L—No. 15.

Cost of manufacturing broadcloths at Northfield Factory, Vermont: furnished by F. Skinner & Co., agents. Boston, November 20, 1849.

Year.	Labor per yard.		Wool.		Raw material, dye-stuffs, &c.		Total.	
	Cents.	Mills.	Cents.	Mills.	Cents.	Mills.	Cents.	Mills.
1839	32		111	7	59	1	202	8
1840	29		101	1	55	2	185	3
1841	33	4	98	6	64	7	196	7
1842	35	5	99	4	56	2	191	1
1843	38		69	9	62	6	170	5
1844	34	3	111	6	48		193	9
1845	34	8	90	3	53		178	1
1846	38		91	3	33	4	162	7
1847	35	4	93		35		163	4

L—No. 16.—Statement of the cost of manufacturing cassimeres by the Middlesex Co., Lowell—capital \$1,000,000—furnished by Messrs. Lawrence, Stone & Co., of Boston. November, 1849.

	Six months ending November 30, 1847.		Six months ending November 30, 1848.		Six months ending May 31, 1849.	
	Yards.	Cost per yard.	Yards.	Cost per yard.	Yards.	Cost per yard.
Goods wove	685,552	—	555,009	—	629,085	
Deduct 25 per cent. for shrinking in finishing	171,388	—	138,752	—	157,271	
	514,164		416,257		471,814	
		<i>Cents.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>
Wool used	\$304,668	59 $\frac{1}{4}$	\$237,663	57 $\frac{1}{10}$	\$218,957	46 $\frac{2}{3}$
Dye stuffs	24,214	5	15,841	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	13,934	2 $\frac{2}{10}$
Soap	8,268	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	8,774	2 $\frac{1}{10}$	7,867	1 $\frac{2}{3}$
Coal and wood	18,469	4	10,180	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	15,771	3 $\frac{1}{3}$
Wool oilings	6,006	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,082	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,784	1 $\frac{5}{8}$
Sperm oil	8,725	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	3,651	$\frac{7}{8}$	3,768	$\frac{5}{8}$
Glue	2,658	$\frac{1}{2}$	3,232	$\frac{1}{2}$	2,058	$\frac{2}{5}$
Teazles (American)	5,374	1	4,291	1	2,700	$\frac{2}{5}$
Materials for repairs	1,056	$\frac{1}{4}$	719	$\frac{1}{8}$	669	$\frac{1}{8}$
Labor, including salaries to agent and overseers, &c.	162,137	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	124,350	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	132,400	28 $\frac{1}{10}$
	541,575	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	460,984	110 $\frac{3}{4}$	427,738	90 $\frac{2}{3}$
Interest on materials and labor from time of payment until sales of goods were realized (interest on capital, \$1,000,000, not included)	31,079	6	*47,197	11 $\frac{1}{3}$	22,825	4 $\frac{2}{3}$

* This large amount of interest in 1848 was caused by large stock, which could not be sold except at great sacrifice.

L—No. 17.

Statement in regard to the price of labor at the Boott cotton mills at Lowell, Massachusetts, under various tariffs.

STATEMENT OF THE RATES OF WAGES.

- 1st. Before the effect of the tariff of 1842 had begun to be felt.
- 2d. Under the operation of that tariff.
- 3d. As affected by the tariff of 1846.

Average wages of all females employed in Boott mill No. 1, exclusive of board—manufacture drills—for six months ending

July 1, 1843	-	-	\$1 77	per week; board added,	\$3 02
December 30, 1843	-	-	1 92	" "	3 17
June 29, 1844	-	-	2 00	" "	3 25
December 28, 1844	-	-	2 26	" "	3 51
June 28, 1845	-	-	2 25	" "	3 50
December 27, 1845	-	-	2 43	" "	3 68
June 27, 1846	-	-	2 50	" "	3 75

Average wages of all females employed in Boott mill No. 3, exclusive of board—manufacture No. 30 cloth—for six months ending

July 1, 1843	-	-	\$1 92	per week; board added,	\$3 17
December 30, 1843	-	-	2 00	" "	3 25
June 29, 1844	-	-	2 00	" "	3 25
December 28, 1844	-	-	2 30	" "	3 55
June 28, 1845	-	-	2 11	" "	3 26
December 27, 1845	-	-	2 56	" "	3 81
June 27, 1846	-	-	2 60	" "	3 85

Under the tariff of 1846, the average wages in mill No. 1 in December, 1848, was \$1 81; board added, \$3 06.

The average wages in mill No. 3 in August and September, 1848, was \$2 12; board added, \$3 37.

The mill No. 3 stopped in September, 1848. If it had been kept running till December, 1848, the average would have been \$1 90; add board, \$3 12.

Before the tariff of 1842 began to be felt, the average wages in mill No. 1, July, 1843, was \$1 77; add board, \$3 02.

The average wages in mill No. 3, July, 1843, was \$1 92; add board, \$3 17.

Under the effects of the tariff of 1842, the average wages in mill No. 1, June 27, 1846, was \$2 50; add board, \$3 75.

The average wages in mill No. 3, June 2, 1846, was \$2 60; add board, \$3 85.

After the tariff of 1846, the average wages in mill No. 1, December, 1848, was \$1 81; add board, \$3 06.

The average wages in mill No. 3, December, 1848, was \$1 90; add board, \$3 15.

Your obedient servant,

J. PICKERING PUTNAM,

Treasurer of Boott Cotton Mills.

L—No. 18.

ON WOOL AND WOOLLENS.—BY DR. E. H. ROEDERS.

The public policy, in theory, has for the last thirty years encouraged the product of the raw material, both of cotton and wool, by legislation. Enactment after enactment has been requisite, and been granted from time to time, as the progress of these great branches of industry have developed; and in 1846, after thirty years of discrimination in favor of the manufactures of our own country, by assessments of duties on foreign products which conflict with our own. The principle of *ad valorem* duties in 1846 was adopted in assessing the tariff of duties on the goods, wares, and merchandise of foreign countries; which *ad valorem* principle had been exploded and thrown aside as unwise, impolitic, and impracticable in all the European world. Now, it turns out that for thirty years prior to 1846, by the encouragements held out by Congress, great investments were made year after year in sheep, the growing of wool, the building of factories and machinery, involving in themselves and their dependencies an immense pecuniary interest, in the aggregate hardly less than three hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

Now, then, an immense business, reaching two-thirds of the whole inhabited territory of the United States, in thirty years has manifested itself under the patronage of the government, to involve a magnificent pecuniary interest, affecting property and persons to an immense amount. By a mistake in legislation, it is prostrated; and disappointment and disaster have followed the interest for the last three years, by foreign competition, which the government did not intend. They did not intend that the *ad valorem* system of assessing duties on foreign goods, wares, and merchandise should destroy our own infant institutions, not thirty years old. The government did not know the working of an *ad valorem* system of assessing and collecting duties on foreign merchandise. The consequence has been, that the country has been flooded with goods from other countries, produced by cheap labor and cheap material and cheap capital, by undervaluations and false invoices of cost; so that the severity of the competition has prostrated the wool-grower and the manufacturer of articles of universal use and necessity in the woollen branch of industry in the United States.

The tariff of 1846 should be altered, because it no longer affords protection to the wool and woollens; not so much because the rate of duty assessed in the tariff of 1846 is not high enough, but because that duty cannot be collected under the *ad valorem* system.

The American manufactured article should be protected, because the importation of the raw material of which it is made is prohibited by a duty of thirty per cent., while the duties on the foreign manufactured articles are, and can be, almost entirely evaded, to wit:

It is an ascertained fact, as the custom-house returns will shew, that the mass of the imported clothing-woollens are brought from the continent of Europe. It is an ascertained fact, that, by undervaluation of the cost in false invoices, the duties assessed are reduced to fifteen per cent.; and then, by bounties allowed in France, Belgium, and Hungary, and other continental States, this fifteen per cent. is reduced to a mere nominal charge. The government did not anticipate this working of the *ad valorem* principle of the assessment of duties; if they had, they would have anticipated the destruction of this department of property and industry.

This branch requires protection because it has been carried on for centuries in all Europe, while in the United States it has not yet been a third of one century other than a household and home-made branch of industry. The consumption of wool may be now safely estimated at 90,000,000 pounds, and it is also safe to say that this wool is much more than doubled in value by the process of manufacturing; and the aggregate is a very large amount of the property of the country. The wool and woollen interest is now a greater interest than cotton and cottons were in 1835.

Wool-growing is a great and increasing department of industry, and if wisely cherished, is destined to become one of the greatest interests in the country. We have no accurate statistics of the number of sheep in the United States; but the most reliable estimates fix them from twenty-five to thirty millions.

The Patent Office document, published by order of Congress, estimates the number of sheep in 1847 at 25,000,000. If we take that estimate as the basis, and allow for the increase, which we know to be great, especially in the western States, we may safely set the present number at 30,000,000. The capital invested in lands on which to subsist these flocks, together with the folds, sheds, and other necessary buildings, to secure their feed and shelter them from the weather, cannot be less than ten dollars per head; and if we add to this one dollar each as the value of the animal, which all must allow to be a low estimate, we shall have 330,000,000 dollars in this country invested in sheep husbandry. In 1836, Judge Woodbury, then Secretary of the Treasury, in an elaborate report on the culture of cotton, submitted to Congress, estimated the lands for the cultivation of cotton at \$312,000,000. Now, if we are right in our estimate, we have at the present time invested in the growing of wool, a sum which does not fall short of the sum invested in lands in 1836 for the culture of cotton.

The annual product of sheep husbandry may safely be estimated at \$34,700,000. The flocks in Germany are said to average a trifle over two pounds to the fleece, while in Great Britain, where they grow a coarser kind of wool, the average is at least four pounds per fleece. In this country we have every variety, from the pure Saxony to the native breed; and hence our average cannot be as low as in Germany, where the finest wool is grown, nor as high as in Great Britain, where the greatest efforts have been made to increase the weight of the fleece. From the best information we can obtain, our fleeces run from two pounds and a half to two and three-quarters. We have taken the medium, and cut down our fleeces to two pounds and ten ounces. This would give 78,860,000 pounds as the annual crop; which, at 30 cents per pound, will yield a product of \$23,664,000 a year. To this sum we may add fifty cents per head upon the whole flock for the lambs, mutton, and skins, independent of the wool, which are disposed of annually. This would give us the large sum of \$15,000,000 to be added to the value of the wool, making an aggregate value of \$38,664,000 as the annual product of sheep husbandry.

The importance of this branch of industry will appear more striking, when we consider the claimants which yield this large product of sheep husbandry. We have already said that the capital invested cannot be less than \$330,000,000; which, at six per cent., would give \$19,800,000,

leaving about \$19,664,000 as a compensation for the labor bestowed on the flocks, which would average only about sixty-three cents per head upon the whole number.

These estimates and calculations, which I think sufficiently low, show the magnitude of this interest and its vast importance to the industry and wealth of the country.

Destroy this interest and you strike out of existence a vast amount of capital, and rob the laborers of employment worth \$19,664,000 annually.

The fact that wool is lower, much lower in all Europe than in America—and the duty of 30 per cent. amounts to a prohibition to the use of it by the American manufacturer—renders it not only quite, but indispensably necessary to impose an adequate specific duty on European fabrics to place the American manufacturer on equal ground, that he may compete and enjoy the American market. We ask to have done for the manufacturers what has been done for the producers of wool; which is, to give them the American market for the American product.

It is not desirable to magnify this interest; yet in exhibiting the employment of many millions of acres of land in this branch of industry, it is a reason for the protection of the government. If the low priced labor of the continent of Europe is to be patronized by the introduction of foreign fabrics into this country, then the agriculture of the continent of Europe is to be substituted for the agriculture of our own country. This great interest requires specific duties, because ad valorem duties cannot be fairly assessed or collected.

EDWARD H. ROBBINS.

BOSTON, *October*, 1849.

L—No. 19.

BOSTON, *November 1*, 1849.

SIR: Mr. W. W. Stone, of this city, has requested me to make you a communication on the subject of the cotton manufacture, owing to a disappointment from another quarter. I very cheerfully undertake to do so.

I enclose a memorial which was presented to Congress in 1846, but was not printed by order of Congress. As this document was drawn up by myself, I am ready to assume the responsibility as to the correctness of its facts and opinions.

The result in the change of the tariff has fully justified these opinions. First in respect to revenue:

It appears by Senate document 444, 1st session 29th Congress, 23d July, 1846, that the revenue derived from manufactures of cotton for the year ending 30th June, 1845, was \$4,511,016, on a net import of \$12,036,553; net revenue for year ending 30th June, 1846, \$4,483,000, on net import of \$11,551,000, (Senate document 105, 2d session 29th Congress;) whilst the table of imports for the year ending 30th June, 1848, gives a net import of \$15,868,790, on which the duty of 25 per cent. amounts to only \$3,969,190. (See correction at the end.)

It is matter of notoriety, that none of the coarser, heavy goods consumed by the laboring classes, are imported under the present tariff. The actual change in certain articles is exhibited in the following table taken from the British exports to the United States, made up for a paper called Burns's Glance, printed in Manchester.

Exports to the United States.

	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849, 6 mo.
	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards</i>	<i>Yards</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
Plain cottons,	9,150,000	12,000,000	10,000,000	41,000,000	17,000,000	7,500,000
Cottons printed and dyed	13,000,000	13,000,000	13,500,000	44,000,000	40,000,000	25,000,000
Cotton and linen mixed.	.....	229,000	212,000	730,000	1,225,000	2,663,659

This table shows—what is in fact notorious—that the first effect of the tariff was to cause a large import of plain cottons, (not of the coarser sort,) which were readily taken for consumption, especially at the south; but the difference in quality, that is, in tenacity, was discovered in the course of the year, and the demand and the importation fell off from 41,000,000 to 17,000,000 yards, whilst the importation of printed calicoes has increased, and continued about three-fold what it was under the tariff of 1842. It presents another striking fact, having an important bearing on the revenue: manufactures of cotton and linen mixed are not enumerated in the tariff of 1846, and of course (as I presume) pay a duty of 20 per cent. This has been discovered, and the quantity of these goods is increasing enormously. Now, in point of fact, I believe no man can, by inspection, distinguish goods made wholly of cotton from those having a mixture, especially a small one of linen: of course, the invoices will be made to conform to the lowest rate of duty. There is no financial reason why linens should not pay the same rate of duty as cottons. The present condition of the cotton manufacture, and for the last two years, is that of extreme depression, and is justly attributable, in a great measure, to the change in the tariff. Under the excitement produced by the famine in England, the effect was not much felt in 1847; but since then, although few if any mills have stopped work, the average earnings of the best conducted establishments have been less than six per cent. per annum, whilst many have incurred a positive loss.

The depreciation of property in our cotton mills since 1846 is fully 25 per cent. At that time many new establishments had been commenced, and contracts made for machinery, which have since been completed. In that respect, we have now come to a complete stand-still. Up to the present time, there has been a regular increase of the cotton manufacture in New England; but from present appearances, there will probably be a falling off this year, by the stopping a part of the machinery; attributable, however, in some measure, to the advance in the price of cotton. I have a return made up in 1846 of all the printing establishments in the United States. The annual product was fully 250,000,000 yards. I suppose the quantity has rather increased, notwithstanding the failure of some large concerns. The commercial tables have made the consumption of cotton in the United States for the year ending September 1, 1848, 531,000 bales, and for the year ending September 1, 1849, 518,000. These numbers are not precisely accurate for any given year, owing to a variation in the stocks in the hands of the manufacturers on the 1st September. I am of the opinion that a more accurate estimate of the actual consumption for the year ending September 1, 1848, is 510,000 bales, and 540,000 for the year ending September 1, 1849. These numbers do not include the cotton manufactured south of the Potomac and in some of the western States, estimated by some at 100,000 bales. At any rate, a moderate estimate of the present consumption of the United

States by manufacture is 600,000 bales; which, at 450 lbs. to the bale, gives 270,000,000 of pounds weight; which, at twenty-five cents the pound, gives \$67,500,000 as the value after being manufactured.

I suppose the above average of the weight, and of the value, is as near the fact as may be. The quantity of those exported the last year appears to have been \$5,716,000, or something less than ten per cent. of the whole manufacture; the largest amount to China—the proportion of about ten per cent. of the whole manufactured, as the export has been pretty uniform since an early period of our manufacture. The British make the same style of goods as imitations of ours, and frequently make them with our stamps. They are made of inferior cotton, (mostly of India,) and lower in price; and no doubt the quantity they sell in the same markets is greater than we do, whilst the superior quality of our goods is sufficiently appreciated to enable us to continue the trade. You will see by the last commercial statement that we shipped to the amount of \$318,000 to Calcutta, where they are subject to an extra duty of ten per cent. This was in the article of cotton drills, in which even the British troops have been clothed. Nothing strikes one in the whole history of the cotton manufacture so forcibly as the strangeness of the fact, that the cotton-growers of the south have been constantly opposed to it.

The change in the tariff from 1842 to 1846 has affected very injuriously the cotton manufacture, and other large interests; but its worst aspect, perhaps, is its effect upon the general prosperity of the country through its pressure upon the money market. Under our most protective tariff, the tendency has been to over-importation of foreign merchandise. Under the stimulus of the act of 1846, the first effect was such an importation as carried off nearly the whole of the great amount of coin which had flowed in upon us during the European famine, and produced a severe stringency in the money market of the Atlantic cities, which has now continued with greater or less intensity for the last two years, depreciating the value of property, paralyzing mechanical labor, and in fact tending to reduce the price of all labor. How far the influx of gold from California will counteract this tendency, remains to be seen. There appears to be a singular error in Mr. Secretary Walker's last annual report of December 11, 1848. In table F, the imports consumed in the United States for the last fiscal year are given as \$127,490,012—the gross import being \$154,977,876, and the export \$7,986,806. Now, the import of bullion and specie being, by the official table, but \$6,360,224, the actual net import was \$140,630,846, instead of \$127,490,012. This error is the more important because Mr. Walker draws conclusions from it in page 5 of the body of his report; which, of course, are not warranted by the fact.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. APPLETON.

HON. W. M. MEREDITH.

A more correct view of the revenue on cotton manufactures for these years is as follows, including hosiery, &c.

Senate Doc. 105, net imports of cotton manufactures—29th Congress, 2d session:

			Duties.
Table D, for the year ending June 30, 1845	-	\$13,360,729	\$4,908,268
“ E, “ “ “ 1846	-	12,857,118	4,865,498

Gross import in 1848 -	-	-	-	-	\$18,389,632
Exported	-	-	-	-	1,215,515
					<hr/>
					17,174,117
					<hr/>
Duty at twenty-five per cent.	-	-	-	-	\$4,293,029
Less five per cent. on hosiery, \$1,360	-	-	-	-	680,000
					<hr/>
Actual revenue for the year	-	-	-	-	3,613,029
					<hr/> <hr/>

MEMORIAL ON THE COTTON MANUFACTURE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, citizens of Boston and the vicinity, interested in the cotton manufacture, would respectfully represent—

That they have seen with alarm a proposition emanating from the government, proposing a radical change in the system on which our revenue laws have hitherto been administered, combining the raising a revenue sufficient for the wants of the government with a discrimination in favor of our own industry, and inviting the employment of capital in the establishment of certain manufactures.

Under this system the manufacture of cotton fabrics has advanced with a rapidity which cannot be matched in the industrial history of any nation; and yet in the midst of this success, and whilst a greater amount of new capital is going into it than at any former period, a revenue bill has been framed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not only abolishing the specific duty in the form of the minimum which has existed for thirty years, but also subjecting the whole manufacture to a rate of duty below that of any other manufacture or production requiring anything like an equal degree of skill and capital.

Believing that such a proposition could only proceed from a total misapprehension of the actual state of the manufacture, we present ourselves before you.

We refer you to a memorial which we presented to Congress in 1842, presenting such facts as were thought material to enable that body to act understandingly in reference to this manufacture in framing the new tariff on which it was then occupied.

From this memorial, (House document No. 461, 27th Congress, first session, page 48,) we annex some extracts.

It will be perceived that the duty on manufactures of cotton imposed by the act of 1842, is higher than that we suggested as sufficient to protect existing establishments. We have undoubted authority for saying that the existing rates were fixed by the Committee of Ways and Means *for the sake of revenue*, and not because so high a duty was necessary or desirable for the sake of protection.

We believe the event has justified their views. The revenue on piece goods, wholly or partially composed of cotton, for the year ending 30th June, 1845, was upwards of four millions of dollars, at an average rate of 38½ per cent. on the actual value.

We do not believe any reduction of duty will yield a greater amount of duty, nor on principles more unexceptionable on the score of revenue

alone; because it will be found on examination that *the goods now imported consist almost wholly of the finer and fanciful branches of the manufacture consumed mostly by the rich, and which may well be considered luxuries; while the heavier common fabrics, consumed by the laboring classes, are actually furnished by our own manufacture* on terms as cheap or cheaper than they can be imported from any country whatever. As proof of this, we need only refer to the discussions in the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and the Manchester Borough meeting in November and December, 1844, which led to the repeal of the duty on cotton in England; and to the fact of our constantly increasing export in this branch of the manufacture.

We deprecate the change from specific to ad valorem duties in all cases, as discarding the light derived from experience, and opening the door to extensive frauds, and tending to throw the trade into the hands of unscrupulous foreigners.

We deprecate it especially in the case of the cotton manufacture as equally injurious to the revenue, and fatal to the principle of protection.

Should Congress finally decide on making a new tariff in the place of the existing one, we would propose the following scale of duties on manufactures, of which cotton is a component part:

On all bleached or unbleached manufactures, containing not exceeding ninety-two threads of warp and filling to the square inch, and weighing not less than a pound to three square yards, two cents the square yard.

On all other manufactures, bleached or unbleached, four cents the square yard.

On all manufactures of cotton, dyed or printed, in whole or in part, six cents the square yard.

On all mixtures of cotton, with wool or silk, dyed or printed, eight cents the square yard.

With these rates of duties secured, we shall be content with any rate of ad valorem duty on this manufacture which Congress in their wisdom shall decide on. We will suggest, however, that it would seem extraordinary to place a lower duty on these fanciful luxuries than on either woollens or hardware.

We would also suggest that the imposing any but a nominal duty on those raw materials which enter into the preparation of goods for exportation is contrary to the enlightened policy of other nations.

It is true the memorial of 1842 was made when the manufacture was in a state of extreme depression, and that it is now in one of high prosperity. This would seem to be in itself a good argument against any change in the existing tariff; but we have seen with surprise this very success urged from high authority against the system, on the ground that the profits of the manufacturers were too great, and should be reduced by cutting down the tariff.

This view is so utterly opposed to that of an enlightened political economy, which teaches us that any branch of business giving a rate of profit above the average in other pursuits is sure to attract capital into it until an equilibrium is restored, that we will not suppose it can influence your deliberations.

This effect is in fact so apparent in the number of new mills now in the process of being put in operation that the apprehension should be that the business may be very soon overdone. It is a remarkable circumstance that the most profitable branch of the manufacture has been in goods for

exportation, showing clearly what is in fact notorious, that the same or even a greater degree of prosperity has attended the manufacture in England during the last two years. Already the tide has turned, and these fluctuations furnish a most flimsy ground for stable and permanent legislation.

We therefore pray for an opportunity to substantiate the foregoing facts before those committees of Congress to which the subject of a revision of the tariff may have been committed.

P. T. JACKSON and 78 others.

BOSTON, *March 12, 1846.*

L—No. 20.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., *October 29, 1849.*

The undersigned would respectfully represent that in 1845, as the agent of the Portsmouth Steam Factory, he commenced an enterprise for the production of the finer classes of cotton fabrics, such as had been several times unsuccessfully attempted in this country. In the prosecution of this end he proceeded to England, and spent some six months among the mills engaged in this business, to acquaint himself with the machinery used for the purpose and the modes of its operation. Having accomplished this, he ordered a system of machinery, such as was there used for this purpose, and imported the same to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where it was put into operation.

In consideration of the nature of the enterprise and Mr. Secretary Walker's instructions, the machinery was passed at the custom-house free of duty.

Our mill was got into operation in the spring of 1847, and in respect to quality, quantity, and economy of product, we have realized our most sanguine expectations. And we believe that the almost universal incredulity in respect to our success has given place to an assurance that the whole range of finer cotton fabrics may be as well produced in this country as in England.

We regret, however, to say that the fabrics we are making, in their printed state, have receded in prices from 25 to 30 cents per yard by the case, to 20 cents in 1847, 16 cents in 1848, and 11½ cents in 1849; and that the present range of the market, and the rates at which they are imported, are such as entirely to preclude all profit in the business. We have, moreover, as yet touched but one fabric, and shall require time to perfect ourselves in that, not to speak of the time and expense requisite to extend the scope of our enterprise, from which we must be precluded under present circumstances.

It is too plainly for the interest of the importers of these goods and the manufacturers of them abroad, to render our effort abortive; and special efforts to this end have been made, and are still being made, by flooding our markets with an inferior article, and by auction and other sales, in immediate competition with ours, and at vastly reduced prices.

Such being the position of things, the question is pending, whether the finer cotton fabrics shall continue to be produced in this country, or whether they shall be again abandoned to foreign hands.

To illustrate the case more fully, the writer has, from authentic data, instituted a comparison between an English and American mill of the

same capacity, for the manufacture of the fine muslins. The mills each contain 400 looms, and produce annually 2,500,000 yards, at cost as follows:

In the American mill.

1. For stock	-	-	-	-	-	\$22,500
2. For labor	-	-	-	-	-	102,500
3. For interest on capital	-	-	-	-	-	24,000
4. For commissions and interest on sales, at 10 per cent.	-	-	-	-	-	18,750
						<hr/>
						\$167,750

In the English mill.

1. For stock	-	-	-	-	-	\$22,500
2. For labor	-	-	-	-	-	68,250
3. For interest on capital	-	-	-	-	-	9,000
4. For commissions and interest on sales, at 2 per cent.	-	-	-	-	-	2,500
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						102,250
						<hr/>
						65,500

From the above it will be seen, in respect to the English mill, that $\$102,250 \div 2,500,000$ yards = $4\frac{9}{100}$ cents per yard; while, in respect to the American mill, that $\$167,750 \div 2,500,000$ yards = $6\frac{71}{100}$ cents per yard. Consequently, that the English mill-owner has an advantage over the American of \$65,500 per annum, or 64 per cent. on the amount of his business, or $2\frac{16}{100}$ cents per yard on his product.

The results thus attained are corroborated, in respect to the American mill, by our own books for the year and a half past; and in respect to the English mill, by the rates at which these goods ranged in their market the last year, when they were said to be sold without profit, which was 4s. 6d. to 5s. sterling, or \$1 00 to \$1 12 the piece of 25 yards, or from 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents the yard.—(See appendix.)

Allowing the above data to be correct, it will be seen that, if the goods are correctly invoiced and the 25 per cent. duty paid, and the 20 per cent. additional expenses, amounting to 45 per cent., or $1\frac{9}{10}$ cent per yard, the English article would still stand 18 per cent., or $\frac{9}{100}$ cent per yard less than the American. The present tariff, therefore, does not and cannot answer our wants; and a successful introduction of the manufacture of fine goods cannot be made while it exists.

Having shown the inadequacy of the present tariff to the protection of our goods, I would further suggest that the bearings of any ad valorem tariff are unequal and adverse to the interests of the finer or more expensive classes of manufacture of all kinds.

The necessities of a tariff (other than as a revenue measure) arise from the inequality in the value of labor in this and other countries. The idea is to levy a duty upon imports that shall bring the foreign to a par with the domestic article, so that the labor of the country shall be sustained from an unequal and most depressing competition. Now it is obvious that the proportion of labor employed in the production of different articles, and of different grades of the same article, varies immensely; just as the raw material (of any class) is wrought from one grade of de-

velopment to another, from its roughest and coarsest form and uses, up to its highest and most exquisite finish and purposes, the proportion of labor to stock is increased.

For example, in cotton fabrics, if the whole range of cloths is divided into three classes—coarse, medium, and fine—the proportion of labor to stock varies as follows:

In coarse fabrics it is as 55 of stock to 45 of labor.

In medium fabrics it is as 38 of stock to 62 of labor.

In the fine fabrics it is as 18 of stock to 82 of labor.

The proportion of labor in the medium fabrics is 32 per cent. greater than in the coarse, and in the fine 82 per cent. greater than in the coarse, and 32 per cent. greater than in the medium.

The same variation in the proportion between labor and stock attaches to manufactures from all varieties of materials, just as we advance from the coarser to the finer.

Now the ad valorem principle takes these three grades of articles, in which the element to which alone duties properly attach, i. e. labor, exists in the proportion of 1, 1.62, 1.82, and serves them all alike. Hence the medium grade has 40 per cent. and the finer grade 82 per cent. less protection than the common or coarser article; just as capital, labor, and skill are employed, the ad valorem principle withdraws protection.

It will readily be seen, therefore, that the coarser grades of manufactures (of all kinds) have not only immensely the advantage of the finer, under the present system, but that the prosperity of the former will become the ruin of the latter; for, in a press of business, the labor in the former can be increased nearly double of that in the latter, and yet be within the range of protection. If the two start equal, and both should want help, as is always the case in times of activity of trade, the manufacturer of the coarser article can bid nearly two to one against the manufacturer of the finer article, and is protected in so doing.

Aside, therefore, from its giving a high protection when little is needed, and little when much is demanded, to secure uniformity to business and prices, the ad valorem principle gives the largest protection to the article that involves least labor, and the least protection to the article that involves the most labor. I need not add, therefore, that it is radically and fundamentally wrong in principle and pernicious in practice.

Having analyzed the ad valorem principle of the present tariff, it is proper also to remark, that though the tariff of 1842—inasmuch as it took a minimum high enough to answer our utmost wants—had a better practical result, yet in respect to equality of operation, and in fact to sound principle, it was equally defective, and hence its fall.

If the foregoing assumption in respect to the necessities of a tariff be correct, i. e. as regards articles of import that may be and should be produced in this country, to equalize the difference between the rates of labor in this country and in Europe, then it is obvious that the remedial influence should attach and be proportioned to that element to which it appertains, and for the protection of which it is applied, viz: the labor involved in the article of import.

The writer would therefore take the liberty to suggest, that in respect to all the articles of import (which we desire to introduce the production of in this country) a general list should be made, and each department should be divided into a sufficient number of grades to answer the purposes of reasonable equality; and then the amount of labor and other

items of cost (in which the foreign manufacturer has an advantage of the American) involved in each grade of each class should be ascertained; and that *that* should be made the basis of a duty, which shall counter-balance the inequalities between the foreign and domestic articles.

To illustrate more fully the plan suggested, (in respect to the department of cottons,) the three-fold division named—coarse, medium, and fine—is perhaps as good as any that could be adopted. The coarse comprising all goods of 4 square yards, or less, to the pound. The medium comprising all goods between 4 and 8 square yards to the pound. The fine comprising all goods of 8 or more square yards to the pound.

In these grades the proportion of labor to stock will be nearly as given above; i. e., 45 per cent. in the coarse, 62 per cent. in the medium, and 82 per cent. in the fine. On the receipt of an invoice, then, it will be necessary first to determine the class to which the goods belong, by dividing the square yards in the piece by its weight in pounds. If it falls into the first class, 45 per cent. of the home valuation is labor, and dutiable at the per centage fixed by law. If it falls into the second class, 62 per cent. is labor, and dutiable at the same per centage. If it falls into the third class, 82 per cent. is labor, and dutiable at the same per centage.

The same principle, it will be seen, (after having adopted the right classification, which in respect to woollens and iron may be quite as simple as cottons,) may be applied to all articles of import, on which a discriminating protection is desirable, and in all cases the dutiable element of the article will be reached and treated the same. With whatever materials combined, in whatever form it comes, the cheap labor of other countries would then be detected and withheld from coming into an unequal and depressing competition with the more expensive or better required labor of our own country. The labor of our country, in every department and grade, would then be maintained in independency over the ignorance and pauperism and servility of other lands, and receive a reward corresponding to its merits, as the great element of wealth and strength to our country.

A tariff so constructed would be grounded on right principles. It would protect what is sought to be protected, and which no former tariff has equitably done; i. e., the labor of the country. It would be most strictly and emphatically a tariff for the protection of labor—the laboring man's tariff.

I have already amplified much beyond my original intention; but the importance of the subject will be a sufficient apology:

Yours, very respectfully,

J. S. YOUNG,

Agent Portsmouth Steam Factory.

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

APPENDIX.

In the comparison instituted between an English and an American mill, it is assumed in item 1, that the cotton or stock is the same in both. The English always use a lower grade of stock to produce a given grade

of goods. In item 2, it is assumed that wages in England are 33 per cent. lower than in this country, which is substantiated by Mr. John Aikin's pamphlet on "Labor and Wages at Home and Abroad," in which he gives the rates of wages in various departments of business in various countries in Europe; and he summed up his letter on wages in manufacturing establishments as follows: "My general conclusion was, that labor in the cotton manufactories of Manchester was at least 33 per cent., and in the woollen at Leeds at least 50 per cent., cheaper than similar labor at the same time at Lowell." If we take one hand from Belfast, one from Glasgow, one from Leeds, and one from Manchester, at the rates given by Mr. Aikin, they will earn together \$8 28, or \$2 07 each per week; while at the Laconia mill, Saco, Maine, for the month of March last, taking one hand from each of the four departments, they earn together \$12 61, or \$3 15 each per week. A general overlooker there receives \$2 50 per day, while a corresponding man here would receive \$4 per day. Good overseers there receive \$1 25 per day, while the general wages of overseers here, in mills of 10,000 spindles, is \$2, and in larger mills \$2 50. Mr. Aikin's conclusions, therefore, are well grounded; and the disparity between foreign and American labor is still greater in other departments, to the skilled labor of which we offer no inducements to emigration.

In item 3, it is assumed that a mill in England is got up at a first cost of about three-fourths of the cost of the same in this country. From authentic data in my possession, it appears that the disparity of cost is still greater. And it is also assumed that the rates of interest are 3 per cent. there and 6 per cent. here, or in that proportion.

In item 4, it is assumed that the foreign manufacturer purchases his own stock, and in quantities to meet his current consumption, and sells his own goods on a ninety-days credit. Whereas the American manufacturer has to purchase and sell through commission houses; has to lay in a season's stock, for which cash is paid, and sells his goods on a credit of from eight to twelve months; which items, together, amount to a difference of some eight per cent. on the amount of their business. In all items, other than cost of stock, therefore, the foreign manufacturer has greatly the advantage of the American.

It is not, however, intended to give the foregoing figures as an exact, but rather as an approximate statement of the case, sufficiently accurate to answer all the purposes of illustration.

L—No. 21.

ESSEX STEAM-MILLS, NEWBURYFORT, MASS.,
September 30, 1849.

The Essex steam-mills of Newburyport, Massachusetts, have 180 looms and 6,720 self-actor mule spindles, and manufacture printing cloths, 28 inches wide, 60 picks, from No. 30 yarn, averaging for the year ending August 4th $6\frac{1}{16}$ yards per pound; a specimen of which cloth is to this affixed. They have spun 264,409 pounds of yarn, averaging $39\frac{3}{107}$ pounds per spindle. They have manufactured 261,858 pounds, or 1,618,870 yards of cloth, by steam power. They have consumed 666 tons of Lackawana lump coal, 1,562 bushels charcoal, and 7 cords wood; 11,219

pounds of starch and 20 barrels of flour; 1,354 gallons oil, 319,272 pounds of cotton, at a nett cost of $22\frac{97}{100}$ cents per pound, or $3\frac{21}{100}$ per yard; a detailed statement of which is annexed. The cost of the cotton was \$22,216 66; from which deduct \$1,939 47 for sales of waste, and we have \$20,277 19, the amount as appears in the table. The labor account is the amount paid the operatives in the mill; the salaries were paid to three individuals, viz: to the treasurer \$850; to the clerk of the corporation \$54; to the superintendent \$1,000. Incidentals are made up of a multitude of small things, chiefly of lumber, iron, steel, leather, shuttles, &c., nearly the whole of which are products of the industry of this country. The amount of capital invested in the business, all of which was paid in cash, is \$100,000. The mill has not earned anything for two years, but has lost \$1,400. No dividends of profits have been made during this period ending August 4th, 1849; nor has anything been allowed for depreciation. No great improvements have been made to increase the product, or to decrease its cost. An expenditure of \$20,000 would enable us to increase our product of yarn 5 per cent., and to make our cloth for one quarter of a cent less per yard. We think the goods cannot be materially cheapened unless a large expenditure is made to procure the *most modern* machinery. It may be proper to remark that during this period of time, (two years) the wages of the operatives have been reduced about 15 per cent.; and this was necessary to save the proprietors from a greater loss. The machinery is all American.

W. C. BALCH, Agent.

N. B.—Loss in two years	-	-	-	-	\$1,400 00
Interest on capital	-	-	-	-	12,000 00
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					13,400 00
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Besides depreciation.

Cost of 261,858 pounds or 1,618,870 yards printing cloths for year ending August 4, 1849.

		Cost pr. pound.	Cost pr yd.
		Cents.	Cents.
Insurance and taxes	\$1,403 59	.536	.087
Starch	663 08	.253	.041
Oil	1,182 08	.451	.073
Cotton	20,277 19	7.744	1.253
Fuel	3,600 31	1.375	.222
Interest	840 84	.321	.052
Labor	27,374 81	10.454	1.691
Salaries	1,904 00	.727	.118
Incidentals	2,911 36	1.112	.179
	60,157 26	22.973	3.716

L—No. 22.

BOSTON, November 5, 1849.

Sir: In regard to your inquiry as to "the amount and kinds of exports of domestic manufactures, and to what countries; what competition they maintain abroad with similar foreign articles; and what American articles are imitated or counterfeited, and to what extent, by foreign manufacturers;" I would make the following statement respecting exports to the port of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The number of packages of American cotton goods that arrived at that port each year from 1840 to 1848, inclusive, was as follows:

Years.	Packages.
1840	6,169
1841	8,961
1842	5,337
1843	7,358
1844	4,554
1845	8,831
1846	4,866
1847	5,866
1848	6,545
Total for nine years	54,787

The kinds of goods were almost wholly of the heavy fabrics of piece goods, and consisted principally of the following descriptions, namely: sheetings; shirtings, brown and striped; drillings, brown, bleached, and blue; denims or derries, and Osnaburgs.

The whole number of packages of cotton goods that arrived at that port during the same period of nine years from Great Britain was as follows:

Years.	Packages.
1840	20,828
1841	24,968
1842	14,059
1843	14,455
1844	19,205
1845	20,000
1846	22,986
1847	27,962
1848	18,217
Total for nine years	182,680

But it should be remarked that these included all kinds and qualities—heavy, fine, plain, colored, printed, and fancy—and other articles as well as piece goods, of cotton fabrics.

The following table exhibits the duties in reis on the articles of American manufacture, specified therein as levied by the tariff of Brazil that went into effect on the 11th of November, 1844, and which are assessed on a home valuation; and also the ruling prices of the same at the close of each year stated. The value of 1,000 reis is equal to from 50 to 55 cents, according to the current rate of sterling exchange. The second column for 1849 exhibits in cents the net per yard, duties and charges paid, that the prices in reis yield to the shipper—valuing milreis at 52½ cents.

Articles.	Duties in reis per yard.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	Sept., 1849.	Sept., 1849.
		Prices in reis per yard,	Prices in reis per yard.	Prices in reis per yard.	Prices in reis per yard.	Prices in reis per yard,	Prices in reis per yard.	Prices net in cis. pr. yard.
Sheetings, 36 inches	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	195 a 200	200 a 210	200 a 210	200 a 210	140 a 170	190 a 200	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Shirtings, 30 inches	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 a 150	175 a 180	165 a 170	160 a 170	140 a 150	140 a 150	4 $\frac{3}{8}$ a 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
“ 27 a 28 inch.	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	120 a 140	130 a 150	140 a 150	140 a 150	115 a 125	110 a 115	3 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 3 $\frac{3}{8}$
Drillings, brown	53 $\frac{3}{4}$	240 a 260	225 a 230	215 a 230	200 a 210	175 a 180	190 a 200	6 a 6 $\frac{3}{8}$
“ bleached	64 $\frac{3}{4}$	250 a 260	260 a 270	250 a 260	220 a 230	200 a 210	200 a 205	6 a 6 $\frac{1}{8}$
“ blue	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	290 a 330	300 a 320	260 a 270	280 a 290	240 a 245	240 a 250	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Derries, 30 inches	78	370 a 380	340 a 350	310 a 320	275 a 300	275 a 280	270 a 275	8 $\frac{3}{8}$ a 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Shirting stripes, 30 inch.	78	270 a 300	290 a 330	250 a 280	210 a 220	210 a 250	220 a 250	6 a 7 $\frac{3}{8}$
Osnaburgs, 30 inches	57 $\frac{3}{4}$	180 a 200	225 a 230	220 a 230	210 a 220	200 a 210	170 a 190	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
“ 28 “	53 $\frac{3}{4}$	170 a 175	190 a 200	190 a 200	190 a 200	180 a 190	150 a 160	4 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 4 $\frac{1}{2}$

During the period of my residence in Rio de Janeiro, as consul of the United States, in '44, '45, and '46, English imitations of the American articles referred to were constantly in the market. The stamps and tickets borne upon the American goods were to a great extent counterfeited by British manufacturers. Among many other stamps and tickets counterfeited were the "Appleton," "Stark," and other sheetings; the "York," "Boott," and "Suffolk" drillings; and other styles that I cannot now specify.

On examination and a careful comparison, the British imitations were generally found to be a shade lighter in weight than the American fabrics, and made of an inferior and very short staple cotton; the yarn less twisted, in consequence of which they are soft and appear thick, but are much inferior in durability.

The effect of the imitation articles is, of course, to depress the market, which is constantly overstocked with them, and to underrate the value of the American in the estimation of those who do not know, and therefore cannot appreciate the difference between the genuine and the counterfeit. The first buyers understand when they purchase the imitation goods, that they are such; but they are distributed to the consumers under the deception that they are the genuine American fabrics.

Another important feature in the competition, and which arises from the abundance of capital in the hands of both the English merchant and manufacturer, and which operates to induce the trader to prefer to deal in the imitation, is that the British articles are sold on a credit, without interest, averaging from twelve to eighteen months; while the American shipper requires cash down, or at the expiration of a short and specified credit.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. WM. GORDON.

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

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L—No. 23.

BOSTON, November 20, 1849.

SIR: Understanding that you desire to obtain information respecting the estimation in which American cotton goods are held abroad, I take the liberty to say, that, in passing through the streets of Constantinople during a stay of several weeks in that city in the year 1848, I was often attracted by the cry of "Americanas! Americanas!" from pedlars carrying packs of cotton goods upon their backs. On examining the goods, I found that they were of *British* manufacture, which led me to inquire the cause of their being hawked about as *American* fabrics. My informant told me that a few years ago some American cottons found their way from Smyrna (which, as you are aware, is a considerable market for our goods) to Constantinople, and were there sold. Their superiority was so appreciated by the consumers, that since then the pedlars, in order to obtain a higher price for inferior fabrics, whether of British or other foreign manufacture, are obliged to give them the *American name*.

The above remarks in regard to the pedling of British and other foreign goods as American in Constantinople, apply also to the cities of Alex-

andria and Cairo, though, as far as my memory serves me, not to so great an extent. In Asia Minor, however, *genuine* American goods are sold, as well as the foreign fabrics.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 JAMES LAWRENCE.

HON. WM. M. MEREDITH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

L—No. 24.

PHILADELPHIA, *September 13, 1849.*

SIR: Being largely engaged in printing white silks, perhaps more so than any other house, we have taken the liberty, at the suggestion of I. R. Davis, esq., of this city, to address you upon the operation of the present and previous revenue bills upon this trade, and to suggest some improvement thereon, in case you propose an alteration in the present bill to the approaching Congress. You are doubtless aware that by the present bill we are entirely excluded from printing for debenture, as we cannot obtain possession of the raw material, so to call it, except upon payment of the duties, thereby forfeiting the drawback. We can see no objection to introducing a clause to the effect, permitting silks to be withdrawn from the custom-house for the purpose of dyeing and printing, upon giving bond or depositing the amount of duties; it would encourage a trade which was almost annihilated by the bill of 1842, and entirely killed by that of 1846, excepting only as applying to New York. By the bill of 1842 it was necessary, upon entering the goods, to enter them "intended for printing," and at the port of entry the goods must be stamped for printing at the custom-house, with their mark previous to withdrawal for printing, and exported only from the port of entry. Although the goods may have been printed in this place or Boston, and forwarded without any custom-house forms, still, upon being returned to New York printed *there*, they were entitled to drawback, but there alone; and as almost all India silks enter that port, the exportation was restricted to that city by the bill of 1842. We have sold goods in this city, and even in Baltimore, for export; but in order to retain the drawback, have been forced to send them to New York, and ship them from thence, causing delay and needless expense, and almost entirely depriving us of an export market. By the tariff of 1846 there is no way provided for printing for debenture. In England there is a large importation of gray silks from Calcutta, chiefly consisting of the article called corahs, which are printed there, and exported more or less to all countries. There, where the warehousing system is most perfect, they are permitted to withdraw their goods for printing, and return them to the charge of the custom-house after being printed, retain their drawback, and be upon the same footing as all other goods. Upon what terms they obtain possession we are not exactly aware, but presume by giving bond or depositing the duties. We can see no objection to this being done here; we can see no objection, also, to allow the goods in the gray to be forwarded from one city to another—say from New York to this place—under custom-house regulations, to be printed here, returned to the warehouse, the security to be cancelled, and then to be on the same footing with regard to exportation as all other goods. This export, al-

though it may not directly add much to the revenue, still, as it encourages commerce, must increase the revenue considerably, although indirectly. This trade is a large and increasing one; the importation and consumption, we think, has risen within the last six years from 30,000 pieces of pongees to 60,000 or 70,000 pieces per annum, and corahs from Calcutta from 1,000 or 2,000 pieces of seven yards each to 10,000 pieces per annum; and the increase has taken place during a time when the exportation was either fettered by an unequal and illiberal custom-house regulation, or else totally deprived of the benefit of drawback, as it is under the present bill. It would also be of great service to allow (as it is in the London warehouse) the goods, after printing, to be transferred under custom-house inspection at the warehouse from the frail and badly constructed Indian packages into new and stronger cases, and better adapted to their changed form, retaining, of course, their original marks and numbers. With regard to the description of silks that are used for dyeing and printing in this country, the only kind (and they are imported entirely for this purpose) are white pongees and some few handkerchiefs from China, and a few white corahs from Calcutta; so that in case you agree with us, that these articles should be considered a raw material, and entitled to a less duty than finished white silks from other countries, a clause might be introduced designating that all white silks used for dyeing or printing exclusively shall be subject to this less duty. No European nation can send a yard in competition with India for this purpose. This would obviate any difficulty that might arise on account of treaties with other countries, should they be designated as India white silks. Of the importation of pongees, we think the following memorandum of cost, weight, and proportion of consumption to be as near as can be obtained, viz:

Three-fifths of importation consists of pongees weighing from 27 to 33 ozs., and costing from \$3 75 to \$4 75.

One-fifth weighing 33 to 35 ozs., costing \$5 to \$5 75.

One-fifth weighing 35 to 40 ozs., costing \$6 to \$7.

The 10,000 pieces of corahs, which we suppose to be about the importation, cost in Calcutta on an average 100 to 110 rupees, averaging 105 rupees; which, at 50 cents per rupee, would make their cost \$2 62 per piece, and the weight 12½ to 13½ ounces.

The following table will show the present duty of 25 per cent., and what would be the duty on the average of each line at a specific duty of 60 cents per pound:

	Present duty.	Specific duty of 60 cents per lb.
Three-fifths, averaging 30 ozs., and costing \$4 25	\$1 06	\$1 12½
One-fifth do 34 do do	5 37½	1 27
One-fifth do 37 do do	6 50	1 40
10,000 pieces corahs, 13 do do	2 62	63
		50

So that it would appear that a duty of 60 cents per pound would on the entire importation equal about the present duty, on the lowest cost it being rather more than 25 per cent., and on the higher somewhat less; but the consumption is also less.

We remain, respectfully, yours,

WILMER, CANNELL, & CO.

Hon. WM. M. MEREDITH,

Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

L—No. 25.

Table exhibiting the protection extended to the English manufacture of bar iron from 1782 to 1825; and showing also the prices of Russian and Swedish iron from 1782 to 1848—the only foreign iron in competition with the British; also, the price of British bar iron (so far as could be procured) during the same time, as showing the nature of the competition against which manufacturers in the United States have to struggle.

Year.	Price of Swedish bars.	Price of Russian bars.	British duty on bar iron.	Price of English bar iron.
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s. d.	
1782	15 15	11 15	2 16 2	
	17 5	15 15	do	
1783	17 5	15 15	do	
	15 5	10 15	do	
1784	14 15	10 15	do	
	17 10	15 10	do	
1785	14 15	12 15	do	
	15 0	14 15	do	
1786	14 5	14 0	do	
	14 15	14 5 a 14 15	do	
1787	15 15	14 15	do	
	15 5	15 10	do	
1788	15 5	15 0	do	
	16 0	13 15	do	
1789	15 5	13 15	do	
	16 5	14 5	do	
1790	15 0	13 0	do	
	17 0	15 0	do	
1791	15 15	14 15	do	
	15 10	14 10	do	
1792	16 10	14 15	do	
	17 5	15 10 a 14 10	do	
1793	16 15	14 0	do	
	17 5 a 18 5	15 0 a 15 10	do	
1794	16 0	12 10	do	
	17 0	15 10 a 12 0	do	
1795	15 5 a 16 0	13 0 a 15 10	do	
	16 5 a 18 0	16 0 a 17 0	do	
1796	17 5 a 19 5	16 5 a 17 5	3 1 9 ⁵ / ₈	
	21 15 a 22 15	21 5 a 22 5	do	
1797	21 0 a 21 10	20 0 a 21 0	3 4 7 ² / ₈	
	22 0 a 23 0	-	do	
	20 0 a 21 10	21 0 a 20 10	do	
1798	22 0 a 23 0	20 5 a 21 10	3 15 5 ² / ₈	
	21 0 a 22 0	19 15 a 20 5	do	
1799	22 0 a 23 0	20 0 a 21 10	do	

L—No. 25—Continued.

Year.	Price of Swedish iron.		Price of Russian bars.		British duty on bar iron.	Price of English bar iron.
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1800	21 10	a 23 0	17 0	a 21 0	3 15 5 ¹ / ₂	
	22 10	a 24 0	21 10	a 23 10	do	
1801	22 10	a 23 10	22 10	a 23 10	do	
	25 10	a 26 10	23 10	a 26 10	do	
	20 10	a 22 10	18 0	a 22 10	do	
1802	20 10	a 22 10	18 5	a 22 10	do	
	19 10	a 20 10	15 15	a 20 5	do	
1803	19 0	a 20 0	16 0	a 20 0	4 4 4 ¹ / ₂	
	21 0	a 22 10	-		do	
1804	20 10	a 21 10	16 10	a 19 10	4 17 1	
	20 0	a 21 0	15 0	a 18 10	do	
1805	19 0	a 21 0	15 0	a 19 0	5 1 0	
	19 10	a 20 10	15 10	a 19 10	do	
1806	19 0	a 21 0	15 10	a 19 10	5 7 5 ¹ / ₂	£ s. d. 17 5 0
						16 0 0
1807	19 10	a 20 10	15 10	a 20 10	do	16 15 0
			14 10	a 19 10	do	15 10 0
1808	19 10	a 20 10	14 10	a 19 10	do	
	17 10	a 19 10	-		do	14 10 0
1809	17 10	a 18 10	14 10	a 19 10	5 9 10	15 10 0
	15 10	a 17 10	-		do	
1810	15 10	a 17 10	14 10	a 19 10	do	14 7 6
						14 10 0
1811	15 10	a 17 10	14 10	a 18 10	do	
					do	14 5 0
1812	15 10	a 17 10	14 10	a 18 10	do	
			16 10	a 19 10	do	15 1 0
1813	15 10	a 17 10	16 10	a 19 10	6 9 10	14 10 0
	16 10	a 17 10	12 10	a 16 10	do	13 10 0
1814	16 10	a 17 10	12 10	a 16 10	do	14 1 8
	15 10	a 16 10	-		do	14 15 0
1815	15 10	a 16 10	12 10	a 16 10	do	14 16 8
						13 10 0
1816	15 10	a 16 10	12 10	a 17 10	do	13 10 0
			13 10	a 16 10	do	11 13 4
			12 10	a 15 10		
1817	15 10	a 16 10	12 10	a 15 10	do	9 3 4
	None		16 10	a 21 10		
	15 10	a 16 10	-		do	13 1 8
1818	15 10	a 16 10	16 10	a 21 10	do	13 1 8
	18 10	a 19 10	15 10	a 21 10	do	12 1 8
	16 0	a 17 0	18 0	a 21 0		
	18 0	a 18 10	20 0	a 22 0		
1819	18 0	a 19 0	20 0	a 24 0	6 10 0	12 18 4

L—No. 25—Continued.

Year.	Price of Swedish bars.		Price of Russian bars.		British duty on bar iron.	Price of English bar iron.	
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1819	16 10	a 17 10	17 0	a 21 0	6 10 0	12 11 8	
1820	16 10	a 17 10	17 0	a 21 0	do	11 18 4	
	16 0	a 17 0	16 10	a 20 10	do	10 8 4	
1821	16 0	a 17 0	14 10	a 19 10			
	15 10	a 18 0	15 0	a 20 0	do	9 15 0	
1822	15 10	a 16 10	14 10	a 16 10	do	9 5 0	
	14 0	a 15 0	14 10	a 16 0	do	8 8 4	
1823	-		16 10	a 18 10	do	8 14 2	
			16 0	a 19 10	do	8 10 0	
1824	-		19 0	a 20 0	do	8 10 0	
			22 10	a 27 0	do	8 18 4	
1825	-		21 0	a 25 0	do	10 0 0	
			22 10	a 26 0	do	14 16 8	
1826	-		17 0	a 23 0	do	11 11 8	
			17 0	a 23 0	1 10 0	10 6 8	
1827	-		17 10	a 20 0	do	10 0 0	
			16 10	a 20 0	do	10 5 0	
1828	-		17 0	a 20 0	do	9 10 0	
			17 0	a 20 0	do	9 0 10	
1829	-		16 0	a 19 0	do	8 8 0	
			16 0	a 19 0	do	7 13 4	
1830	-		15 0	a 18 10	do	7 0 0	
			15 0	a 18 10	do	6 12 5	
1831	-		14 10	a 18 10	do	6 15 0	
			14 10	a 19 10	do	6 2 6	
1832	-		14 10	a 19 0	do	6 5 0	
			14 0	a 19 0	do	6 5 0	
1833	-		14 0	a 19 0	do	6 1 8	
			14 0	a 19 0	do	6 15 0	
1834	-		14 0	a 19 0	do	7 10 10	
			14 0	a 19 0	do	7 18 4	
1835	-		13 10	a 18 10	do	6 19 2	
			14 0	a 18 10	do	6 15 0	
1836	-		13 10	a 18 10	do	7 5 0	
			14 0	a 18 10	do	10 18 4	
1837	-		14 10	a 19 0	do	11 0 0	
			14 15	a 18 5	do	10 1 8	
1838	-		13 10	a 19 0	do	9 4 2	
			13 10	a 18 10	do	9 14 2	
1839	-		14 10	a 19 10	-	9 15 0	
			14 15	a 19 10	-	10 6 8	
1840	13 00	a 13 10	14 10		-	10 3 4	
	12 10		14 10		-	8 19 2	
						8 8 4	

L—No. 25—Continued.

Years.	Price of Swedish bars.		Price of Russian bars.	British duty on bar iron.	Price of English bar iron.
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1841	13 5 a	13 10	14 10	—	8 5 0
	11 15 a	12 05	14 10	—	6 15 0
1842	13 0		14 10	1 0 0	6 15 0
	11 0		13 0	do	5 10 0
1843	11 5 a	11 10	13 5	do	5 5 0
	11 10		13 0	do	£5 2s. 6d. a £5 5s.
1844	10 0 a	10 10	13 0	do	4 15 0
	9 10 a	9 15	—	do	6 0 0
1845	9 15 a	10 10	—	—	£7 5s. a £7 10s.
	12 0		—	—	10 0 0
1846	12 0		—	—	£9 15s. a £10.
	11 0		—	—	10 0 0
1847	11 15		—	—	10 0 0
	11 5 a	11 10	—	—	9 15 0
1848	11 5 a	11 10	—	—	£8 a 8 5 0
	10 15 a	11 5	—	—	6 0 0

“MARCH 19, 1845.—The duties on bloom iron, iron in bars, unwrought, old, broken, and cast iron, and pig iron, were repealed.

“A general duty is retained on ‘iron and steel wrought, not otherwise enumerated,’ of 10 per cent. ad valorem, B. P. and foreign.”—*Took's History of Prices, London, 1848, page 428.*

NOTES.

The prices of Swedish and Russia iron from 1782 to 1822, are from Scrivener's History of Iron, pages 405 and 406.

The prices of Russia iron from 1823 to 1838, are from Took's History of Prices, London, 1838, volume II, page 406. These are the prices that prevailed at the beginning and at the close of each year, and are the prices of such iron in bond.

The prices of Russia iron in 1839; are from Took's History of Prices, 1838-'39, London, 1840, page 297.

The prices of Russia iron from 1840 to 1844, are from Took's History of Prices, 1839 to 1847, London, 1848, page 428. Subsequently to 1844 no quotations are given of the prices of Russia iron.

The prices of Swedish iron from 1840 to 1847, are from Took's History of Prices, London; 1848, page 429. The prices for 1848 are from the London Economist. These are the prices that prevailed at the beginning and at the close of each year.

The prices of British bar iron from 1806 to 1811, are from C. G. Child's Pamphlet on the Coal and Iron Trade, page 14, being the average near the beginning and the close of each year at Liverpool, England.

In Scrivener's History of Iron, page 409, are given the prices of South Wales bar iron in London, in each month of each year, from 1812 to 1840. The prices in the table are the averages for the first six months and the last six months of each year, from 1812 to 1840.

"The London price is 20s. per ton above the prices at Cardiff and Newport, and 10s. per ton higher than Liverpool." (Scrivener, page 409.)

The prices of British iron from 1840 to 1847, are from Took's History of Prices, London, 1848, page 428. Those for 1848 are from the London Economist. These prices are those that prevailed at the beginning and close of the year.

Took, in his History of Prices, gives the price of British pig iron from 1782 to 1838, but not of British bar iron.

Waterston, in his Cyclopaedia of Commerce, makes no mention of the price of bar iron for an earlier year than 1824.

McCulloch, in his Commercial Dictionary, does not give the price of bar iron.

There is considerable discrepancy in the quotation of the prices of iron for some years; for example: in Scrivener's History, page 377, are given "the prices of iron in England, taken from the invoices of the importers in New York." The prices for 1806 are—

Flat, common size	-	-	-	-	£20	6	0
Round, common size	-	-	-	-	22	6	0
Round, $\frac{5}{8}$	-	-	-	-	23	6	0
Round, $\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	-	27	0	0
Square, common size	-	-	-	-	19	6	0

For the same year the prices as given in Child's Pamphlet on Coal and Iron, are—

1806—May	-	-	-	-	£17	0	0
July	-	-	-	-	17	0	0
November	-	-	-	-	16	0	0

Child takes his statement from "an account of the selling price of mer-

chant bar iron in Liverpool, from the year 1806 to 1846, both inclusive, as furnished by Messrs. Jevons, Sons, & Co."

The British duties on bar iron are, from 1782 to 1825, from Scrivener's History of Iron; from 1826 to 1838, from Took's History of Prices, London, 1838; from 1842 to 1844, from the tariff appended to Waterston's Cyclopædia of Commerce.

L—No. 26.

Letter from Charles E. Smith, esq., of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, November 24, 1849.

SIR: Having recently returned from a visit of some months in examining the various iron establishments in England, Scotland, and Wales, I herewith hand you a few statements in regard to the manufacture of iron in those districts, compared with the same manufacture in the United States—going more into details in regard to the Welsh iron than the others, because they send bars and rails to the United States cheaper than any other district.

By statement A you have the average cost of coke pig iron, and by statement B the average cost of anthracite pig in Wales. The coke furnaces all use a portion of cinder from the rolling mills instead of ore; but this injures the quality of their iron so much that they are obliged to purchase the very rich ore from Whitehaven, in Cumberland, at a cost of £1 2s., to mix with it. By this means nearly one-half cinder can be mixed, producing an iron of the worst quality, but very cheap, which appears to be the point aimed at.

There being no rolling mills in the anthracite region, they cannot obtain much cinder, and are obliged to use nearly all ore. Their furnaces are much smaller than ours, being from 11 to 12 feet in the boshes and 28 feet high, averaging about 50 tons of iron per week. Their coal is also inferior in quality to ours; in fact, that is true of all their materials. The anthracite pig always commands about 5 shillings a ton more than coke pig in the market, and is chiefly used for tin plates and other finer kinds of iron.

In conversation with one of the largest makers of iron in Wales, he said the average cost of making pig iron there was £3 10s. I replied that I thought Cyfarthfa could do better than that. He said they were always ready to buy at that price. Another manufacturer named £3 7s. 6d. as the average cost.

I do not think the cost of pig iron has been decreased there within the last 15 years; for whilst the machinery has been improved and wages lowered, the cost of mining the materials has steadily increased.

By statement C you have the cost of converting the pig into rails, assuming the cost of pig to be, as in first statement, £3 0s. 9d. The rails cost in Cardiff £6 0s. 2½d. cash. This is for the larger makers. Those who buy their pig iron and coal, cannot make them for less than £6 10s. Welsh merchant bars at these rates would cost about £5 10s.

Just before my visit, some of the larger manufacturers had reduced all their workmen 10 per cent. on the prices given in statement C, thereby

saving about 1s. 6d. on that statement, and reducing the entire cost of labor, in converting a ton of pig iron to a ton of rails, to 13s. 6½d., as shown in statement D, or in our own money \$3 25.

You will perceive, by comparing these statements, that while the cost of the materials for a ton of iron is nearly the same in England as in the United States, the cost of a ton of rails is much lower there than here, owing to the enormous difference in the price of labor in the rolling mill.

The raking out the coke, wheeling ashes, cinders, and iron, and the piling the iron, is done by girls at from 1s. to 1s. 3d. per day. The puddler in Wales receives 6s. per ton; in the United States \$3 50. The heater in Wales 1s. 8d., and in some works 1s. 4d., or 32 cents; in the United States he gets 87½ cents. A stout laborer there gets 2s., or 48 cents, and a boy 10d. to 1s., or 20 to 24 cents. With us the man gets 75 cents to \$1, and the boy 37½ to 50 cents per day.

Owing to the superior quality of our ores, we dispense entirely with their operation termed fining. And, for the same reason, we consume less coal to the ton of iron; but that quantity costs us as much as the greater quantity in Wales. On the other hand, we can obtain no advanced price for the superiority of our iron, because buyers, and more particularly railroad directors, have scarcely begun to learn the difference in wear between a rail made from good iron and one made from bad iron. During a visit to one of the large Welsh works, I saw them making rails with only one piece of top and bottom, *i. e.*, with only one-half the usual and proper quantity of refined iron in it. I asked the reason of it. The foreman, not knowing me, said "the rails were going to America."

Rather more than a year ago, the Great Western Railway Company, in England, laid down a lot of common rails, and, before the expiration of twelve months, they were so far gone that they had to contract for others to replace them.

Instances of a similar sort, having occurred repeatedly, gave rise to great complaints by the railway companies; to which a Staffordshire iron-master replied, in the London Mining Journal in July, by saying, in substance, that the rails were quite good enough for the money, and that it was not pretended that a good or durable rail *could* be furnished for anything like the present prices.

To show you the great command the iron-masters have over the market price, when there is any demand, or a prospect of a demand, for iron, I give, in statement E, the market price of merchant bars in Liverpool at various times during the present year. Being there during the month of March, and seeing the extremely depressed state of the trade, I was curious to ascertain the cause of the rise of £1 2s. 6d.—equal to 20 per cent.—in so short a time; and that, too, at a time when there was no increased demand for iron, nor any cause, that I could see, to justify the rise. The cause alleged was, that, in consequence of the glowing accounts of the quantity of gold received from California; it was *anticipated* that everything would be very much enhanced in value; and as the spring sales, just then commencing, are to regular dealers, and others, who must have iron, whether it be high or low, they were made to suffer by anticipation. After the spring sales were over, iron began to fall, and, in little more than two months, was 2s. 6d. lower than on the 1st of January.—iron being worth, January 1, £5 10s.; March 23, £6 12s. 6d.; June 2, £5 7s. 6d.—showing a rise

of £1 2s. 6d. in less than three months, and a fall of £1 5s. in the two following months. Fluctuations of this sort are very injurious to a manufacturer, (who confines himself to his legitimate business of making and selling, and avoids speculation,) even when they take place in his own market, where he can to some extent foresee and provide for them; but when they take place in a foreign market, and from causes of which he must be entirely ignorant, and are made to react upon him with increased force by an *ad valorem* tariff, no foresight whatever can provide against them.

The duty, 30 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , on iron bought January 1, at £5 10s., was	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$7 57
March 23, at £6 12s. 6d. was	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 09
Difference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 52

Or, in other words, the advance was \$1 52 greater here than in England.

Duty March 23, as before	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$9 09
June 2, at £5 7s. 6d. was	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 40
Difference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 69

Or, the fall here was \$1 69 greater than in England.

In conversation with an English iron-master, he said to me—and it was repeatedly confirmed by others subsequently—that they did not pretend nor expect to make a profit every year, but that they averaged their business for several years, and looked to the good years to reimburse them for the bad ones; that the practical result of the great fluctuations was to make the rich ones richer, and the poor ones poorer—in this way: The manufacturers with small capital are obliged to sell, at the market price, nearly as fast as they make; and, when iron is low, they supply the greater part of the demand. The men with large capital keep their works always running, but, when iron goes below cost, stock up the greater part of their make, leaving the market to those who are obliged to sell; and, when iron comes up again at a remunerating price, they go into the market with a large stock, and sell out to a profit; while the smaller man, having sold as fast as he made, has no stock to sell at the advanced price, and frequently becomes a bankrupt before the high price comes. One establishment cleared one million pounds sterling in a single operation of this kind in 1844.

The capital employed in one of the large English works cannot be less than five millions of dollars; whereas the largest works in this country do not employ over \$500,000, or one-tenth the capital used in England, and by far the greater number of our works have not more than one hundred thousand dollars capital, or one-fiftieth the capital of large English works; so that, in comparison with their works, ours are all small, and are made to suffer in precisely the same way as the small makers in England; and, if they succeed in breaking down our works, the price of iron will be whatever they choose to ask for it; as we will be *obliged* to buy of them.

Another great facility they have arises from the low rate of interest, and the custom of the bankers to loan money on the manufactured iron, and thus enabling the maker to hold his iron for a long time, and not force it

on to a weak or declining market; whereas here, we must first sell at any price we can get, in order to obtain the buyers' notes, on which to raise the money necessary to carry on the works.

Another advantage they have over us is in freights to America, in comparison with freights from the interior to the Atlantic cities. The articles we send to England occupy great space, in proportion to their value; those we receive, being often the same materials manufactured, occupy but little bulk: hence the returning vessels are always short of cargo, and will bring iron for any price, rather than buy ballast, to be thrown away on arrival here. But the freights and tolls on our canals and railroads are always the same, and will average higher than the freight from England.

In Staffordshire, the materials are of better quality than in Wales, but all cost more. I do not think they can make pig iron there any cheaper than the average of the anthracite furnaces of this country. Wages there are about 12½ per cent. higher than in Wales, but still so much lower than in this country as to give them the same comparative advantage in making bars and rails as is shown in statements C and D.

There are several works in the county of Durham that make an inferior iron, cheaper than any works I saw.

They use half cinder, at a nominal price, and half black band ore, costing five shillings per ton. The collieries in that neighborhood work entirely for export, and as none but the coarse coals are saleable in that trade, they sell the fine coals at home for from one to two shillings per ton. It is coked in ovens for the blast furnaces. With materials at these prices, they can make white forge pig iron for £1 15s. per ton. They consider their cost for bars to be lower than in Wales, and to be about £5 per ton. This district being on the eastern coast of England, we receive very little of their iron, the freight around the island being against them.

Scotland has every natural advantage for the manufacture of pig iron at a low cost. It is acknowledged by the Welsh makers, that Scotland can make a ton of pig iron £1 per ton cheaper than it can be done in Wales. Their cost may be set down as follows:

2 tons of raw coal, at 4s.	-	-	-	-	8s. 0d.
3½ tons raw ore, (1 ton 15 cwt. roasted,) at 5s.	-	-	-	-	17 6
6 cwt. limestone, at 7s. per ton	-	-	-	-	2 1
Fuel for engine and hot blast, 1 ton, 2s.	-	-	-	-	2 0
Labor at furnaces	-	-	-	-	5 0
General expenses	-	-	-	-	5 8
					£2 0 3

About seven-eighths of the make of these furnaces is sold in the shape of pig metal; the remainder, about 85,000 tons, is converted into bars.

The exports of this pig to the United States for the past three years, have been as follows:

	Tons.	Increase per cent.
1846	13,918	
1847	44,993	223
1848	90,235	100
1849 (estimated)	130,000	44

By the last statement published in Glasgow, the exports to all other places had fallen off, whilst those to the United States had increased enough to cover that deficiency—having increased ten-fold in three years, and now amount to nearly one-fifth the entire make of Scotland. It is used in the United States entirely by the foundries, being very inferior in point of strength when compared with our own iron.

I herewith annex a statement, marked F, showing the difference in cost of English and American labor in rolling-mills in each country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. SMITH.

HON. WILLIAM M. MEREDITH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

A.

Cost of coke pig iron in Wāles.

	£	s.	d.
1 ton of clay ironstone - - - - -	0	10	0
1 ton of cinder - - - - -	0	5	0
15 cwt. of red hematite,* from Whitehaven, at 22s.	0	16	6
3 tons coal for coking, at 4s.	0	12	0
17 cwt. coal for engine and hot-blast, at 2s.	0	1	9
Cost of coking - - - - -	0	2	0
10 cwt. of limestone, † at 3s.	0	1	6
Wages - - - - -	0	6	0
General expenses - - - - -	0	6	0
Cost at the furnace - - - - -	3	0	9

*As the price of this ore may be doubted by some persons, I give the items of cost, as follows:

	£	s.	d.
The price, delivered on board the vessel at Whitehaven, reduced in August from 12s. to - - - - -	0	11	0
Freight from Whitehaven to Cardiff - - - - -	0	7	0
Railroad from Cardiff to Myrther, 25 miles - - - - -	0	2	6
Loading and unloading the railroad wagons - - - - -	0	0	6
Trainway from railroad station to furnaces, and loading and unloading the train wagons - - - - -	0	1	0
Cost at furnaces - - - - -	1	2	0

It is very generally used throughout Wales and Staffordshire to mix with clay ironstone of the coal measures.

† At Myrther, the limestone costs about 1s. 6d. per ton; but along the valley above Newport, it costs 4s. 6d. per ton. I have given 3s. as an average: In some places I visited, they use the blas-furnace cinder for a flux, instead of limestone, on account of the high price of the latter. I take no account of that, thinking they lose in the iron more than they gain by using the cinder.

B.

Cost of manufacturing Welsh anthracite pig.

	£	s.	d.
2 tons clay ironstone, at 10s. - - - -	-	1	0
15 cwt, red hematite, at 22s. - - - -	-	0	16
2 tons of coal in the furnace, at 5s. - - - -	-	0	10
1½ ton of coal for steam, hot-blast, and ore-roasting, at 5s. - - - -	-	0	7
10 cwt. of limestone, at 3s. - - - -	-	0	1
Wages - - - - -	-	0	9
General expenses - - - - -	-	0	6
		<u>3</u>	<u>10</u>
			<u>6</u>

C.

Showing the cost of converting pig iron into rails,
assuming the cost of pig iron, as in statement A,
to be - - - - -

	£	s.	d.
Finings—fuel, 10 cwt. coke, at 9s. - - - -	4s.	6d.	
Wages of finer and his helper, per ton - - - -	0	11	
Breaking and wheeling metal to forge - - - -	0	13½	
13 per cent. loss on pig, at £3 0s. 9d. - - - -	7	10½	
		<u>0</u>	<u>13</u>
Cost of refining - - - - -			5½
			<u>3</u>
Cost of refined or plate metal - - - - -			14
Puddling—fuel, 15 cwt. coal to puddler, at 4s. - - - -	3	0	
3 cwt. of coal to engine, at 2s. - - - - -	0	8	
		<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>
Wages of puddler and his helper - - - - -	6	0	
Squeezer - - - - -	0	4	
Rolling puddled bars - - - - -	0	8	
1 extra boy at train, at per day - - - - -	2s.	2d.	
2 extra boys dragging out, at 11½d. - - - - -	1	11	
2 men weighing - - - - -	3	6	
1 man wheeling cinder - - - - -	2	1	
	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>	
30 tons per day - - - - -	0	3½	
Ash fillers - - - - -	0	0½	
		<u>0</u>	<u>7</u>
Loss 6 per cent. on plate metal at £3 14s. 2½d. - - - -			4
Cost of puddling, per ton, 15s. 5½d. - - - - -			5½
			<u>4</u>
Cost of puddled bar, per ton - - - - -			9
			<u>8</u>

The top and bottom of the rail is formed of iron made from puddled bar, reheated and rolled, the cost of which is as follows:

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Fuel, 12 cwt. coal to the furnace, at 4s. -	0	2	4 $\frac{3}{4}$			
Fuel, 3 cwt. coal to the engine, at 2s. -	0	0	8			
				0	3	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wages rolling per ton -	0	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$			
heating do -	0	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$			
				0	3	0
Loss 10 per cent. on puddled bars, at £4 8s. 9d. -				0	8	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cost to make tops and bottoms, 15s. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. -						
				5	4	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
A pile for rails is formed of $\frac{1}{4}$ of this better iron for top and bottom, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of puddled bars—say $\frac{1}{4}$ ton tops and bottoms, at £5 4s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. -						
				1	6	2
$\frac{3}{4}$ ton puddled bar, at £4 9s. 8d. -				3	7	3
				4	13	5
Cost of the iron in a rail pile per ton -				4	13	5
Finishing rails :						
Fuel, 12 cwt. of coal to furnace, at 4s. -	0	2	4 $\frac{3}{4}$			
3 cwt. of coal to engine, at 2s. -	0	0	8			
				0	3	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wages: cutting, wheeling, and piling iron, per ton	0	0	6			
roller man, per ton -	0	0	5			
roughing down, per ton -	0	0	4			
catching, per ton -	0	0	3			
hooking in, per day - 2s. 9d.						
heave up roughing - 2 3						
finishing - 1 6						
catching finishing - 2 0						
				8	6	
Make 30 tons a day - 30	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$			
heating, including helper -	0	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$			
1 extra helper to charge, per day 2 6						
1 extra helper to coach, per day - 2 6						
				5	0	
	30	0	0	2		
Total wages to heat and roll -				0	3	8
				5	0	1 $\frac{3}{4}$

Sawing and hotstraightening:

1 man	-	-	-	-	2s. 9d.
3 men, at 3s.	-	-	-	-	9 0
1 sawyer	-	-	-	-	6 0
2 hot filers, at 3s.	-	-	-	-	6 0

 23 9

	£.	s.	d.
	0	0	10
Filing the saws, per ton	0	0	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cold-straightening, per ton	0	0	10
Dressing, per ton	0	0	4
Patching, per ton	0	0	1
Inspecting, per ton	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{4}$

Total cost of hot and cold straight-

ening and finishing

 £ s. d.

0 2 3

Loss, 10 per cent. on £4 13s. 5d.

0 9 4

Cost to roll and finish the ton of rails, 18s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

 5 11 8 $\frac{1}{2}$

General expenses, such as superintendence of mills, engineers, firemen, masons; blacksmiths, fire-bricks, oil, grease, fuel for smiths, iron and steel to mend tongs and heaters and puddler's tools, sand, cinder, and ore, to line and repair the furnaces, renewal of castings burned or broken

0 6 0

 5 17 8 $\frac{1}{2}$

Freight from Merthyr to Cardiff

0 2 6

Cost of 1 ton of rails at Cardiff

 6 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

D.

Summary of preceding statement, and showing the cost of fuel wages, &c., to the ton of rails.

	£	s.	d.
Pig costing	3	0	9
Fuel finery, 10 cwt. coke, at 9s	£0	4s.	6d.
Puddling furnace, 15 cwt. coal, at 4s.	0	3	0
Puddling engine, 3 cwt. coal at 2s.	0	0	8
Tops and bottoms, 12 cwt. coal, at 4s., 2s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.			
Engine, 3 cwt. coal, at 2s.	0	0	8

 3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$

4

0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$

Rail finishing furnace, 12 cwt. coal, at 4s., 2s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
3 cwt. coal, at 2s., 0 8

 0 3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$

	£	s.	d.
Total cost of coal to the ton of rails	-	-	0 12 0
Wages, finery	£0	1s.	0 ½d.
Puddling and rolling puddled bar	0	7	4
One-quarter cost of wages for making tops and bottoms, ¾	0	0	9
Heating and rolling rails	0	3	8
Straightening and finishing rails	0	2	3
Total cost of labor to the ton of rails	-	-	0 15 0 ½
This amount was reduced 10 per cent. in consequence of the selling price of rails going below cost.			
15s. 0 ½d., less 10 per cent., or 1s. 6d. = 13s. 6 ¾d., the present actual cost of labor per ton of rails.			
Losses in manufacture—			
Finery, 13 per cent. on pig, at £3 0s. 9d.	£0	7s.	10 ¾d.
Puddling, 6 per cent. on plate, at £3 14s. 2 ½d.	0	4	5 ½
One-quarter tops and bottoms, 10 per cent. on puddled bar, at £4 9s. 8d.	0	2	2 ½
Rails, 10 per cent. on rail piles, at £4 13s. 5d.	0	9	4
Total cost of losses	-	-	1 3 11
			5 11 8 ¾
General expenses as before	-	-	0 6 0
Freight to Cardiff	-	-	0 2 6
Cost of one ton of rails at Cardiff	-	-	6 0 2 ¾

E.

Statement showing the price of merchant bars in Liverpool at different periods in 1849.

	£	s.	d.
January 1, per ton	5	10	0
January 25, do	5	15	0
February 23, do	6	10	0
March 23, do	6	12	6
April 23, do	6	2	6
May 5, do	6	5	0
June 2, do	5	7	6
November, by the last steamer, per ton	5	5	0

F.

Statement showing the difference in cost of English and American labor in the rolling mill.

	American price of labor, 1849.	English price of labor, as in statement C.	English price of labor, less the reduction of 10 per cent., as in statement D.
Puddler and his helper, per ton - - -	\$3 50	6 0	\$1 29 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rolling puddled bar, " - - -	72 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	14 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sundry labor, " - - -	82 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Shearing iron for piles, " - - -	21	6	11
Heater and his helper, " - - -	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	37
Rolling, " - - -	85	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	42
Straightening and finishing, per ton - - -	1 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 3	48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sundry labor, " - - -	1 25 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
American labor to one ton of iron - - -	9 61 $\frac{1}{2}$		
English labor to the ton of iron, 1848 - - -	-	15 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	
English labor to the ton of iron, 1849, since the reduction in wages, and the amounts converted to Federal money - - -	-	-	\$3 25 $\frac{1}{2}$

This does not show the *entire* labor in the rolling mill to the ton of iron. As, in England, they include engineers, overseers, firemen, masons, &c., with materials, grease, oil, &c., all under the head of *general expenses*, I have had to make the American account correspond by omitting those items.

They amount to - - - - -	\$1 38 $\frac{1}{2}$
Add as above - - - - -	9 61 $\frac{1}{2}$
American cost of labor - - - - -	11 00
And, by proportion, the English labor - - - - -	3 71

L—No. 27.

PHILADELPHIA, November 21, 1849.

SIR: Mr. Cabot has handed me your letter, addressed to him, under date 16th instant, with the request that I would furnish the information asked of him, relating to the production of iron in this State at the three periods indicated, viz: 1842, 1846, and 1849.

Having been a member of a committee, in 1846, appointed by an association of iron-masters, assembled in this city, to make inquiries into, and report on this subject, much useful information came into my hands, and the result of our inquiries as to the production of iron in 1842 and 1846 was embodied in a printed report, and laid before the association at a subsequent meeting. Since then, no effort has been made to ascertain the progress of the iron business in this State; but I think it may be approximated with sufficient accuracy to enable you to ascertain the degree of its extension between 1846 and 1849.

I must premise, however, by remarking that entire accuracy, either as to the past or the present production of iron in Pennsylvania, is not pretended, and could not be expected from individual efforts—none others having been made since the United States census of 1840, the meagre and unsatisfactory results of which are no credit to those who had the immediate charge of it.

The committee above referred to sent circulars to a majority of the iron-masters of the State, propounding a series of questions to them in relation to the extent and details of their operations in 1846, and requesting accurate answers. Many, from neglect or indisposition, made no returns; but returns were obtained from the principal ones, embracing 72 charcoal furnaces, 7 anthracite furnaces, 32 rolling mills, and 54 forges.

The aggregate production of the furnaces gave an average of 1,075 tons each per annum, or 84,885 tons.

The census of 1840 gives for Pennsylvania the following: Number of furnaces, 213; number of rolling mills, bloomeries, and forges, 169.

There remained, therefore, 134 furnaces not reported to the committee. Many of these were known to be of an inferior class, others unfit for use, and the whole not averaging a greater duration of blast than six months of the year. They were therefore set down at an average production of 500 tons each, producing an aggregate of 67,000 tons. This, added to the amount actually returned—viz: 84,885—gives for the production of 1842 a total of 151,885 tons of pig iron.

You will no doubt observe that no account has been taken of the period between 1840 and 1842. The reason of this is, that there was no increase properly due to this period, as, during those two years, the number of furnaces was almost stationary; while, in respect of production, the committee were of opinion that the figures set down by them exceeded, rather than fell short of the actual production.

From 1842 to 1846, great progress was made in the iron business in this State. Hot blast applied to old furnaces, and improved machinery, increased their capacity of production to 50 and 75 per cent. over the old process of cold blast and inefficient blowing apparatus. The successful use of anthracite coal in smelting also gave a great impetus to the production. These improvements and discoveries, taken in connexion with the healthy state of trade generally, and the active demand for iron, caused a large number of first-class furnaces to be erected, both for charcoal and for anthracite as a fuel.

In estimating the production of pig iron in 1846, therefore, the committee felt justified in setting down for the old furnaces an increased production of 25 per cent. on the make of 1842. This gave for the 213 furnaces then in existence 151,885 tons + 25 per cent., or 39,971 tons = 189,856 tons.

It was ascertained that between 1842 and 1846 there were erected 67 new charcoal furnaces, whose average product, taken at the very moderate figures of 1,125 tons each, was 75,375 tons.

During the same period, there were also 36 new anthracite furnaces erected, most of them having a capacity of 4,000 to 5,000 tons each, and only a few so low as 3,000 each. But, in order to be on the safe side, the lowest figures (3,000 tons each) were taken as the average for the whole, giving a product of 108,000 tons.

Collating the above in tabular form, we have the following result:

Number of furnaces.		Produced pig iron.
		Tons.
206	Charcoal, erected previous to 1842	- - -
7	Anthracite, do do	- - -
		189,856
213	- - - - -	- - -
67	New charcoal, producing -	75,375 tons.
36	New anthracite, " -	108,000 "
		183,375
103	- - - - -	- - -
316	Total production in 1846 -	373,231
213	Total production in 1842 -	151,885
103	Increase in four years (133 per cent.)	221,346

Since 1846, no effort has been made to ascertain the increase in production for the State; and what I have to say with respect to the production of iron this year is the result of my observation in the progress of the trade, which will enable me to form an approximate estimate for this year; but, after all, it can only be an estimate. The price of iron in this country was not materially affected by the operation of the new tariff of 1846 until the spring of 1848; and during the whole of that year, the vigor and activity of trade, the result of five prosperous years of business, prevented the price of iron from going to the low figures to which it arrived in the winter and spring of 1848-'49. The American manufacturer counts the period of protective duties up to the time when the revulsion of trade in England brought down the price of British iron suddenly from the highest rate to the cost of production, and even below it. While British iron remained high, as in 1847, a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem was ample protection to the iron manufacturers of this country; for, as the price enhanced, so also the duty increased; and they certainly had no reason to complain of this feature of the new system. But it is its operation on the descending scale that affects their business so injuriously, compelling trade to accommodate itself to an unnatural orbit—comet-like, now at its aphelion of prices, and suddenly at its perihelion; whereas it can only be healthy and prosperous when kept in the least deviating and steady course.

Thus, then, did the production of iron increase so long as its market was not destroyed by the introduction of foreign iron in immense quantities, and at ruinously low prices.

There have been erected since 1846 in Pennsylvania, as near as I can ascertain, 15 anthracite furnaces, of large capacity, and a number of old ones have been enlarged. The increase due to these furnaces is about 70,000 tons; but from this must be deducted the product of 12 small furnaces, which, from various causes, have either been destroyed or abandoned, say 20,000, leaving the increase due to anthracite furnaces at about 50,000 tons.

The increase in charcoal furnaces is not so easily arrived at; but it is known that these have not increased in production in the same ratio as the anthracite. I suppose that 35 new ones have been built and 10 old ones worn out or abandoned, leaving 25 as the increase in number, producing say 30,000 tons.

We have, then, as follows:

Anthracite iron, increase	-	-	-	-	50,000 tons.
Charcoal iron, increase	-	-	-	-	30,000 "
					<hr/>
Increase for 1849	-	-	-	-	80,000 "
Add the product of 1846	-	-	-	-	373,231 "
					<hr/>
Total	-	-	-	-	453,231 "
					<hr/> <hr/>

The sum total represents the quantity that would have been produced in Pennsylvania, had the price of iron yielded a profit; but there is good evidence to believe that more than one-third of the charcoal furnaces are out of blast, and nearly that proportion of anthracite; and for the remainder of the year, the proportion out of blast may reach one-half. Therefore, from the above, a deduction of full one-third must be made, leaving about 300,000 tons as the product of this year, which is 70,000 tons less than in 1846.

Many intelligent iron-masters are of opinion that the production of pig iron for this year, in Pennsylvania, will not exceed 250,000 tons, owing to the great depression in prices. I have thought it better to be liberal, and have named 300,000 tons as the probable quantity. I think the greatest production was during the last half of 1847 and the first half of 1848, when it must have been nearly 400,000 tons. After this period the production rapidly decreased, and during the coming winter I am satisfied that more than half the furnaces will be out of blast; whereas, ordinarily, this is the season of the most active operations. It is well known that at this time the stock of Scotch pig iron in New York and Boston alone amounts to about 50,000 tons, and every arrival is adding to this quantity.

I have confined myself in this letter to the subject of pig iron alone, because it would have been impossible in the compass of a letter to have embraced with it the statistics of the bar iron manufacture, rail-making, founding, &c.

I estimate that two-thirds of the pig iron is worked up in various ways within the borders of the State; the remainder is shipped to the neighboring States.

The value of 300,000 tons of pig iron at cost is, say \$20	
per ton	\$6,000,000
If \$4,000,000 of this is remanufactured into hoops, nails, bars, boiler plate, castings, wire-blooms, &c., at about twice the cost of pig iron	8,000,000
Actual cost, exclusive of manufacturer's profits, will be	<u>14,000,000</u>

Should you find the above remarks and figures of any value to you, I shall feel exceedingly gratified; but I have to regret taxing your time to so unreasonable an extent, fearing that the information furnished may not be an adequate compensation for the trouble of perusing so long a letter.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

SAML. J. REEVES.

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

L—No. 28.

HARRISBURG, November 12, 1849.

SIR: Since my return home from Washington I have been engaged in procuring some iron statistics, which I send you, and will be able to give you more, which I shall get from good sources, immediately.

Dauphin county.—In this county there were four furnaces and one forge previous to 1842, but one of which was making iron up to 1842. All the others were idle. That furnace made about 40 tons per week, or 2,000 tons a year.

In 1843, '44, '45, '46, and '47, these were all in blast, yielding at the rate of about 40 tons per week each, or upwards of 8,000 tons per year. The rolling mill here was also going, making about five tons of sheet-iron per day, or 1,500 tons a year. The forge was also going, producing about 1,000 tons of iron in bars per year.

In 1846 the new furnace of Porter's was in operation, and the capacities of some of the others increased. The product of that year in pig metal was increased, as is estimated, to upwards of twelve thousand tons. The rolling mill and forge are in blast as usual.

At this time all the furnaces but two are stopped; the forge is stopped, but the rolling mill is doing about half work.

Mifflin county.—In this county there are four furnaces. They were built previous to 1842, but there was but one in blast in that year, and that not the whole time. In 1843, '44, '45, '46, and '47, these were all in blast, yielding about 150 tons of metal weekly, or 6,500 tons a year. At the present time but one of these is in blast, and that one is to stop in a few days.

Venango and Clarion counties.—There were in these two counties five furnaces previous to 1842, all of which were idle. In 1846 the number of furnaces was increased to upwards of twenty; some of the largest capacity; and the amount of pig metal made estimated at *fifty thousand tons a year*. There are only five or six of these furnaces now in blast.

Mercer county.—There are 14 furnaces in this county, about one-half of which are dead, and the balance doing a little to keep their hands from

starving. In 1842 there were but two in the county, both of which were idle. In 1846 all these furnaces were in full blast, producing about 30,000 tons of pig metal a year. Their product this year is estimated at 8,000 tons. The rolling mill at Greenville has ceased operations.

Yours, truly,

THEO. FENN.

HON. W. M. MEREDITH.

L—No. 29.

YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, November 9, 1849.

SIR: Mr. Fenn called upon me to-day, with a request that I would furnish you an estimate of the amount of iron manufactured in this State, and such other information as I might deem useful to you. As he remained but a few seconds, I had not time to gather very clear conceptions of what was wanted.

* * * * *

There are two furnaces in this (York) county: Codorus, charcoal, yielding 800 tons per annum; Manor, charcoal, yielding 400 tons per annum.

Both were in blast in 1842, and ever since, until this spring, when the price of iron got so low.

As I have been gathering statistics for some time past, I will now furnish you with the cost of manufacturing iron in several localities, as I am fully satisfied that iron-masters have almost universally misrepresented the actual cost, and have thus seriously injured themselves.

At Danville, Columbia county, including freight to

Philadelphia -	-	-	-	\$22 00	per ton.
Bloomsbury, Columbia county	-	-	-	22 00	"
Columbia, Lancaster county	-	-	-	20 00	"
Harrisburg; Dauphin county	-	-	-	\$20 00	per ton.
Reading, Berks county	-	-	-	20 00	"

5)104 00

20 80 average.

To make a ton of rails requires about 2,800 lbs. of pigs, and the cost of manufacture, including coals, labor, and interest on capital, is \$15 per ton; and putting the iron at \$21 per ton, which is about a fair price for cost, a ton of rails would be then—2,800 pounds, \$21	-	-	-	\$26 25
Labor, coals, interest, &c.	-	-	-	15 00

41 25

To this must be added the profit of the furnace upon the metal, as I have only given cost of production, which ought to be \$5 per ton, as the contingencies in the business are very numerous and fatal to profits

numerous and fatal to profits	-	-	-	5 00
Add now a low profit for the rolling mill	-	-	-	5 00

This brings the cost on a ton of rails to 51 25 a point under which no one ought to undertake the business.

The York and Cumberland Railroad Company; of which I am president, has contracted in England with one of the first manufacturing companies there, Bayley Brothers & Co., for near 3,000 tons of rails, at a cost there of \$23 60 per ton; which, you will observe, is only \$2 60 over the cost of a ton of pig metal here. These rails are to be of the best quality, and subject to inspection in both countries.

They cost us, delivered on the wharf in Baltimore, about \$39 50 per ton. I used every exertion to secure this contract for American manufacturers, but none of them would touch it at less than \$50, and only one at that. As far as I can learn there will be no rails manufactured in this country this year, unless to fill old contracts.

Any further information which I can give you will be furnished with pleasure.

Very truly, yours,

THOS. C. HAMBLY.

HON. WM. M. MEREDITH.

L—No. 30.

FALLS VILLAGE, LITCHFIELD COUNTY, CONN.,
November 13, 1849.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I furnish the gross amount of pig iron and bar, and shapes of wrought iron, made in this State.

Quantity of pig iron made in 1842, 4,700 tons.

“ “ “ 1846, 15,000 tons.

“ “ “ 1849, 7,800 tons.

Quantity of wrought iron made in 1842, 2,150 tons.

“ “ “ 1846, 5,800 tons.

“ “ “ 1849, 2,950 tons.

This iron is chiefly used for railroad purposes, and for machinery for steamers, and manufactory purposes.

There is much more pig iron being made this year than will be sold, owing to having large stocks of charcoal on hand.

But little iron is made in Vermont—say not over 5,000 tons in the year of all sorts, pigs and bars.

* * * * *

Your obedient servant,

HORATIO AMES.

L—No. 31.

PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE,
November 16, 1849.

SIR: A letter from Mr. Horatio Ames, an iron manufacturer in Connecticut, stating that the Secretary of the Treasury desired further information upon the manufacture of iron, has been handed to me, with a request that I would make some statements in relation to the manufacture of iron in

New Hampshire and Maine, and the resources of these States for the production of iron.

Having been personally engaged in the manufacture of iron in Maine, and having devoted much time to the study of the metallurgy and statistics of iron, I may be able to present to you some facts and views which have escaped your notice.

Production and resources in New Hampshire.

The manufacture of iron in New Hampshire, putting out of view the re-melting furnaces or foundries, is now limited to one small blast furnace situated in the town of Franconia, in the interior of New Hampshire. With this furnace are connected a few refining fires for making bar iron, and a furnace for making castings.

The production of pig iron in this furnace has never exceeded six hundred tons in a year, and has probably averaged not more than three hundred tons. This establishment presents an interesting instance of a limited manufacture, supported for many years (since 1811) by the protection afforded by its insulated situation. Being located in the interior of the State, and in a mountainous country, at a distance from the sea-board, railroads, or navigable rivers, it finds the sole market for its production in the surrounding country. This market is limited, it is true, but the benefits of the manufacture are strikingly manifest in the growth of a flourishing village around the works, and in the prosperity of a thriving agricultural population in the surrounding country.

The "make" of iron at Franconia would not be increased by a higher duty on foreign iron, as the situation of the works places them without the limits of competition. But there are two other localities in New Hampshire where the manufacture of iron would be carried on upon a large scale, if the iron interest should be revived. These are in the towns of Pierremont and Jackson. The ore at each of these localities is inexhaustible, and being smelted with charcoal, which the surrounding forest will supply in abundance, would furnish each four thousand tons of iron annually. On account of the purity of the ores, iron could be made from them equal to the best Swedish and Russian marks. Judging from the remarkable resemblance of the Jackson ore to that of the famous Danmora mine, it is believed that it will make a steel-iron.

Estimating the cost of the production and delivery at market of these 4,000 tons of pig iron at \$25 per ton, we should have an annual addition of wealth to the State of \$200,000; (for the whole cost of the iron is that of the labor required to produce it.) This sum would give constant employment to 880 men, at 75 cents for each working day.

To convert this crude iron into bar iron by refining it with charcoal, and to produce qualities which should replace the Swedish and Russia iron, would involve a loss on the crude iron of about one-third, and a cost of production and transportation for each ton of bar iron of about forty dollars. This would make a further annual expenditure of over \$200,000. We should thus have constant employment for over 1,700 men.

But nearly all the wages of these men would be distributed among the agricultural and mechanical population for the support of their families, buying provisions, erecting houses, or the improvement of small farms. Supposing only one-half of their wages were expended for agricultural

products; this would distribute fifty dollars apiece to 4,000 farmers. The benefit which would be produced by the distribution of this sum among an agricultural population, who now barely get a living from their farms, can only be appreciated by those who know the difficulties of obtaining a subsistence upon the hard lands of the interior of New England.

I will here barely allude to a consideration showing the immense benefit of the manufacture of iron, particularly of charcoal iron, to an agricultural population, which is rarely reflected upon. It is, that nearly all the labor in this manufacture is furnished by the agricultural population, who can perform the labor necessary for the preparation of the combustible and the transportation at intervals of their farm labors. This manufacture, therefore, more than any other, develops agriculture, for besides furnishing a home market, it employs the farmer near his own home, and furnishes him capital for improvement of his land.

Production and resources of Maine.

The manufacture of iron in Maine is capable of an equal if not greater development. The excellent brown hematites of Aroostook county, situated near a navigable river, and in the midst of an unbroken forest, are inexhaustible. They are capable of furnishing at least six thousand tons annually of the first quality of iron; the only limit of production being the supply of charcoal. It is a singular fact, that the ores of this range, which run into the province of New Brunswick, are worked in a large blast-furnace at Woodstock, N. B. The pig iron being smelted with charcoal, and being of the first quality, is exported to England, and sold at \$35 per ton, to be refined for iron, for wire, tin plate, &c. The pig iron made from mineral coal is worth only from \$10 to \$15 per ton in England, and yet this cheap iron has come directly in competition with our excellent charcoal iron, fully equal to that of Woodstock, and has reduced the price to \$20 or \$25 per ton.

The production of iron in Maine could be increased from eight to ten thousand tons, with the same advantages to the State which I have spoken of with reference to the New Hampshire iron.

Previous to 1842, there was but one small blast-furnace in Maine, which produced for a short time not more than 300 tons a year. The supply of ore being limited, the works were abandoned.

In 1845, under the encouragement presented by the tariff of 1842, a large blast-furnace was erected at the Katahdin iron works, in the county of Piscataquis. These works, having encountered all the difficulties which attend the erection of an establishment in the wilderness, went into successful operation in 1847. The greatest amount of iron produced in one year was 1,600 tons. But in October, 1848, the prices of iron were so low that it was found necessary to buy up all the contracts for material and stop the blast. In June last the furnace was again put in blast, to use up the ore and fuel on hand, but not until all the prices of labor had been reduced one-third. This furnace is now producing sixty tons of iron weekly, but from materials contracted for when the prices of iron were remunerating. The establishment could produce 4,000 tons annually. The uncertainty of the prospects of the iron business has had the effect to stop all further expenditures for the enlargement of the works, to prevent the settlement of the lands in the vicinity, and to arrest the

growth of what promised to be a thriving village. The proprietors now have on hand over 2,000 tons of iron, which cannot now be sold for the cost of production. Unless something is done to revive the manufacture, the works, which have cost a great sum, and have paid nothing, must be abandoned. This will involve not only a total loss to the proprietors of the cost of their works, but a loss to the State of from fifty to a hundred thousand dollars, which would be annually expended for producing the iron.

There is a large establishment for making bar iron at Pembroke, in the eastern part of Maine. Having never visited this establishment, I am unable to give the particulars of the manufacture; I merely know that these works under the tariff of 1842 were very prosperous, while at the same time they paid fair prices for the pig iron which they consumed. Their product was about one hundred tons a week. Through the effect of the present tariff, the company owning these works failed, and the manufacture was for many months suspended. The works have been hired at an exceedingly low rate by a new company, who manufacture about eighty tons of bar iron weekly. They are able to carry on the manufacture solely on account of the low prices of the pig iron which they work.

Although I have now given, as far as I have been able, all the information called for by you, I trust that you will excuse me for presenting to your notice a few general considerations in relation to the duty of the government with regard to this most important interest.

The only countries which can compete with the United States in the production of iron are Great Britain, Sweden, and Russia. Even if the ordinary bar iron of the two last countries—excellent as it is—were wholly excluded, this country need not suffer, for iron fully equal to that of Sweden and Russia, and possessing nearly the same qualities, can be made with charcoal from our pure and most abundant ores. Our great competition, however, is from the cheap iron of Great Britain. This iron is made from impure minerals, with sulphurous fuel, and the smallest possible expenditure of labor. This cheapness is increased by the advantages which the British iron-masters possess of procuring inexhaustible supplies of mineral and combustible from the same mine, which enables them to construct their works upon a most gigantic scale. They are further aided by cheapness of labor, low rates of interest, and enormous capitals accumulated from former profits, and which enables them to sell even at a loss, for the purpose of keeping a market. It is generally supposed that this extraordinary cheapness of the English iron is an advantage to the American consumer. This, I believe, is an error. The cheap English iron is invariably poor; but the American, in order to compete with the English manufacturer, or in order to sell at remunerating prices, is compelled to diminish the labor on his manufacture, and sells a poorer iron. In a late visit which I made to the Catalan forges, on the Ansable river, in northern New York—upon which river alone there are over eighty forge fires—I learned that the proprietors of forges were obliged to reduce the price of blooming the iron so much that the iron which formerly bore a very high reputation was materially deteriorated. The complaint is everywhere made on our railroads and steamboats that the iron used about the roads and machinery has not the requisite strength. Consumers buying iron of a certain reputation do not learn

its inferiority until some fatal failure of strength occurs. Where so much life and property depend upon the strength of a single bolt, axle, or chain, there should be a perfect reliance upon the excellence of the material upon which the strength of all mechanical constructions depend. The main cause of the high prices of Swedish and Russian iron is the perfect confidence that is felt in the quality. The permanence of the quality is preserved by the price. The extraordinary difference in the strength of material in iron of the same dimensions is illustrated by experiments made under the orders of the Sardinian government in 1842 upon different specimens of iron wire for suspension bridges; the best French iron wire of a certain size supporting a weight of ninety kilogrammes, while the best Sardinian wire of the same size supported only fifty kilogrammes. A commission of French engineers, appointed by government to recommend the course to be pursued on the railroads for the protection of passengers, have insisted that the rails should be rigidly proved, and that all the axles and engine driving-wheels should be constructed from charcoal iron of proved hardness and strength. Our government, perhaps, cannot adopt these precautions, but it can accomplish nearly the same purpose by adopting a system which shall improve the most essential material of our railroads and steamboats. The Swedish forges, supported by the free admission of their iron into Great Britain, have constantly striven to increase the excellence of their products. They spare neither combustible nor labor, and submit all their bars to the most rigid proof before they are sold. All the new processes are adopted solely with reference to improving the quality of the iron, and not to cheapness of fabrication. The result has been the establishment of the greatest source of Swedish prosperity—the commercial value of the iron having regularly increased for the last twenty years.

The European governments have nourished the iron interest with peculiar solicitude. Russia admitted the cheap railroad iron of England only because the furnaces of the Oural, being profitably engaged in making charcoal sheet-iron, would not undertake to furnish the railroad iron for the road from St. Petersburg to Moscow. The British government, before the Revolution, admitted the American charcoal iron free from duty, because they produced no iron of that quality in Great Britain; but they prohibited the erection of mills for making and working the forged iron in America.

The apparent liberal policy of the British government of gradually diminishing the duty on Swedish iron, might seem to have been founded upon the advancement of free trade principles.

The duty on Swedish iron has been as follows :

From 1814 to July, 1819 -	-	-	-	£6	9s.	10d.	per ton.
July 19 to June, 1825 -	-	-	-	6	10	0	do.
June, 1825, to July, 1842 -	-	-	-	1	10	0	do.
July, 1842, to May, 1845 -	-	-	-	1	0	0	do.
May 8, 1845, free entry.							

But this apparently liberal policy has been adopted solely to encourage one of the most flourishing branches of manufacture in Great Britain, and one which has contributed more than any other to the industrial and commercial prosperity of that country. The Swedish steel iron was found to be the material from which the best cast steel could alone be manufactured. The Yorkshire manufacturers have, by long contracts, monop-

lized all the first marks of Swedish steel-iron. By means of this monopoly and the free entry of Swedish steel-iron, Great Britain manufactures over 20,000 tons of cast steel, and exports in cutlery and steel in bars, a value of over \$10,000,000 annually.

The French policy, on the other hand, has been wholly different. France producing great quantities of charcoal iron, and the government believing that they had within their own borders the first material for steel, have gradually increased the duty on Swedish iron, which in 1846 was, according to the quality of the iron, from \$34 to \$84 on the ton. But since 1840, the attention of the French metallurgists has been drawn to the superiority of the English cast steel, and a commission of metallurgists having visited Sweden and England, reported that the superiority of the English cast steel resulted from the use of the Swedish steel-iron, which was better adapted to the steel manufacture than any in France; and with a view solely to the development of the steel manufacture in France, they advised the introduction of certain Swedish steel-iron free from duty.

It is, from these facts, and others which could be mentioned, perfectly obvious that the most civilized governments of Europe have spared no pains to naturalize and encourage within their own borders the manufacture of iron as pre-eminently conducive to the national wealth. Is it not equally the duty and interest of the American government to nourish an industry for which nature has provided such bountiful resources in our soil?

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN L. HAYES.

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

L—No. 32.

SALISBURY, CONNECTICUT,
November 24, 1849.

SIR: The following statement of the production of the furnaces in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, has been just furnished to Mr. Ames. At his request I transmit it to you.

				Production in tons.
Richmond furnace,	1842	-	-	700
	1846	-	-	1,450
	1849	-	-	1,000
Van Duzenville,	1842	-	-	None.
	1846	-	-	1,500
	1849	-	-	None.
North Adams,	1846	-	-	1,200
	1849	-	-	1,000
Alger's furnaces,	1842	-	-	1,000
	1846	-	-	2,500
	1849	-	-	None.
Lenox furnace,	1842	-	-	1,300
	1846	-	-	1,700
	1849	-	-	1,200

Lanesboro' furnace,	1842	-	-	-	None.
	1846	-	-	-	1,260
	1849	-	-	-	800
Wrought iron,	1842	-	-	-	300
	1846	-	-	-	800
	1849	-	-	-	300

It is probable that the manufacture at all these furnaces would have been suspended during the last year if the furnaces had not found it necessary to use up stocks of coal and ore on hand.

This diminished production has been caused by the competition of the cheap and poor English iron. It must be remembered that the iron of Berkshire and Connecticut made from hematite ores is of extraordinary excellence.

Mr. Lesslay, professor of metallurgy in the school of miners of France, in an article on the iron of Sweden and Russia, which I have quoted in a former letter to you, speaks particularly of the Salisbury iron as equal to any in the world. Mr. Ames is manufacturing railroad axles and tire from this iron, and yet many of the railroads will buy axles and tire made of the vastly inferior English iron.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN L. HAYES.

HON. WILLIAM M. MEREDITH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

L—No. 33.

BALTIMORE, *November 16, 1849.*

SIR: Some time last summer I was requested by a gentleman from Philadelphia to furnish a few copper statistics, and understood him to say it was in consequence of a desire expressed by your good self to collate facts bearing on the subject, with a view to recommend a duty on sheathing copper, &c. I wrote out some remarks, and sent them to him, but have never been able to learn whether they were forwarded to you. As the matter is important, I take the liberty to enclose a copy of the same, with a few omissions and some additional remarks.

It is all-important that *sheathing* copper and refined *ingot* and *cake* copper should be protected by a moderate duty; otherwise, our primitive copper smelting establishments are in danger of being stopped altogether, and on their continuance hang many heavy and important interests, especially the *mining* of *copper ores*, now opening such inexhaustible sources of wealth to the country.

At the coming session I supposed you would recommend some changes in the duties on iron, and I trust you will not overlook the copper smelting interest, now in its infancy, but promising soon to be of great importance to our common country.

Another copper ore smelting establishment is now organizing in this city, to smelt *home* and *foreign* ores.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID KEENER.

HON. WM. M. MEREDITH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

L—No. 34.

BALTIMORE, July 9, 1849.

SIR: I promised to prepare a few remarks in regard to copper statistics, understanding the Hon. William M. Meredith was desirous of collating such facts as have a direct bearing on the subject, in order to judge of the expediency of recommending a duty on sheathing and ingot copper, &c.

In adjusting the tariff of 1846, an error was near being committed through the influence of some gentlemen interested in the newly discovered copper regions of Lake Superior. These gentlemen, erroneously supposing that an unlimited quantity of copper ore could at once be obtained from that section, conceived it was necessary to protect our *home* mines, by placing a duty of 5 per cent. on *imported* ores; and this measure, which would have proved fatal to the very interests they wished to protect, was averted, fortunately, at a late moment of the session, and the proposed duty of 5 per cent. was wisely transferred to pig copper.

Up to the present time, our home ores do not furnish one-fourth part of the whole quantity of ores required by the present copper smelting establishments of the United States; and the current of trade in foreign ores has been so long and so firmly established between Great Britain and the producing countries, that our furnaces would be greatly short of ores did we not send specific orders abroad for them, there being very few as yet coming forward on consignment. The truth is too evident to need comment, that as our smelting furnaces open a market for copper ores in the United States, the immediate tendency will be, a rapid development of the great mineral wealth of this country. Already every appearance of a copper mine is carefully explored by its owner, knowing he can at once convert his ores into ready money. This is strongly illustrated by the ore statistics of our copper smelting works at Baltimore, which commenced practical operations in the early part of the year 1846, and at which time we were prepared to purchase all the ores that offered. During the year ending 31st December, 1846, the entire supply of home ores that we obtained was only about 10 tons—say from two States, viz: New Jersey and Missouri—the value of which, to the *miner*, was \$787 13. For the year ending 31st December, 1847, the supply was 330 tons, and the value \$20,231 16, received from four States. For the year ending 31st December, 1848, the receipts were 1,228 tons, value \$162,505 77, and received from seven different States, viz: from Missouri, (in value,) \$1,793 61; New Jersey, \$573 20; Maryland, \$11,922 82; Michigan and the lake region, \$112,231 53; Connecticut, \$26,450 86; Pennsylvania, \$8,253 79; and Wisconsin, \$1,279 96; and the home receipts for 1849 promise a proportionate increase. The truth is, our home ores will in a few years supply raw material enough to make all the refined copper consumed in the United States. Our furnaces at Baltimore require now about 5,000 tons of ore annually, so that not one-fourth of our required supply is furnished yet from American mines; and a duty at this time on the raw material would most obviously tend to destroy the copper smelting establishments of this country, and thus, by extinguishing a home market for ores, injuriously affect or retard the copper *mining* interests, which now promise to be a source of *incalculable* wealth to this country.

There are three large copper ore smelting establishments in the United States, viz: one at Boston, one at New York, and one at Baltimore, be-

sides several smaller ones located in Missouri, Wisconsin, and Michigan. Statistics from the other Atlantic copper works would, no doubt, fully confirm those herein furnished from our Baltimore company. The Boston works, I know, consume mostly foreign ores in their furnaces.

Until the year 1842, the town of Swansea, in Wales, possessed a monopoly of the copper trade, and is, up to this time, the great receiving and distributing copper mart of the world. The heavy duties imposed by England in 1842 on foreign copper ores, led at once to more extended smelting operations in Chili; and the pig copper from that country beginning to be largely refined in France and the United States, together with the establishment of primitive ore smelting works at Boston and Baltimore, induced the Parliament of Great Britain to revoke these duties again in 1848, in order more fully, if possible, to retain this valuable trade in British hands.

The copper ores from Chili and Cuba, constituting (until the late Australian discoveries) the only sources of foreign supply to England, passed by our Atlantic ports on their destination to Swansea; our greater proximity to these places gives us much advantage in the freights and quick returns, especially as regards the Cuba ores. The English manufacturer, however, has less to contend with in the prices of *coal* and wages; and their supply of *home* ores is equal to three-fifths of all they smelt.

England manufactures 25,000 tons of refined copper annually; Cornwall alone furnishes ores for 12,000 tons; Ireland, North Wales, and Devonshire for 3,000 more; her own mines, therefore, supply 15,000 tons, and foreign mines 10,000 tons, which latter (in the form of ore) gives 60,000 tons of *tonnage* to British ships, rendering this trade of immense value to the shipping and commercial interests of England.

A considerable portion of this foreign trade has already been diverted to the United States, by the enterprise and capital now employed in the *copper* smelting business. A statement derived from Parliamentary reports, shows that Great Britain *exports* 18,000 tons of refined copper annually. England has, therefore, to find a market in foreign countries for *half* the produce of her own mines. India is her largest customer; France next, and then the United States. In the year 1844, we imported from England 2,145 tons of manufactured copper; in 1845, 2,219 tons; and in 1846, 2,171 tons; being over a million of dollars in value annually. Our American furnaces, rolling mills, and refining establishments can readily supply the wants of this country with an article in all respects equal to the English. Indeed, the *quality* of our copper for making fine brass, &c., is generally preferred before the English, owing perhaps to the fact that all Cornish ores contain arsenical pyrites, an article which tends greatly to deteriorate the quality of the metal made from such ores; but, as there is a large consumption of copper for heavy brass and other coarse work, a moderate protecting duty, say (if ad valorem) of 10 to 12 per cent., or a *specific duty* of 2 cents per pound on English sheathing copper, and on refined *ingot* and *cake* copper, is highly requisite. This would give stability to the copper smelting and rolling establishments of this country, and greatly promote the mining, shipping, and commercial interests of the United States; for its diffused benefits would be immedi-

ately felt in these, and indirectly extended to other branches of industrial enterprise. Copper rods, bolts, nails, &c., are already protected. The present ad valorem duty of 5 per cent. on Spanish pig might remain as it is, or be changed to a specific duty of 1 cent per pound, in order to give the ore smelting establishments some protection. If these interests are only moderately cared for and protected, they will, by creating a home market for ores, very rapidly develop the mineral resources of this country, and place our establishments on a footing with those of England.

The reasons why a distinction should be made between *Spanish pig* and refined *ingot* or *cake* copper, are these: Spanish pig is yet largely refined in this country, and will continue to be so as a separate business, until the *ore smelter* (who begins with the *raw material*) shall displace it, which will now very soon be the case. Another strong reason why *refined cake* and *ingot* copper should be protected by a duty of 2 cents on the foreign, is that copper smelting works are lately erected in *Canada West*, and these must look to the United States for a market, to the great injury of our own smelting works. Chili also begins to send *refined* ingots, &c., to our markets; so that it is evident an ad valorem duty of 10 to 12 per cent., or a specific duty of 2 cents per pound, is absolutely necessary; and the late *immense* increase in the supply of native copper from Lake Superior, may be added as a still stronger argument in favor of the above duty. Other points of minor importance could be embraced; but the object is not to enter into detail, but to present such leading facts as have a direct bearing on the case. Hoping the above remarks may correspond with your own views on this important subject,

I remain, very respectfully,

DAVID KEENER.

L—No. 35.

SOUTH STRAFFORD, August 27, 1849.

SIR: As the subject of the tariff is likely again to be acted upon the coming winter, I take the liberty of addressing you on the subject of coppers, which, under the duty of 20 per cent., is vitally affected.

On former occasions you have rendered us important services, in warding off impending danger; and at these times, the facts regarding this article were well understood by you; but as they may have passed from your memory, I will give you such a statement as may soon revive them in your mind, with the hope that should the tariff be likely again to be acted upon, (as we earnestly hope it may,) you will use your influence with the Secretary of the Treasury to have him report favorably for the interests of this important article of Vermont manufacture.

In the year 1809, a bed of sulphate of iron, or copperas ore, was discovered in Strafford, Vermont. A company was formed, and a charter obtained from the legislature of Vermont. At this period the price was \$4 to \$5 per 100 pounds, and during the war of 1812-'14, advanced to \$12 to \$14 per 100 pounds, and in one instance was sold at \$16 by the present treasurer of this company. At this time the owners were unacquainted

with the best mode of manufacture, and made but 20 to 30 tons per year, no dividend being made for fourteen years.

After the tariff of 1816, the company struggled for existence until the tariff of 1824. This tariff gave the company (with several smaller establishments in the country) most of the American market, and for several years we supplied the article at $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound; and for two years previous to the present tariff at $1\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound, instead of 4 to 5 cents, the average price when there was no duty on the article. At the recent price of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound, the company were satisfied—although it was barely a remunerating business—and were supplying the whole country, with the ability to supply the world could we have the opportunity—the mines being inexhaustible. The wants of the country are about 3,000,000 pounds annually. This quantity we have on hand the present moment, or one year's supply for the whole country; yet under the duty of 20 per cent., (the cost of freight being less on the foreign than we have to pay,) on the scale of an ad valorem duty, we find that we are frequently met with the British supplies at prices even as low as 75 to 80 cents per 100 pounds; thus destroying our only market, and endangering the very existence of our company, while the whole revenue obtained by the government, it is supposed, does not exceed \$3,000 to \$4,000; yet, in the contingency of our manufactory suspending, the price would undoubtedly materially advance, and force those who now use so much of the article in various manufactures, to pay far more than they would if supplied regularly by the American manufacturer. Should the price reach the point held when our establishment was in its infancy, one company alone, now supplied by us, would have to pay \$4,000 to \$5,000 more than at present, or about double the amount the government would receive in revenue should the whole country be supplied from England. In the manufacture of this article, the greater part of the expense is the labor; thus benefitting the country and drawing around the mine an industrious, thriving village, and giving employment to many not directly connected with the works, as carpenters, coopers, lumbermen, teamsters, wood-cutters, &c.

Copperas enters into use with all our manufacturers who dye their fabrics dark colors, and is used in agriculture and medicine.

As the article is perhaps one not exceeded in amount by that of any other in Vermont manufacture, we confidently hope your influence will be used to sustain us when the tariff shall be brought up by the Secretary of the Treasury, and with Congress.

Your obedient servant,

J. REYNOLDS,
Agent Vermont Copperas Company.

HON. JACOB COLLAMER.

L—No. 36.

PHILADELPHIA, *November, 1849.*

SIR: Having lately learned from my friend, I. R. Davis, of this city, that you would be glad to receive some data of articles manufactured in

this country, I annex a list showing decline in the article of pure white lead manufactured by us from the commencement of our works till the period of moving over the Schuylkill. All this difference is owing, in my opinion, to a tariff of the right sort; and I think, also, that the same result will be shown in everything we are permitted to manufacture. Give our manufacturers a market, and our own products will be best and cheapest:

1809	-	-	-	-	-	\$15 00	per 100 lbs.
1810	-	-	-	-	-	16 00	"
1811	-	-	-	-	-	16 00	"
1812	-	-	-	-	-	16 00	"
1813	-	-	-	-	-	20 00	"
1814	-	-	-	-	-	23 25	"
1815	-	-	-	-	-	23 00	"
1816	-	-	-	-	-	12 00	"
1817	-	-	-	-	-	12 00	"
1818	-	-	-	-	-	12 00	"
1819	-	-	-	-	-	13 00	"
1820	-	-	-	-	-	12 50	"
1821	-	-	-	-	-	12 00	"
1822	-	-	-	-	-	12 00	"
1823	-	-	-	-	-	12 00	"
1824	-	-	-	-	-	12 00	"
1825	-	-	-	-	-	12 00	"
1826	-	-	-	-	-	11 50	"
1827	-	-	-	-	-	11 50	"
1830	-	-	-	-	-	8 50	"
1831	-	-	-	-	-	8 00	"
1832	-	-	-	-	-	\$9 00	per 100 lbs.
1833	-	-	-	-	-	9 00	"
1834	-	-	-	-	-	8 00	"
1835	-	-	-	-	-	9 00	"
1836	-	-	-	-	-	9 00	"
1837	-	-	-	-	-	10 00	"
1838	-	-	-	-	-	8 50	"
1839	-	-	-	-	-	8 25	"
1840	-	-	-	-	-	7 25	"
1841	-	-	-	-	-	6 75	"
1842	-	-	-	-	-	5 50	"
1843	-	-	-	-	-	5 50	"
1844	-	-	-	-	-	5 50	"
1845	-	-	-	-	-	5 83	"

The changes in business, prices of pig lead, &c., &c., have caused some variations; but American enterprise and skill being encouraged, has produced the general decline.

Sulphuric acid or oil of vitriol, from England, used to cost us 12 cents, laid down here. The tariff of 1824 gave us a duty of 3 cents per pound, which stopped its importation, and it is now sold at $1\frac{3}{4}$ cent per pound.

Sulphate of iron or copperas was sold, previous to our beginning, at

\$7 to \$8 per cwt. Our manufactures began, under encouragement, to produce it, till it is now sold at $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ cent per pound.

If time allowed, I could go on at great length enumerating similar results.

Your obedient servant,

J. P. WETHERELL.

HON. WILLIAM M. MEREDITH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

L—No. 37.

Linseed and linseed oil.

It is the wish of the undersigned that the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury should at a proper time be furnished with all necessary facts in relation to the manufacture and importation of the above articles, in order that they may be placed on a permanent proper footing in case of any change of the present tariff.

A very high rate of duty *is not desirable* for either manufacturer or consumer, but it is very desirable to have it permanent and definite, which can only be accomplished by making the rates specific.

The writer of this manufactures *daily* during the year from 800 to 1,000 bushels of seed, and ships to London about 30,000 barrels of the cake, which is used for feeding cattle.

The enclosed memorandum will show the extent of the trade in England and here, and it is only necessary to look about and see that everything in the United States, both indoors and out, is painted or varnished, to appreciate its universal and increasing consumption.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN BRIDGE, *New York.*

NOVEMBER 12, 1849.

Imports of linseed into England in 1848.

Into—	Where from—					Total.
	The Black sea.	St. Petersburg.	East Indies.	Archangel, Riga, Koenigsburg.	Mediterranean.	
London.....	164,898	16,390	10,161	29,801	27,155	248,405
Hull.....	144,000	85,000	1,000	99,500	5,000	334,500
Liverpool.....						35,286
Newcastle.....	2,000	6,000	100	4,200	1,000	13,300
Gainsboro'.....	1,500	5,000		6,100	1,000	13,600
Grimsby.....	2,000	3,000		6,700		11,700
Gloster and Southampton.	12,600			1,400	1,400	15,400
Ipwich and Rochester...	20,000	2,800		2,000	2,000	26,800
Lynn and Boston.....				8,600	1,300	11,600
Leith.....		1,000		2,700		3,700

English quarters, of 8 bushels each, 714,291; or five million seven hundred and fourteen thousand and odd bushels. This large quantity of seed was imported entirely free of duty, and must have paid a freight to their ships of at least \$1,000,000, probably \$1,200,000.

J. BRIDGE.

L—No. 38.

PHILADELPHIA, *November 22, 1849.*

SIR: On the 12th day of October last, we handed to Wm. D. Lewis, esq., collector of our port, a communication in answer to a circular received from him on the subject of the tariff of 1846, and its operation on our particular branch of business, which you doubtless received in due time. Our object in writing this is to solicit your very particular attention to the present duty on Peruvian bark, and the necessity of its being placed on a better footing. But for the operation of unforeseen and extraordinary circumstances, the effect of the tariff of 1846 would have been to paralyze the manufacture of sulphate of quinia in this country. This article is one in the manufacture of which there is a larger amount of capital invested than is generally supposed. Its consumption in our southern, western, and northwestern States, is very great; and during the operations of previous tariffs, its manufacture in this country had become so considerable as to attract hither large shipments of bark. In 1845 or 1846, there was formed in Bolivia a monopoly of Peruvian bark, and it so happened that the agency of it fell into the hands of an American house. Our country thus became, for the first time, the principal depot for Calisaya bark, and this circumstance, so far as we can judge, is the one which has enabled us to continue our business, although, even then, under considerable disadvantage. It has enabled us to purchase our supplies of bark not only as wanted and at a saving of time and interest, but also at a saving of from 5 to 8 per cent., or the expenses for-

merly incurred between Europe and this country, and the price in Europe has been enhanced by the operation of the same causes against them. Now, if this is reversed, as seems very likely to be the case, we will be more than deprived of the small protection which we now have on sulphate of quinia—the duty on Peruvian bark being 15 and on the sulphate of quinia 20 per cent.; the former a bulky, the latter a very portable article.

We would here mention that the article which we term Calisaya bark is the product of Bolivia, and comes under the general class of Peruvian barks; it is the variety on which the manufacturers of sulphate of quinia almost entirely depend, and is now more valuable than any other.

Peruvian barks are admitted into England, France, and Germany, and, we believe, all other countries in Europe, at a mere nominal rate of duty. In England it is either free, or only 7s. per cwt.; the present value of the article in England is 6s. 6d. to 7s. per pound. The duty upon it here is 15 per cent.; and as there has been a change in the monopoly of bark in Bolivia, and the article seems to be taking its former course to England, you will readily perceive the difference which it is likely to make to us. At 6s. 6d. in London, the duty would be at least \$26 per 112 pounds here, against the very small duty in England; and as the manufactured product is one of small bulk, and subject to a duty of 20 per cent., we can scarcely compete with the foreign article. In addition to this, we are deprived of sales both to the West India and South American markets. During the last three years English manufacturers have been able to purchase bark in bond in this country, and at the same time to hold their manufactured product for sale in New York in bond, and in this way orders from foreign markets have been generally filled. Another disadvantage to the manufacturer, arising from the same fact, is that he is confined to his own market, and unable, without serious loss, in case of a change in price, to seek a foreign outlet for his stock. You will readily perceive that the manufacturers of the United States are not on a par with those of Europe, where a much more liberal policy is pursued.

Soliciting your particular attention, we remain, sir, very respectfully, your friends and servants,

POWERS & WEIGHTMAN.

HON. WILLIAM M. MEREDITH,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

Having shown the original of this letter to Messrs. Rosengarten and Denis, of this city, who are also largely engaged in the manufacture of sulphate of quinia, they authorize us to say that they fully approve of all that we have said; but do not think that we have put the case in as strong a light as the true state of it warrants, by any means.

P. & W.

PHILADELPHIA, November 22, 1849.

SIR: I have read attentively the accompanying letter of Messrs. Powers & Weightman, and have also conversed freely on the subject with Mr. Powers.

Their views appear to be entirely correct, and the lowering of the duty on bark seems to be called for by the circumstances attending its use in the manufacture of sulphate of quinia. If the raw material were admitted duty free it could possibly affect nothing but the revenue, and this I think would be conterbalanced by the consideration that its product, the sulphate of quinia, is not an article of fashion or luxury, but a necessary medicine, which is indispensable to the health of large portions of the United States.

I can speak from experience of its beneficial effects, and I am informed that there is no other article of the materia medica possessing the same property of arresting diseases of an intermittent character.

I am, very truly, respectfully yours,

JOHN M. READ.

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

L—No. 39.

PHILADELPHIA, *November 23, 1849.*

SIR: We take the liberty to address you on a subject of great importance to us, and, to some extent, to the consumers of sulphate of quinine, mostly the poorer classes throughout the country.

We have been engaged in the manufacture of this and other chemicals in this city upwards of 25 years, and in consequence of our experience and success are enabled to maintain our laboratory, whether profitable or not. Still we see no prospect of success to our children, or to others who may wish to engage in manufacturing chemicals in this country, if our government, by its own laws, gives foreign establishments such glaring advantages over our own. An immense consumption of sulphate of quinine is constantly taking place in this country, and every effort is made in civilized Europe to reduce its cost, for which purpose England, France, Germany, and Belgium have withdrawn all duties on the Peruvian bark, from which it is made. Formerly the price of this bark varied at times—say from 30 to 75 cents per pound—sulphate of quinine from \$1 50 to \$4 per ounce; but within the last three years the government of Bolivia, the only country yielding this bark, have granted a monopoly, which caused the price to advance from 75 cents to \$1 65 in this country. At the present time it is asserted in London that the only agent of the bark company will reside there instead of New York; and if this proves so, we have no doubt it will entirely suspend the future manufacturing here.

The duty on bark if imported from London, and expenses on it, will far exceed the profits made on quinine, and will grant such advantages to the European makers as positively to give them the control of this country. Already now foreign quinine is imported in bond here, for export, as we have no return of duties, and therefore are certainly not treated with the same regards as foreigners, who have no interests on the soil.

Independent of all this, it ought to be an object for our legislators to have the best drugs for use here. We may here remark, that the sulphate of quinine made in this country is of the very best quality, and known as such by the apothecaries generally as regards the foreign, it

may not become us to condemn it, but we assure you that although some is equal to the American, other is far inferior; although its appearance may not indicate it, nor will your custom-house chemist often, if ever, detect the difference, as only very few are capable of making a strict analysis.

The advantages in the purchase of bark in London are very great to their manufacturers—they have no commissions to pay, and can select on the spot. The charges we would have to pay importing bark, would amount to 25 per cent. at least, when sulphate of quinine only pays 20 per cent.; besides which, labor, interest, &c., make the cost of manufacturing higher here than in Europe; besides which, all exports have ceased here to foreign countries, as we cannot get the duties refunded.

We hope, sir, you will grant this subject your serious attention, and agree with us, that the arts should be rather encouraged here than destroyed.

We may add, that within the last 20 years the chemical business has widely extended itself in this country, to the pride of our intelligent men; but we fear a retrograde movement must again take place under the present policy of the government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

ROSENGARTEN & DENIS.

HON. WM. M. MEREDITH,

Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

L—No. 40.

CITY HOTEL,

Washington, November 15, 1849.

SIR: Please allow me, in behalf of the signers to a petition presented to the last Congress of the United States, praying for a reduction of the present rates of duty collected on *gutta percha*, to respectfully call the attention of the Treasury Department to the subject at this time.

When the present tariff laws were adopted, in 1846, *gutta percha* was not known as an article of commerce; consequently it pays thirty per cent. duty as an unenumerated article, notwithstanding it is a raw material which now enters extensively into various manufactures in England, where it is admitted free. The use of it in this country is almost precluded by the high rate of duty. We have done sufficient with it to show its value and establish it as a regular article of commerce, and think the time has come that it should be classified either as a free article or at a low rate of duty. It is exclusively of tropical growth.

With respect, your obedient servant,

CHAS. J. GILBERT.

HON. WM. M. MEREDITH,

Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

L—Continued.

LETTERS

IN ANSWER TO

THE CIRCULAR OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OF

AUGUST 24, 1849.

ALBRIGHT, D. C.

Secretary of the Treasury, Washington

L—No. 41.

CIRCULAR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
August 24, 1849.

It being desirable that this department should be furnished with as authentic information as practicable respecting the actual cost abroad of manufacturing cotton, woollen, silk, and linen goods, and having been referred to your house, as a suitable source to apply for such information, by W. W. Stone, esq., of Boston, I take the liberty to address you, and to ask to be favored with any reliable information you may find it convenient to obtain and furnish in answer to such of the following questions as you may be enabled to respond to.

The inquiries apply to the chief varieties of manufactures of cotton, woollen, linen, and silk goods, fully prepared and ready for market.

First. Cost of raw material per pound; expense of manufacture per yard, piece or pound, as the case may be, including wages, labor, and all other expenses, incidental to the completion of the article in question; specifying, if practicable, each item of expense.

Second. The amount of capital employed in the business by the manufacturer.

In answering these inquiries, be pleased to state the town or place where the manufactories are situated to which the information applies.

Your early attention to this matter will confer a particular favor.

I am, &c.,

W. M. MEREDITH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

L—No. 42.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES, LEEDS,
September 26, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo, and shall have much pleasure in complying with your request to furnish the information referred to in it as soon as possible. I beg now to inclose you a return, published by order of the House of Commons, of the export of woollen goods to the different countries of the world, for the year ending 1848. By this return it appears that about 30 per cent. of the woollens exported from the United Kingdom goes to the United States.

With great respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ALBERT DAVY,
Consul of the United States of America.

Hon W. M. MEREDITH,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

Woollen manufactures of Great Britain.

According to a return, moved for by Mr. Simeon, No. 329, the declared value of the woollen manufactures exported in 1848, was £5,733,828. This amount was made up of

196,876	pieces of cloth, all sorts.
681	do of rapped coatings, duffels, &c.
25,265	do of kerseymers.
19,911	do of baizes, of all sorts.
1,512,366	do of stuffs, woollen or worsted.
1,891,789	yards of flannel.
4,157,266	do of blankets and blanketing.
1,106,261	do of carpets and carpeting.
35,091,510	do of woollen, mixed with cottons.
88,201	dozen pairs of hosiery.
178,300	£ of sundry goods.

By far the largest customer which this country has for woollen goods is the United States of America. Last year, the amount of these goods exported to that market was £1,720,570; while in 1847, 1846, and 1845, the amounts had been, respectively, £2,043,000, £1,318,000, and £1,581,000. The United States may be said to take 30 per cent. of our entire export of woollens; while the next largest quantity goes to the Hanse Towns, (for Germany and the east of Europe,) to which the exports last year amounted to £527,384.

L→No. 43.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES, LEEDS,
October 28, 1849.

SIR: I had the honor to address you on the 28th ultimo, with a statement of the exports of woollen goods from Great Britain to the different countries of the world, and now beg to transmit you the *exact* cost of manufacturing several descriptions of woollen cloths and one of cotton goods. These statements are given to me by manufacturers of the first standing. The three first I examined in the cost book of the manufacturers myself, and therefore know them to be correct, as I have every reason to believe the others are. I have been very particular in applying only to those largely engaged in manufacturing, and on whom I can rely. I hope in the course of a short time to obtain similar statements, as to the cost of other descriptions of goods, which I will transmit as soon as received; and with great respect, remain, sir, your obedient servant,

ALBERT DAVY,

Consul of the United States of America.

HON. W. M. MBRIDITH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Lot 1.—*Woaded wool-black, 4 ends, 89½ yards a 9s. 10d. in balk; from Jabez Stead & Co., manufacturers, Leeds.*

	£	s.	d.
216 lbs. of Saxony wool, 2s. 4d.	25	4	0
Dyeing	5	3	1
Scribbling	2	9	6
Oil	1	4	0
Milling	1	0	0
Listing	0	7	6
Geers	0	0	0
Spinning	1	2	10
Weaving	3	8	2
Burling	1	2	8
Sundries	1	2	0
	<hr/>		
5 per cent. interest	2	2	3
	<hr/>		
	44	6	0
	£	s.	d.
Dressing, 10 per cent.	4	8	7
Drawing and pressing, 2s. per end on 4 ends	0	8	0
	<hr/>		
	4	16	7
	<hr/>		
	49	2	7
Finished lengths 96			
Measure off 5			
	<hr/>		
91 yards, at 10s. 9½d.			49 2 0
	<hr/>		
91 yards of cloth—	£	s.	d.
Cost of wool	0	5	6½
Cost of manufacturing	0	5	3
	<hr/>		
Total per yard	0	10	9½
	<hr/>		

Lot 2.—*Common rifle cloth, 6 ends, 132½ yards a 7s. 11d. in balk; from Jabez Stead & Co., manufacturers, Leeds.*

	£	s.	d.
334 lbs. of Saxony and Botany wool, 1s. 10½d.	31	2	1
Dyeing	1	19	0
Scribbling	3	7	0
Oil	1	16	0
Milling	1	10	0
Listing	0	12	6
Spinning	1	13	6
Weaving	4	7	9

	£	s.	d.
Burling - - - - -	1	14	0
Sundries - - - - -	1	15	0
	<hr/>		
5 per cent. interest - - - - -	49	16	10
	2	9	8
	<hr/>		
	52	6	6
	<hr/>		
Dressing, 10 per cent. - - - - -	5	4	6
Drawing and pressing, at 2s. per end on 6 ends - - - - -	0	12	0
	<hr/>		
	5	16	6
	<hr/>		
	58	3	0

Finished lengths 143½			
Measure off 9			
	<hr/>		
134½ yards, at 8s. 8d.	58	5	0
	<hr/>		

	£	s.	d.	
134½ yards of cloth—				
Cost of wool - - - - -	0	4	7½	per yard.
Cost of manufacturing - - - - -	0	4	0½	
	<hr/>			
Total per yard - - - - -	0	8	8	
	<hr/> <hr/>			

Lot 3.—Woaded wool-black, 12 ends, 300½ yards a 8s. 5d. in balk; from Jabez Stead & Co., manufacturers, Leeds.

	£	s.	d.
672 lbs. of Saxony and Botany wool, 1s. 11½d. - - - - -	66	1	0
Dyeing - - - - -	16	1	9
Scribbling - - - - -	8	14	3
Oil - - - - -	3	12	0
Milling - - - - -	3	0	0
Listing - - - - -	1	7	6
Spinning - - - - -	3	15	8
Weaving - - - - -	10	12	9
Burling - - - - -	3	18	3
Sundries - - - - -	3	6	0
	<hr/>		
5 per cent. interest - - - - -	120	9	7
	6	0	5
	<hr/>		
	126	10	0
	<hr/>		
Dressing, 10 per cent. - - - - -	12	13	0
Drawing and pressing, 2s. per end on 12 ends - - - - -	1	4	0
	<hr/>		
	13	17	0
	<hr/>		
	140	7	0

Finished length 314 yards:
Measure off 14 "

300 yards, at 9s. 4d.	£. s. d.
	140 0 0
<hr/>	
300 yards of cloth—	£. s. d.
Cost of wool	0 4 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cost of manufacturing	0 4 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
	<hr/>
Total per yard	0 9 4
	<hr/> <hr/>

Lot 4.—Six ends of fast wool-dyed cloth, 126 yards, 60 inches wide; from
Wm. Hudson & Son, manufacturers, Adwalton, near Leeds.

320 lbs. of Saxony wool, at 2s. 4d. per lb.	£. s. d.
Dyeing at 9s. per stone	37 6 8
140 lbs. Gallipoli oil, at 6d.	9 0 0
Scribbling and stubbing	3 10 0
Spinning	4 16 0
Weaving	1 16 0
Lists or edgings	4 18 0
Warping, milling, and burling	0 16 0
Dressing, drawing, and pressing	3 10 0
	8 15 11
	<hr/>
	74 8 7
	<hr/> <hr/>

	£. s. d.
Cost of wool	0 5 11 per yard.
Cost of manufacturing	0 5 11 do
	<hr/>
Total cost	0 11 9 per yard.
	<hr/> <hr/>

Lot 5.—Cost of one end of blue cloth of 21 yards; from George Crowther
& Co., manufacturers, Cherwell, near Leeds.

Wool, at 2s. per pound clean	£. s. d.	
Dyeing	0 4 3	per yard.
Scribbling	0 0 11	do
Oil	0 0 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	do
Milling	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	do
Listing	0 0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	do
Geers	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	do

	£.	s.	d.	
Spinning - - - - -	0	0	3	per yard.
Warping and weaving - - - - -	0	0	8½	do
Burling - - - - -	0	0	2½	do
Dressing 12 per cent. - - - - -	0	0	11	do
Drawing and pressing - - - - -	0	0	1	do
Cost per yard, finished - - - - -	0	8	5½	

Cost of a piece of calico, 75 yards long, 30 inches wide, 23 lbs. weight, and 50 reed; from Leese, Kershun, & Co., Stockport, Lancashire, manufacturers, who have now 2,000 looms at work.

	£	s.	d.
26½ lbs. of cotton at 5½d. - - - - -			0 12 0½
Spinning and other expenses - - - - -	£0	3s.	0d.
Weaving, &c. - - - - -	0	3	7½
Cost per piece - - - - -	0	18	7¾

Counts of yarn used, 15's.

Cost of cotton per piece -	£0	12s.	0½d.
Cost of manufacturing -	0	6	7½
	0	18	7¾

L—No. 44.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES, LEEDS;
November 16, 1849.

SIR: I had the honor to address you on the 28th October, with "patterns and cost of manufacturing several qualities of woollen goods," and now beg to enclose you a few more statements of the cost of similar articles from Messrs. Haynes, Cook, & Wormald, of Dewsbury, the most extensive manufacturers and dealers in woollen goods in this district, and who do a more extensive business in woollens to the United States than any firm in Europe, and are reputed to have the command of £200,000 capital.

They have yearly large contracts from the government for the supply of blankets and low cloths. I also enclose a statement of the cost of manufacturing worsted damasks, of which large quantities are exported to the United States.

With great respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ALBERT DAVY,
Consul of the United States of America.

Lot 83 piece black cloth.

Best German, 2 bags, 36 st. 10 lbs., or 586 lbs., at 1s. 5d.....	£41 10 2	
Skin wool, 37 st. 11 lbs., or 603 lbs., at 10½d.....	26 7 7	
		£67 17 9
Oil, 170 lbs, at 5½.....		3 10 10
Slubbing warp, 45 st. 3 lbs., at 1s. 7d.....	3 12 0	
weft, 95 st., at 1s. 7d.....	7 10 5	
Spinning warp, 45 st. 3 lbs., at 2s, or 5s 6, at 10d.....	2 3 7	
weft, 95 st., at 6½.....	2 7 6	
Warping, 8 webs, at 1s. 2d.....	0 9 4	
Size and gears, 8 webs, at 2s. 9d.....	1 2 0	
Lists and headings, 8 webs, at 5s.....	found	2 8 0
Weaving 174 stgs., at 1s. 6d.....	13 1 0	
Burling 174 stgs., at 4d.....	2 18 8	
Milling, 8 webs, at 11s.....	4 8 0	
		37 12 6
		111 9 1
Finishing, 10 per cent.....		11 3 0
Extra, 2s. per end.....		1 12 0
431½ yards dyed, at 3d.....		5 7 10
		129 11 11
Made 16 ends of cloth, or 435 yards		
Measure 5 per cent..... 22 yards		
413 yards, at 6s. 3½d.....		129 18 5

HAYNES, COOK, & WORMALD,
Dewsbury.

Lot 95 wool black cloth.

Saxony wool, (T. & B.,) 63 stg., 12 lbs., or 1,020 lbs., at 2s. 1d.....	£106 7 6	
Dyeing, 63 stg. 12 lbs., at 2s. 3d.....	7 3 5	
Oil, 180 lbs., at 5½.....	3 15 0	
Slubbing warp, 51 stg. 4 lbs. } at 1s. 8d.....	£12 0 0	
weft, 92 stg 2 lbs. }		
Spinning warp, 51 stg. 4 lbs., at 2s, or 5s. 16, at 18d.....	2 7 4	
Yarn, 3-1 1-2 weft, 92 stg. 2 lbs., at 6d.....	2 6 2	
Warping, 8 webs, at 1s. 3d.....	0 10 0	
Size and gears, 8 webs, at 2s. 9d.....	1 2 0	
List and headings, 8 webs, at.....		2 16 0
Weaving, 171 stgs., at 1s. 6d.....	12 16 6	
Burling, 171 stgs., at 7d.....	4 19 9	
Milling, 8 webs, at 11s.....	4 8 0	
		40 9 9
		160 11 8
Finishing, 12½ per cent.....		20 1 6
Extras, 2s. per end.....		1 12 0
		182 5 2
16 ends, or 400 yards		
Measure, 5 per cent, 20 yards		
380 yards, at 9s. 8d.....		183 13 4

HAYNES, COOK, & WORMALD,
Dewsbury.

Lot 102 piece black cloth.

Saxony wool, (T. & B.,) 65 7-9 60 st. 15 lbs., or 975 lbs., at 2s. 1d.....	£101 11 3
Oil, 150 lbs, at 5d.....	3 2 6
Scouring, 60st. 15 lbs., at 3d.....	£0 15 2
Slubbing, 121 st. 3 lbs., at 10—1s. 8d.....	10 19 2
Spinning, 43 st., at 24—1s.....	2 3 0
Yarn, 3-1 weft, 88 st 3 lbs., at 6d.....	2 4 3
Warping, 7 webs, at 1s. 6d.....	0 10 6
Size and geers, 7 webs, at 2s. 9d.....	0 19 3
Lists and headings, 7 webs, at 7s.....	2 9 0
Weaving, 155½ stgs., at 1s. 6d.....	11 12 10
Burling, 155½ stgs., at 3d.....	1 18 9
Milling, 7 webs, at 11s.....	3 17 0
	<hr/>
	34 19 11
	<hr/>
	142 2 8
	7 2 2
	7 2 2
Finishing, 12½ per cent.....	3 11 1
	<hr/>
	17 15 5
Extras, 2s. per end.....	1 8 0
	<hr/>
	161 6 1
378 yards dyed, at 3d.....	4 14 6
	<hr/>
	166 0 7
	<hr/>
Made 14 ends, or 378 yards	
Measure, 5 per cent., 19 yards	
	<hr/>
359 yards, at 9s. 3d.....	166 0 9
	<hr/>

HAYNES, COOK, & WORMALD,
Dewsbury.

Lot 131 mixture boavers; No. 17.

Botany wool, 7 st. 7 lb., or 119 lb., at 13½.....	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Botany handwashed, 6 st. 7 lb., or 103 lb., at 12½.....	6 13 10	
Dyeing brown olive, 10 st. 4 lb., at 3s.....	5 8 3	
Dyeing green, 3 st. 10 lb., at 3s.....	1 10 9	
Oil, 32 lb., at 5d.....	0 10 10	
	0 13 4	
	<hr/>	14 17 0
Slubbing and spinning—		
Warp; 11 st. 0½ lb., at 1s. 8d.....	0 18 6	
Woft; 17st. 5½ lb., at 1s. 5d.....	1 5 5	
	<hr/>	2 3 11
Warping..... 33½ stgs., at 1s. per score.....	0 1 8	
Size and geers.... do.... at 2s.... do.....	0 3 4	
Weaving..... do.... at 8d.....	1 2 4	
Burling..... do.... at 1½d.....	0 3 6	
Milling..... do.... at 5d.....	0 13 11	
	<hr/>	2 4 9
		<hr/>
		19 5 8
Dressing.....		1 2 6
		<hr/>
		20 8 2
		<hr/>
60 inches beaver mixture, 90 yards, at 4s. 6d. per yard.....		£20 8 9

HAYNES, COOK & WORMALD,
Dewsbury.

Lot 133 mixture, beaver, No. 10.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Botany wool, 2d, 5 st., or 80 lb., at 16s. 0½d.	5	10	0			
Botany wool, 3d. 6 st. 5 lb., or 101 lb., at 13½	5	13	7			
Botany handwashed, 5 st. 7 lb., or 87 lb., at 12½	4	10	7			
Dyeing brown, 4 st. 1 lb., at 3s.	0	12	2			
Dyeing green, 4 st. 5 lb., at 3s.	0	12	11			
Dyeing gentianella, 3 st. 6 lb., at 3s.	0	10	1			
Oil, 40 lb., at 5d.	0	16	8			
Scouring, 5 lb., at 2d.	0	0	10	18	6	0
Slubbing and spinning—						
Warp, 13 st. 5 lb., at 1s. 8d.	1	3	0			
Weft, 22 st. 4 lb., at 1s. 5d.	1	12	2			
Warping 37½ stgs., at 1s. per score.	0	1	10	2	16	0
Size and gears. do. at 2s. do.	0	3	9			
Weaving. do. at 9d.	1	8	1			
Burling. do. at 1½d.	0	3	11			
Milling. do. at 5d.	0	15	8			
				2	13	3
Dressing 90 yards, at 3d.				23	15	3
				1	2	6
				24	17	9
93 yards 54-inch duffel, at 5s. 6½d.				24	18	9

HAYNES, COOK & WORMALD,
Dewsbury.

SEPTEMBER 7, 1849.

Cost of manufacturing 20 pieces damask, all worsted, 27 inches wide, 30 yards long.

	£	s.	d.
260 lb. wool, at 11d.	11	18	4
Spinning, at 10d.	10	16	8
Weaving, at 10d.	10	16	8
Dyeing, &c., at 5d.	5	8	4
	39	0	0
20 pieces, 600 yards, at 89s. per piece—			
Cost of wool.	11s.	11d.	per ps.
Cost of manufacturing.	27	1	
Total cost.	39	0	

L^o-No. 45.

MANCHESTER, October 12, 1849.

SIR: Your communication of the 24th August, asking information relative to the cost of producing the various articles manufactured in this vicinity, arrived in due course, and the subject has had such attention as our other duties would admit of; but thus far we have not been able to

collect any facts worth reporting; and as our busy season of the year is now coming on, we much fear it will be most difficult for us to devote so much time to the matter as will be necessary to accomplish the required object. You may, however, rest assured of our disposition to do all we can in furtherance of your wishes.

We may remark, that our situation here as buyers of manufactured goods, and nearly all on contract with our best manufacturers, places us in very poor circumstances for obtaining the particular information you ask, as you may readily understand a manufacturer will be most unwilling to let his customers into the secrets of his business, the per centage of his profits, &c., &c.

A mill built here within the last five years for spinning only, building engine, and machinery, *self-acting mules* of the best construction for 80,000 spindles, cost \$120,000. The Nos. spun are from 20 to 60—say an average of 40. The weekly production is 50,000 weight; the estimated cost of the yarn 5*d.* per pound over the cost of the cotton. In this 5*d.* is considered the interest of capital invested, the wear and tear of machinery, the waste in the raw material, and wages. The gains vary very much, according to the demand—sometimes a good profit, and at others a loss. A mill with inferior machinery, spinning the same Nos. as the above mentioned, would make their production cost $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per pound more, and, of course, be doing a poor business, while the new establishment is making money.

We herewith hand some circulars issued by a house of high standing here, thinking you may find some useful matter in them; and so soon as we are in possession of some other information we are seeking, we will address you again.

In the mean time, we are your obedient servants,

THORNTON, FRITH, & CO.

To the Hon. W. M. MEREDITH,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

No. 1.—Relative value of the average quality of our principal staple at various periods.

Description.	1849.		1848.				1847.			1845.		1842.		
	Jan. 10.		Nov. 1.	August 1.	Jan. 10.	Nov. 1.	August 1.	Jan. 16.	August 1.	Nov. 1.				
Bowed cotton.....	s. 0	d. 4 $\frac{1}{8}$	s. 0	d. 3 $\frac{1}{8}$	s. 0	d. 4 $\frac{1}{8}$	s. 0	d. 4 $\frac{1}{8}$	s. 0	d. 7	s. 0	d. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	s. 0	d. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 10's water twist, best 2nds.....	0	6 $\frac{7}{8}$	0	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	0	8 $\frac{7}{8}$	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 40's mule twist.....do.....	0	8	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
26-inch 64 reed PL printers, 4 pounds 2 ounces...	4	0	3	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	0	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	9	4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
27-inch 72 reed PL printers, 4 pounds 14 ounces...	4	9	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	6	4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	6	6	3
33-inch 60 reed madapollams, 3 pounds 8 ounces...	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	9	2	10	3	3	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	9	4	0
36-inch 72 reed shirtings, 8 pounds 14 ounces.....	8	9	7	9	8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	3	10	0	10	9
40-inch 64 reed shirtings, 8 pounds.....	7	0	6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	0	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	6	8	3	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
40-inch 72 reed shirtings, 9 pounds 8 ounces.....	8	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	9	8	3	8	6	8	6	10	0	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
6-4 gray jaconets, 20 yards.....	3	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	9	3	9
26-inch gray domestics, 60 yards, 12 pounds.....	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	2	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
36....do.....do.....do.....16 pounds.....	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	3	0	3
40 inch 36 yards long cloth, 9 pounds.....	6	6	6	0	6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	3	7	3	7	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	9
33-inch 24 yards T cloth, 6 pounds.....	4	6	4	3	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	0	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	6

No. 2.

Exports of plain and printed cottons from England during the last six years, expressed in millions of yards.

	Millions of yards, 1843.	Millions of yards, 1844.	Millions of yards, 1845.	Millions of yards, 1846.	Millions of yards, 1847.	Millions of yards, 1848.
Germany, &c.....	51	50	44	42	37	37 ¹ / ₂
Holland.....	37	31	26	30	21 ¹ / ₂	23 ¹ / ₂
Portugal, Gibraltar, &c.....	68	72	58	56	43	82 ¹ / ₂
Mediterranean ports.....	60	59	63	80	42	69
Turkey, the Levant, and Egypt.....	88	115	101	84	92	116 ¹ / ₂
United States.....	15	21	25	25	86	56 ¹ / ₂
British North America.....	18	26	24	28	23	17.
West Indies, British.....	33	28	37	35	22 ¹ / ₂	24
West Indies, foreign.....	16	22	37	36	24 ¹ / ₂	16
Mexico.....	7	5	9	8	1	16
Brazil and East coast of South America.....	76	97	109	115	120 ¹ / ₂	102
West coast of South America.....	26	24	45	46	39 ¹ / ₂	52
India.....	213	201 ³ / ₄	193	195	127	149
China, Singapore, and Manilla.....							89^{1}/_{2}	109	73	55^{1}/_{2}	61^{1}/_{2}
Total.....	779	872	924	885	775	860

Doc. No. 4.

L—No. 46.

GLASGOW, *September 20, 1849.*

SIR: We have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 24th ultimo, and shall have much pleasure in replying to the questions therein contained, to the best of our ability.

There is great difficulty in giving any general idea of the cost of particular articles of manufacture that come under our immediate cognizance, as we are not manufacturers, but buyers of goods.

The principal articles of export from this part of Great Britain, are cambrics and muslin gingham, printed cottons, particularly of the lighter fabrics of jaconets and muslins, linens, printed mousseline de laines, woollen shawls, printed worsted shawls, and a great variety of fancy mixed fabrics of silk and wool, silk and cotton, worsted and cotton, linen and cotton, &c., &c. Now, as many of these articles are fancy and hand-loom fabrics, and in every variety of quality and style, without particularizing each quality, (which would take a long time,) it is almost impossible to give you any standard by which you could arrive at the different costs of material, labor, &c.; and many of these articles being fancy, their value depends a great deal on the taste and judgment in getting them up.

We will endeavor, in the course of a week or two, to particularize as many articles as possible, and give you all the information we can gather from the manufacturers here.

While writing to you we are glad of the opportunity of calling your attention to a circumstance which we have long intended doing, viz: that American merchants buying goods in this country are laboring under a disadvantage, as compared with manufacturers and others who *consign* their goods to the United States for sale.

An American merchant who buys his goods in this country, pays duty on what the goods cost him, which is the best test of what the goods are worth here. Now, a manufacturer in shipping his goods to the United States for sale, will invoice them at from 10 to 20 per cent. less than the American merchant is paying for them; they have no hesitation in taking the necessary oath to get the consular certificate, as they say the goods only cost us such prices, which may in some cases be true, but in nine cases out of ten is false; thus they not only defraud the revenue and injure the regular American importer, but foreigners have a decided advantage over our own citizens. To the truth of this every American importer would willingly bear testimony.

A remedy for this injustice might easily be found, by which the revenue would be increased, and the American importer and manufacturer properly protected.

It is not the importation of goods which are regularly bought abroad that interferes so much with the American manufacturers, but the vast quantity of goods consigned by foreigners, and invoiced far below their value.

We are, sir, your very obedient servants,

W. B. HUGGINS & CO.

To the Hon. W. M. MEREDITH:

Statement of the total imports, and the imports consumed in the United States, exclusive of specie, during each fiscal year from 1821 to 1849; showing, also, the domestic and foreign exports, exclusive of specie, and the tonnage employed during the same periods.

Years.	Total imports.	Imports consumed in the United States, exclusive of specie.	Domestic produce exported, exclusive of specie.	Foreign merchandise exported, exclusive of specie.	Total exports.	Tonnage.
1821, to September 30	\$62,585,724	\$43,696,405	\$43,671,894	\$10,824,429	\$64,974,382	1,298,958
1822.....do.....	83,241,541	68,395,673	49,874,079	11,476,022	72,160,281	1,324,699
1823.....do.....	77,579,267	51,310,736	47,155,108	21,170,635	74,699,030	1,336,566
1824.....do.....	80,549,007	53,846,567	50,649,500	18,322,605	75,986,657	1,389,163
1825.....do.....	96,340,075	66,395,722	66,944,745	23,793,588	99,535,388	1,423,112
1826.....do.....	84,974,477	57,652,577	52,449,855	20,440,934	77,595,322	1,534,191
1827.....do.....	79,484,068	54,901,108	57,878,117	16,431,830	82,324,827	1,620,608
1828.....do.....	88,509,824	66,975,505	49,976,632	14,044,578	72,264,686	1,741,392
1829.....do.....	74,492,527	54,741,571	55,087,307	12,347,344	72,358,671	1,260,798
1830.....do.....	70,876,929	49,575,099	58,524,878	13,145,857	73,849,508	1,191,776
1831.....do.....	103,191,124	82,808,110	59,218,583	13,077,069	81,310,583	1,267,847
1832.....do.....	101,029,266	75,327,688	61,726,529	19,794,074	87,176,943	1,439,450
1833.....do.....	108,118,311	83,470,067	69,950,856	17,577,876	90,140,433	1,606,151
1834.....do.....	126,521,332	86,973,147	80,623,662	21,636,553	104,336,973	1,758,907
1835.....do.....	149,895,742	122,007,974	106,459,481	14,758,321	121,693,577	1,824,940
1836.....do.....	189,980,035	158,811,392	106,570,942	17,767,762	128,663,040	1,882,103
1837.....do.....	140,989,217	113,310,571	94,280,895	17,162,232	117,419,376	1,896,656
1838.....do.....	113,717,404	86,552,598	95,560,880	9,417,690	108,486,616	1,995,640
1839.....do.....	161,092,132	145,870,816	101,625,533	10,626,140	121,028,416	2,096,479
1840.....do.....	107,141,519	86,250,335	111,660,561	12,008,371	132,085,946	2,180,764
1841.....do.....	127,946,177	114,776,309	103,636,236	8,181,235	121,851,803	2,130,744
1842.....do.....	100,162,087	87,996,318	91,799,248	8,078,753	104,691,534	2,092,391

Statement of imports, &c.—Continued.

Years.	Total imports.	Imports consumed in the United States, exclusive of specie.	Domestic produce exported, exclusive of specie.	Foreign merchandise exported, exclusive of specie.	Total exports.	Tonnage.
1842, to December 31—3 months.....	\$21,584,599	\$12,431,376	\$25,895,451	\$1,713,112	\$28,115,493	2,174,862
1843, January 1 to June 30—6 months.....	43,169,200	24,862,753	51,790,903	3,426,223	56,230,987	2,158,603
1844, from July 1, 1843, to June 30, 1844.....	108,435,035	96,390,548	99,591,774	6,214,058	111,200,046	2,280,095
1845, to June 30.....	117,254,564	105,599,541	98,455,330	7,584,781	99,299,776	2,417,002
1846.....do.....	121,691,797	110,048,859	101,718,042	7,865,206	102,141,693	2,582,085
1847.....do.....	146,545,638	116,257,595	150,574,844	6,166,754	150,637,464	2,839,046
1848.....do.....	154,998,928	140,651,898	130,203,769	7,986,806	132,904,121	3,150,502
1849.....do.....	147,857,439	132,565,108	131,710,081	8,641,091	132,666,955	3,334,015

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, December, 1849

ALLEN A. HALL, Register.

M.

Aggregate value of breadstuffs and provisions exported each year from 1821 to 1849, inclusive.

	Value.	Total.
In the year 1821	\$12,341,901 00	
1822	13,886,856 00	
1823	13,767,847 00	
1824	15,059,484 00	
1825	11,634,449 00	
1826	11,303,496 00	
1827	11,685,556 00	
1828	11,461,144 00	
1829	13,131,858 00	
1830	12,075,430 00	
1831	17,538,227 00	
1832	12,424,703 00	
1833	14,209,128 00	
1834	11,524,024 00	
1835	12,009,399 00	
1836	10,614,130 00	
1837	9,588,359 00	
1838	9,636,650 00	
1839	14,147,779 00	
1840	19,067,535 00	
1841	17,196,102 00	
1842	16,902,876 00	
1843	11,204,123 00	
1844	17,970,135 00	
1845	16,743,421 00	
1846	27,701,121 00	
1847	68,701,921 00	
1848	37,472,751 00	
1849	38,155,507 00	
		\$509,155,912 00

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, December 1, 1849.

ALLEN A. HALL,
Register.

Statement exhibiting the values of certain articles imported during the years ending June 30, 1845, 1846, 1848, and 1849, (after deducting the re-exports;) and the amount of duty which accrued on each article during the same periods respectively.

Articles.	1845.		1846.		1848.		1849.	
	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.
Woolens	\$10,504,423	\$3,731,014	\$9,935,925	\$3,480,797	\$15,061,102	\$4,196,007	\$13,505,720	\$3,726,989
Cottons	13,360,729	4,908,272	12,857,422	4,865,483	17,205,417	4,166,673	15,182,518	3,769,294
Hempen goods	801,661	198,642	696,888	138,394	606,900	121,380	460,335	92,067
Iron	4,075,142	2,415,003	3,660,581	1,629,581	7,960,470	2,118,141	9,189,743	2,756,923
Sugar	4,049,708	2,555,075	4,397,239	2,713,866	8,775,223	2,632,567	7,576,303	2,272,891
Hemp, upmanufactured ..	140,372	55,122	180,221	62,282	180,335	54,100	478,232	143,470
Salt	883,359	678,069	748,566	509,244	1,027,656	205,531	1,424,529	284,906
Coal	187,942	130,221	336,691	254,149	426,997	128,099	387,370	116,211
Total	34,003,356	14,671,418	32,813,533	13,653,796	50,344,100	13,622,498	48,204,750	13,162,751

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 27, 1849.

ALLEN A. HALL, Register.

O.

LETTERS

IN ANSWER TO

THE CIRCULAR OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OF

AUGUST 6, 1849;

WITH

OTHER CORRESPONDENCE.

O.

CIRCULAR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
August 6, 1849.

SIR: Representations have been made to this department of the unequal operation of the act of Congress of 30th July, 1846, "reducing the duty on imports, and for other purposes," and likewise of the increase of frauds upon the revenue since this act went into effect.

In order that information of a definite and reliable character upon these and other points may be in the possession of the department, I request that you will state such facts as are within your knowledge of the practical operation of the act referred to—especially,

1. In regard to the equality of its operation throughout the Union, the agreement or variance of appraisements at the different ports.

2. In regard to fraudulent invoices.

3. In regard to the under-valuation of merchandise.

4. In regard to the effects of abolishing specific duties.

5. The practical operation of the 3d section of this act, under which, on all merchandise "not specially provided for, a duty of twenty per cent. *ad valorem*" is levied; this rate of duty being less than the rates imposed upon the manufactures of wool, worsted, cotton, silk, leather, wood, paper, glass, bone, ivory, iron, copper, tin, lead, or other metal, &c.

6. The effects of levying different rates of duty upon the manufactures of the same material, viz: wool, cotton, silk, hemp, glass, wood, paper, copper, &c.

7. The effect of levying different rates of duty upon the "manufactures of wool" and the "manufactures of worsted."

8. The effect of levying the same rates of duty upon raw materials as are imposed upon the manufactures thereof, as in the cases of wool, iron, &c.

And also the effect in those cases where the rates of duty upon the manufactures are less than the rates imposed upon the raw material, as in the cases of wool, hemp, copper, &c.

9. In regard to the effect upon the business of American merchants engaged in the importation of foreign merchandise.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. M. MEREDITH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

O—No. 1.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BOSTON,
Collector's Office, November 1, 1849.

SIR: I have delayed an answer to your circular-letter of August 6th, in which you request that I will state such facts as are within my knowledge of the practical operation of the act of Congress of the 30th of July, 1846, "reducing the duties on imports, and for other purposes," to the end that I might obtain further information, from this office and else-

where, than it was in my power to communicate at the time when the circular was first received.

This delay has enabled me to communicate, verbally and in writing, with many of our merchants and manufacturers here and in other parts of the country, and also with most of the collectors of the customs, in ports in this part of the country, where there is any considerable importation of foreign goods; so that in the answers which I shall make to portions of your circular, I feel authorized to represent a large amount of practical public sentiment.

1st. *In regard to the equality of the operation of said law, and the agreement or variance of appraisements at different ports*, I will say that but one feeling exists among the importing merchants or custom-house officers, with whom I have had intercourse; and that is, an unqualified opinion that the law is unequal, and consequently unjust in its operation. This opinion is based upon facts, or upon appraisements of actual occurrence, partly within my knowledge and partly within the knowledge of other parties who have made verbal or written statements to me on the subject, so that I can say with truth that I have received satisfactory evidence that the same article of foreign merchandise, coming from foreign ports at the same time, has been entered or appraised at different custom-houses at very different values. At some ports the invoice value is taken, whatever it may be, without regard to the true market value abroad at the time of shipment; and at other ports, when the invoice value is set aside and an appraisement takes place, such appraisement is considerably less at some ports than it is at others. *As an illustration merely*, and not because it is a matter of inherent importance, I will name the article of cordwood, from the British provinces, inasmuch as I have now before me a memorandum, obtained for another purpose, showing the value at which it is entered or passed at several different custom-houses.

The price at which this article is passed in Boston is now, and has for some time been, one dollar and fifty cents per cord, invoices and consular certificates to the contrary notwithstanding, because we have obtained reliable information that this is the fair market value at the principal places of exportation; but in Portland and Bath it has been passed at seventy-five cents per cord; in Newburyport at seventy-five cents to one dollar per cord; in Salem at one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents per cord; in Gloucester at one dollar and twenty-five cents per cord; and in five other ports in New England, from which I have heard, it is uniformly passed at one dollar per cord. This same gradation, or inequality of appraisements at different ports, attaches also to coal from the British provinces to some extent, as I am able to ascertain from letters now in my possession; and also to lumber, railroad iron, cigars, sugar, and other articles; and I have no doubt it is true also with regard to wines and spirits, as well as cotton, woollen, linen and silk goods, and almost every article which is imported.

I have papers in my possession showing that sugars from the West Indies, of a similar quality, are admitted to entry in Philadelphia, and that shawls, of similar quality, are admitted to entry in New York, at a lower value than they are in Boston; and our appraisers inform me they have handed some papers to Mr. Gordon showing the same thing in regard to cigars, and I believe some other articles.

Owing to this variance of appraisements at different ports, it will be

perceived that the duty in some places may be from five to fifty per cent. less, than it is in others; thus materially affecting or reducing the revenue, and discriminating badly against the business and interests of those places where the highest appraisements are made and the highest rates of duty are paid; but I do not see how it is to be entirely remedied or avoided under a strictly ad valorem tariff law, inasmuch as it is the result of causes which cannot well be prevented or controlled. The law requires that the duty be levied on the foreign cost of the article, except where such actual cost is less than the market value at the time of shipment; in which case the cost is set aside, and the duty is levied upon the market value at the foreign port. If the duty were levied *exclusively* upon the foreign cost, and all importers and owners of goods were sufficiently honest and conscientious to regard the obligations of an oath, even then there would inevitably be great discrepancies in invoices, and consequently great differences in the rate or amount of duty paid, because, in the judgment of different men, different elements enter into such cost.

The real purchaser of goods in a foreign market could tell precisely their true cost, but the manufacturer of the same goods would be utterly unable to determine the exact cost to him; and if he were the exporter, he could not honestly swear to such cost as he might affix to his invoice. In any event the actual cost to the manufacturer would, in most cases, be considerably less than the cost to the purchaser of such goods; and in case both parties were importers of the same articles into this country, the foreign manufacturer would legally, and honestly be able to pass them through our custom-houses at a lower rate of duty than the American purchaser.

But the difficulty of determining the value upon which the duty is to be levied, is greatly increased when you consider that the foreign market value at the time of shipment is to be ascertained, as well as the foreign cost, and the duty is then to be cast upon such foreign market value in case it exceeds the foreign cost. This rule obliges collectors or appraisers, as the case may be, to be well and perfectly acquainted with the quality of every article imported into this country, and with its market value at the time and place of shipment. To do this, they must thoroughly understand all languages and all currencies, either personally or by means of agents and retainers; and they must also be so well read in prices-current and other matters, as to know the precise values of all articles in foreign markets, and the fluctuations in such values or prices as must and do constantly occur.

These are obvious and inherent difficulties in any ad valorem system of collecting the revenue, and would occur if all goods were imported at one port, and passed through the hands of one set of appraisers; but when you consider that we have about one hundred and twenty ports of entry in the country, where goods may be imported, and that all collectors and appraisers have not the same means of obtaining information of the foreign values of merchandise, or the same opinion as to the quality of articles imported, it will be seen that a variance of appraisements is not to be wondered at, even if all collectors and appraisers were equally well disposed. But it is not to be expected that all government officers are equally well disposed, or will be governed by the same rules in ascertaining the foreign value of merchandise. It may be, that in some instances a difference or variation in appraisements may result from a desire to attract business to particular localities, and thereby, perhaps, to increase the emolu-

ments of government offices; and in my judgment, this feeling or action has greatly diminished the revenue at some ports where the appraisements and the duties are highest, and increased it where the appraisements and duties are the lowest. As an illustration under this head, one of our merchants has called my attention to the fact, that in the course of the last autumn about six thousand boxes of sugar were brought into this market from a southern port, and sold at prices which, to Boston importers, would have involved a loss of twenty-five thousand dollars; and, what is very extraordinary, not a box of this sugar was shipped here in bond—the owners thereby losing interest and insurance on the duty, and the opportunity of selling or exporting the same to foreign markets. The person who called my attention to this matter remarked that it was a great exercise of charity to suppose that the owners did not realize a favor by paying duty at the first port of arrival more than equivalent to all these disadvantages.

I feel bound to add, that since I came into office I have been informed of many instances where our appraisers have placed a higher foreign value upon merchandise than was assessed at other ports, and I have been remonstrated with upon the inexpediency or impropriety of such a course, on the ground that it would prevent merchants from importing goods here, and drive them to other ports where the appraisements and duties were lower.

I ought to say, also, that if it were possible or practicable to obtain returns from all the custom-houses of the invoice or appraised value of articles imported, I have no doubt it would appear that this port had suffered greatly in the diminution of its business and revenue. I am satisfied it would also appear that, at some of our ports, importers have been allowed to retain or keep back invoices of goods, made out at the real foreign cost, and enter their goods on an appraised value below such foreign cost.

In the opinion of many of our intelligent merchants, the consumption or sale of foreign merchandise in this market is one hundred per cent. greater than the quantity of such merchandise directly imported here, and a good part of this may safely be attributed to the fact that the duties are, or are supposed to be, higher at this port than at other ports in the country.

2d and 3d. *In regard to fraudulent invoices and the undervaluation of merchandise*, I shall submit some tabular statements and documentary evidence, which will prove conclusively that the revenue is liable to be greatly reduced or affected by one or the other of these methods; but from the nature of the case, or the difficulty of determining precisely whether the invoice is made lower than it ought to be for purposes of fraud, or because the importers differ in opinion as to the elements which go to make up the foreign cost, or fair market value of an article, as I have before suggested, I am unwilling to express an opinion that undervaluations are always, or even generally, the result of a disposition to defraud the revenue; although I have no doubt that there are many cases where this is the intention of the parties who undervalue their merchandise in their invoices.

I have sent to you tables or abstracts from our appraisers, showing the number of cases where invoices have been advanced for the last ten months, or rather from January 1 to November 1, 1849, with the amount of addition made to each invoice; and the rate per cent. of every advance, which I think are remarkable papers.

By these papers you will perceive that in seven hundred and ninety-four instances within ten months of this year the foreign invoices of merchandise, which should declare the true cost or market value thereof, have been set aside, either by the importers or appraisers, and a higher value inserted in the entries.

Besides this, within the same period of time, we have allowed nearly five hundred entries in cases where the importers made oath that no invoices were received, and where warrants were issued to the appraisers to return the value of the merchandise subject to duty, agreeably to section 2d of the act of March 1, 1823. In these instances importers give a bond to produce an invoice afterwards; and so far as my experience enables me to judge, such invoices, when produced, are almost always less than the value of the article returned by the appraisers.

You have, then, from this office alone, and within the short space of ten months of one year, nearly thirteen hundred cases wherein the invoices or entries of merchandise have been set aside, and the amount of duty increased. There have been about fifteen thousand entries made at this office within this period of time. So that the cases mentioned amount to nearly nine per cent. of all the entries made at this port, and the amount of duties saved to the government by this procedure must be at least two hundred thousand dollars. Whether similar vigilance is exercised at other custom-houses, I have not the means of determining; but the complaints which are made to me and to which I have already referred, that we assess higher foreign values on many articles than are assessed at other ports, lead me to suppose that we are somewhat singular in our mode of procedure.

In this connexion I cannot refrain from saying, that I have papers in my possession showing that goods are purposely invoiced lower for one market (Philadelphia) than they are for another market, (Boston,) and that while the lower invoice passed the appraisers of Philadelphia without being advanced, the higher invoice was largely advanced by our appraisers.

I also enclose to you a file of letters going to prove that it is the custom, and in many instances the invariable practice of foreign houses, to forward two invoices of their goods, one being the true value or cost, and the other and lower one being made to enter by at the custom-house; and the last or lowest invoice is sworn to before the United States consul, or some other person qualified to administer oaths.

These letters disclose what is supposed or known to be the custom of foreigners in this respect; and I can furnish a *much larger amount of testimony on this point*, if you desire it.

In some instances, where two invoices have been sent in this way, both of them have been left at the custom-house, and the duties were levied upon that of the highest value. I think it is reasonable to conclude that, if this be the practice or custom of foreign houses, and they are detected in ten per cent. of the instances in which they attempt to pass their goods below their true cost or market value, there must be a much larger number of instances in which they escape detection.

In other words, I believe the revenue of the country is greatly lessened by means of frauds or undervaluations, and that, for reasons given under the first head of this letter, it is utterly impossible that it should be prevented.

4th and 9th. In my judgment, if specific duties were levied in all practicable cases, the effect would be, almost entirely to put a stop to fraudulent invoices and the undervaluation of merchandise, and also to the variance of appraisements at the different ports. It would also prevent, in a great measure, that uncertainty or fluctuation in the amount of revenue derived from many important articles, consequent upon the rise or fall of the foreign value, and restore to American merchants the business of importing foreign goods, which has now passed almost entirely, or very largely, into the hands of foreigners.

As matters now stand, many kinds of goods can be purchased of the agents of foreign houses in this country from ten to twenty per cent. cheaper than they can be imported by American merchants, and I can furnish some testimony upon this point if you desire it.

5th. *The practical effect of the 3d section of the law of 1846, under which all merchandise not specially provided for is admitted at a duty of twenty per cent. ad valorem,* is to allow goods composed of mixed materials to come in at a less rate of duty than goods composed entirely of one material, or in any event to leave the rate of duty on many articles uncertain and unsettled:

6th and 7th. I presume you will receive answers to these points of your circular from persons who are better qualified to give information than I am; so I will not trouble you with my views on these matters.

8th. *The effect of levying the same rates of duty upon raw materials as are imposed upon the manufactures thereof,* is so plainly to encourage manufacturers in countries where raw materials are cheaper than they are in this country, that I need not spend any time in illustrating it.

The effect in those cases where the rates of duty upon the manufactures are less than the rates imposed upon the raw material, is still worse for the American manufacturer.

I enclose an interesting letter from William A. Crocker, of Taunton, in this State, showing the disastrous effect of levying a duty of five per cent. on pig-copper, when sheathing copper is admitted free of duty; and similar effects must follow in all cases where a discrimination is made against the American manufacturer.

I enclose some other letters which I have received in answer to your circular of August 6; and, apologizing for the imperfect manner in which I have been obliged to answer your inquiries,

I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. GREELY, Jr.,

Collector.

HON. WM. M. MEREEDITH,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

O—No. 2.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BOSTON,
Collector's Office, November 27, 1849.

SIR: I enclose to you a statement of foreign imports at this port for the third quarter of 1845, and also for the third quarter of 1849, describing the kind of goods imported, the country from whence imported, the value

of such imports, and the proportion of such imports on American and on foreign account.

The statement is a summary one; but I am preparing as rapidly as possible a full and complete statement, agreeably to later requests, which I will send to you as soon as it is finished.

You will observe that in 1845 the imports were - - \$5, 935, 392

Of which, on American account - - \$5, 184, 745

On foreign account - - 750, 647

And, in 1849, the imports were - - \$5, 938, 803

Of which, on American account - - \$4, 806, 935

On foreign account - - 1, 131, 868

showing that the importations on foreign account were increased fifty-one per cent from 1845 to 1849; and that those on American account were diminished seven per cent. during the same period.

You will further observe, that in certain kinds of goods, from particular countries, the business of importing has fallen very largely into the hands of foreigners, while in other kinds of goods there has been no special change.

For instance, the importations on foreign account from the British American colonies have increased 105 per cent., and those on American account have diminished eight per cent.; while from Cuba the increase on foreign account has been 213 per cent., and the diminution on American account has been 53 per cent, from 1845 to 1849.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. GREELY, Jr.,
Collector.

HON. W. M. MEREDITH,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

O—No. 3.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA,
Collector's Office, November 22, 1849.

SIR: Having transmitted to you from time to time such information as reached me in a tangible shape, in reply to the questions propounded in your circular of the 6th of August last, copies of which I caused to be distributed among our merchants and manufactories in this vicinity, it remains for me to give you, very briefly, the results of my own observations and experience upon the subject to which those inquiries refer, viz: the practical operation of the tariff act of 1846.

1. The appraisements of values of foreign merchandise of the same kind at different ports must, of necessity, be various in many instances; and the variation in the prices fixed by the appraisers of different ports on articles identical in character and cost abroad has been known to exceed twenty per cent. Nor would it be fair to ascribe this discrepancy to inattention or undue want of skill in the appraisers, for many articles, in almost every department of manufactures, are of such a character as to

require the education of a lifetime in their study alone to attain proficiency in judging accurately as to the ratio of value between qualities of different and approximating grades. Of this description may be named wines, especially the finer ones of France and Germany; cutlery, hardware, as files, &c., &c.

2 and 3. Numerous cases have occurred here of the presentation of invoices under circumstances inducing the suspicion of fraud, from the lowness of their prices, and in some instances from the presentation, by the houses to which the goods have been consigned, of other invoices, simultaneously or subsequently received, in which the same merchandise has been charged at higher prices.

With us these cases have been confined to shipments for foreign account on consignment.

It would not, however, be safe to look upon this as an invariable proof of fraudulent purpose in regard to the revenue on the part of the shipper. It is doubtless often done by persons ignorant of our laws, and of lax morals, who send the higher charged invoice to their consignee to sell by, itself false, under the belief that this pretended high cost may enhance the opinion of the buyer, to whom it is intended to be exhibited, in his estimate of the quality of the goods.

Still, that many invoices are framed by foreigners with the design of introducing their merchandise into the United States on the payment of a less rate of duty than that fixed by law, cannot, I think, admit of any doubt.

4. The effect of abolishing specific duties is to induce the undervaluations above alluded to.

5. I can perceive no reason to apprehend any injurious effect upon the revenue in the practical operation of the third section of the tariff act of 1846. There is certainly none under the practice of this office, where the 20th section of the tariff act of 1842 is held to be still in force, and considered in the light of a *proviso* to the section of the later act first above referred to.

Our warrant for this course will be found in Treasury circular No. 6, dated May 8, 1848.

6. The effect of levying different rates of duty upon the manufactures of the same material, is to complicate the business of the officers of the customs; to cause frequent doubts as to the rates of duties that should be charged, especially on articles of novel fabric, and sometimes to lead to protests and litigation.

7. The effect of levying different rates of duty upon "the manufactures of wool" and "the manufactures of worsted" is, that some peculiar manufactures of wool, or of which wool is the chief component, which should pay 30 per cent. duty, may occasionally be introduced as worsted, and thus be admitted at 25 per cent., it being extremely difficult to distinguish the one from the other in certain species of fabrics, and the difficulty being yet greater when both materials are combined in the same fabric.

8. The effect of levying the same rate of duty upon the raw materia as upon the manufactures thereof, (and still more so in cases in which the duty on the manufactured article is less than on the raw material,) is unquestionably to give an advantage over American manufacturers to manufacturers abroad, residing in countries where labor can be obtained at its minimum price, and where a different policy as to imposts on the raw ma-

terial is adopted. This is believed to be the case in the chief nations of Europe, and especially in those having the most extensive commercial transactions with the United States.

9. In regard to the effect of the tariff act of 1846 upon the business of the American merchants engaged in the importation of foreign merchandise, the impression is universal that it has been to diminish the ratio of their importations, and to increase that of the importations of foreigners. Numerous cases are within my knowledge of Market street dry-goods houses engaged in the western trade, who were formerly in the habit of importing, to a considerable extent, the articles in which they deal, especially cloths and fine woollens, having entirely discontinued such importations, and now obtaining their supply of such goods from the agents of foreign houses. These agents sell deliverable here, at prices agreed on in federal money, which are much lower than the same goods can be imported for by our own merchants.

The belief of the adverse influence of the tariff act of 1846 upon the business of American importers is fully justified by such statistical facts, having reference to the subject, as the records of this office afford.

Thus taking the quarter ending on the 30th of September, 1845, (prior to the enacting of our present tariff,) the amount of imports at this port was:

For American account -	-	-	-	\$2,075,930
For foreign account -	-	-	-	185,613
				\$2,261,543

While in the corresponding quarter of the current year it was:

For American account -	-	-	-	\$2,741,782
For foreign account -	-	-	-	510,796
				3,252,578

Showing an aggregate increase in the quarter just elapsed of 991,035

of which on American account \$665,852, and on foreign account \$325,183; that is to say, on American account, an increase on the importations of the quarter ending September 30, 1845, for the same account, of 32 per cent., and on foreign account of 275 per cent.—showing a vast preponderance in favor of foreigners.

The inference cannot be resisted, that this enormous increase in the ratio of importations on foreign account beyond that on American account, must owe its origin to some other cause than a sudden increase in the spirit of enterprise on the part of foreign shippers to this port.

But it would be a great error to suppose that in either of the above terms, the value of the goods imported here for foreign account, as shown by the above statements, approximated to the value of the importations actually belonging to foreigners. The relative increase may possibly be shown, but it is well known that we have among us many houses, branches of establishments abroad, and who being measurably interested in the importations which they enter at our custom-houses, enter them as owners, thus placing them on the record as American importations, and rendering it impossible to ascertain what interest in them belongs abroad.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. D. LEWIS, *Collector.*

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

O—No. 4.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW YORK,
Collector's Office, November 1, 1849.

SIR: Herewith I have the honor of submitting for your consideration the suggestions which a reply to your circular of the 6th August last invites, from the officers of the customs, as well as others.

Mr. Hone has the credit of this document; his experience and observation have enabled him to present views which, I doubt not, will receive your respectful consideration. So far as my observation extends, I fully concur in the statements and opinions as expressed by Mr. Hone.

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

H. MAXWELL.

HON. WILLIAM M. MEREDITH,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

1. *In regard to the equality of its operation throughout the Union, the agreement or variance of appraisements at the different ports.*—The weekly returns made to the treasury, by the appraisers at the different ports will enable the Secretary to decide the question, at which place the most close and minute investigations are made. In July, the New York appraisers made additions exceeding 10 per cent. to twenty invoices, additions ranging from 3 per cent. to 9½ per cent. to fifty invoices, and additions of less than 3 per cent. to about two hundred invoices; of this latter class few are included in the weekly returns.

In proportion to the amount of duties collected at any port, will be the facilities enjoyed by the appraisers of ascertaining the market value of goods at any given time and place; and as the market value fluctuates, the valuation fixed by the appraisers at one of the large ports will change from time to time more readily than in ports where, less business being done, there will be fewer opportunities of ascertaining the market value.

In the absence of all direct correspondence upon this subject with the other collection districts, it is difficult to fix upon facts throwing a light upon this question; but I have no reason to doubt the accuracy of an opinion expressed by the appraisers, that a great difference exists at different ports, not only in the valuation, but in the classification of goods, and that importers, in many instances, make the necessary arrangements for having a particular article entered at that port where its classification will be the lowest, or where invoices are allowed to pass with the least scrutiny.

The precise and definite classification of merchandise in the tariff of 1846 leaves but little difficulty in ascertaining the class in which each article should be placed. I do not think that there have been more than a dozen cases since the beginning of your term, in which the question of classification has been raised.

In respect to the difference of valuation at the various ports, I am assured by a person upon whose accuracy I can rely, that an experiment to test the uniformity of appraisements was recently made. Three parcels of cotton goods, precisely alike in kind and cost, were shipped to as many different ports, and being without invoices, were entered by appraisement,

under bonds to produce invoices hereafter. The result was a difference of 25 per cent. between the highest and lowest valuation made by the appraisers at the several ports.

It would be unreasonable to deny that great differences in estimating value must unavoidably occur under a system of ad valorem duties, and that such a system must consequently operate unëqually and injuriously.

2. *In regard to fraudulent invoices.*—I do not believe that there are many fraudulent invoices presented at this office which escape detection. The close scrutiny of examined packages, the frequent demands made for other packages to be sent for examination, besides those designated by the deputy collectors, and the occasional requisition of a whole invoice for this purpose, convince me that the appraisers are active, diligent, and searching in their inquiries, and that there is little probability of their overlooking a fraudulent attempt. But it is impossible to put an entire check upon fraud under ad valorem duties, particularly as respects iron, sugar, molasses, &c., in which the nicest judgment is required to detect a slight error in price. Invoices are sometimes allowed to pass, when supposed to be undervalued, because the appraisers are without the means of proving them to be false; and on a demand for re-appraisement, it will be difficult to find merchant appraisers having the requisite knowledge and the disposition to sustain the United States appraisers in their judgment.

The "abstract of additional duties" which is furnished quarterly, will show the extent to which frauds or errors, exceeding 10 per cent. on the amount of invoice, have been detected by the appraisers. I suppose that the abstract for the first quarter of your term, beginning July 1, will report at least twice as many cases as the average of the preceding year. It is probable that under the present administration of the appraiser's department, not more than one-fifth of the attempts to pass fraudulent invoices escape detection.

3. *In regard to the undervaluation of merchandise.*—*Bar iron* is imported with a wide extent of value; costing from 5s. sterling per cwt. to 35s., and the most experienced dealer will find it difficult to determine whether iron charged at 6s. is not worth 8s. or 10s. The same remark is applicable to *steel*. And if undervaluation of iron and steel in bars can be easily made, it may be safely extended to the forms which these materials assume when manufactured, and which are almost unlimited in number. I know of no means of detecting fraudulent valuation of these articles short of actual test by the hands of the smith.

Sugar is an item of great importance to the revenue, the importation during the first seven months of the current year having been about 60,000 hhds., 40,000 boxes, 30,000 bags and barrels. Suppose that the actual cost of these was $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb. on an average; they might have been invoiced at $\frac{1}{4}$ cent below cost, without detection, for it is nearly impossible for the best judge to discriminate a quarter of a cent per pound in the foreign cost, and yet this small difference would defraud the revenue of one-tenth of the true amount of duties.

The means possessed by the appraisers of ascertaining true cost diminish in the proportion in which false invoices increase, because a comparison between the costs stated in different invoices is one of the tests upon which they rely. Suppose all the manufacturers and importers of any given arti-

cle were to combine in invoicing it at one half of the actual cost, and this false representation would soon become the only standard by which the appraisers could regulate their judgment.

4. *In regard to the effects of abolishing specific duties.*—One effect is the introduction of goods of inferior grade and quality; under a specific tariff, it is the policy of the merchant to import only the best articles, because the duty is ratably less upon these than upon articles of lower cost. Now the kinds of merchandise which are most easily and profitably manufactured at home are those of common quality, which require the largest supply of the raw material produced within our own borders. In this view, our manufacturers would be more encouraged and sustained by a low specific duty than by a higher ad valorem rate. If the British cotton manufacturer, for instance, knows that he has to pay 6 cents per square yard upon his fabrics, whether they cost him 4*d.* sterling or 8*d.*, he will, under ordinary circumstances, find a strong inducement to ship only the higher priced goods, leaving the lower priced to be produced by our own skill and industry. But if the 4*d.* article and the 8*d.* each pays the same per centage upon the cost, it will frequently be his interest to ship the lower priced goods. It may perhaps be urged, that some of our manufacturers are employed upon fine and high priced fabrics, and would consequently be injured by the adopting of specific rates, which would bring foreigners into more direct competition with them. But I doubt whether the extent to which such fabrics are manufactured in this country is sufficient to weaken the general principle which has been stated.

In the competition between our own manufacturers and foreigners, an ad valorem duty operates to our disadvantage in another respect. Suppose circumstances to be such that both can sell any given article at the same price in our markets without loss; if any change in circumstances enables the foreigner to save something in the cost of production, this saving causes double injury to the American, because the foreigner undersells him—not only to the extent of that saving, but to the extent also of the duty on the saving. Thus, if the duty be 30 per cent., and the foreigner produces his goods 10 per cent. lower than before, he saves not only that 10 per cent., but also 3 per cent. upon the duty.

It is obvious that the security of the revenue and the interest of the honest merchant are alike endangered by an ad valorem tariff, when compared with a specific. Under a system of appraisement, frauds must sometimes escape detection; and differences of standards and opinions at various ports, and sometimes between the several examiners at the same port, must frequently occur. But the duties under a specific tariff are assessed by the exact processes of measuring, weighing, gauging, and counting; and if the details of the tariff are sufficiently close to provide for a great majority in value and amount of the articles generally imported, differences in practice will rarely occur; the result will be uniformity at the different ports, and accuracy in all.

Under the present system, the treasury says to the merchant who receives in quantity less than his invoice specifies, “Your goods, be they more or less, cost you so much, and upon so much you must pay the ad valorem duty.” This rule is excessively irritating to the merchants, and keeps them continually in an antagonist position to the officers of the customs, especially as we charge upon all excesses, while we allow for no deficiencies.

Under a specific tariff this fruitful source of discontent and vexation would be closed.

The evil effects of abolishing specific duties are particularly evident in the case of iron. The business of converting ore into metal is not to be learned from books, but from practice and experiment. The distinction between different ores, as to the processes of washing and smelting, and the choice of fluxes for different ores, are irregular and arbitrary, and the treatment which is successful in one case will entirely fail in another. These facts indicate the necessity of a steady and regular pursuit of the business to insure success. Moreover, a successful prosecution of the business demands a working population of a peculiar character, and formed by much teaching and experience. This population, if dispersed by the failure of its employers, engages in other pursuits, and upon a revival of demand cannot be easily reassembled. New operatives must be taught. This is another argument in favor of a steady and permanent encouragement of the iron business, but *ad valorem* duties have a directly opposite tendency. When the tariff of 1846 was passed, the market price of bar and railroad iron in England was about £9 sterling per ton, and the duty of 30 per cent. was equivalent to a specific rate of about \$13. This, if permanent, would have been a sufficient protection of our iron-masters against any fluctuation in foreign prices; but the same iron now costs only about £5 sterling in England, and 30 per cent. is equivalent to a specific rate of \$7 25 only, or little more than one-half of the protection which the legislation of 1846 appeared to grant, while the foreign article can be bought £4 per ton lower than when the native article was protected by a larger duty. This variation in foreign prices is not at all unusual, for it is certain that during any term of ten years in the last twenty, the market price of iron in England has touched the two extremes of £4 10s. and £10. The English iron-masters, when prices are low, can compel the suspension of our own works—force our people to blow out their furnaces and discharge their hands; and when we have become dependent upon them for the supply of this important article, we are completely at their mercy, and the higher the prices they charge, the more duty must we pay in addition.

Grant to our manufacturers, in a permanent and specific form, that protection which the act of 1846 delusively promised—say \$13 on *bar* iron, and \$5 50 on *pig*—and they will be enabled to furnish a cheaper and better article than can be imported, and they will render the country independent of foreign aid in the supply of this important material. Capital will be attracted to the pursuit, experience and observation will systematize it, and the iron population will be kept together by steady employment.

The protection of iron includes the protection of coal, for our iron works, if active and flourishing, would give a strong impulse to the coal trade. After the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal shall have developed our treasures of bituminous coal, some protection may be needed; but until that time, coal, when iron flourishes, will partake of its prosperity.

5. *The practical operation of the 3d section, under which, on all merchandise "not specially provided for, a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem" is levied; this rate being less than those imposed upon manufactures of wool,*

worsted, cotton, silk, leather, wood, paper, glass, bone, ivory, iron, copper, tin, lead, or other metal, &c.—This provision encourages the attempts to introduce old articles of importation under new names, and with some slight modification of the fabric, so as to take them out of the class to which they properly belong, and enter them at a lower rate of duty. It would seem that the framers of the existing tariff took 30 per cent. as the rate best adapted to revenue, and were governed by partial considerations in affixing lower rates in some instances, and higher in others. Whatever inducements persuaded them to take a lower rate in any case, cannot apply to any materials or fabrics so uncertain and vague in character as not to be comprehended in any of the numerous details which the tariff furnishes; consequently there cannot be any impropriety or inexpediency in taxing such materials or fabrics with the 30 per cent. duty, which appears to have been the standard, instead of the 20 per cent. which the tariff provides.

6. *The effects of levying different rates of duty upon manufactures of the same material, viz: wool, cotton, silk, hemp, glass, wood, paper, copper, &c.*—The effect is injurious: It induces fraudulent attempts to enter goods by false description: for instance, manufactures of wool in general pay 30 per cent.; but blankets, which are manufactures of wool, pay 20 per cent. The consequence has been, that in many cases, when blankets have been entered, the appraisers have found that, although the article might in some particulars be properly so called, yet in others they would be more correctly described as pilot-cloths, or other manufactures of wool, intended for uses other than those to which blankets are usually applied.

The difference in rate charged upon fabrics of the same material is so arbitrary, that it is difficult, in many instances, to assign a plausible motive: for instance, cotton manufactures in general pay 25 per cent., but cotton-velvets pay 20 per cent., and embroidered fabrics pay 30 per cent. Why except velvets from the general rule? Are embroidered articles subjected to a higher rate, in order to encourage our sewing women, by a tariff which generally excludes the principle of protection?

This provision should be abandoned, and the rule substituted, that all articles made wholly or partially of wool, cotton, silk, iron, hemp, flax, &c., &c., should pay a uniform rate attached to each material; and that all articles made of two or more materials should be charged with the highest rate to which any one of these materials is subject, as provided by the 20th section of the act of 30th August, 1842.

7. *The effect of levying different rates of duty upon the manufactures of wool, and those of worsted.*—There is no good reason for this discrimination; the raw material of worsted is wool, and it is merely the being *combed*, instead of *carded*, which gives it that particular name and character. It is only a few years since the manufacture of worsted was introduced into the United States. The attempt has generally failed, because the duty is so low. The process of combing adds considerably to the cost of the material; and the high price of labor in this country, connected with the higher cost in general of the material, has made this branch of industry unprofitable.

8. *The effect of levying the same duty upon raw materials as is imposed upon the manufactures thereof, as in the case of wool, iron, &c.; and also,*

the effect where the duty upon manufactures is less than that upon the raw material, as in the case of wool, hemp, copper, &c.—There is an error in the second clause of this query; copper pays 5 per cent., and no manufacture of copper pays less.* This provision operates directly to the discouragement of manufacturing industry, by causing the importation of fabrics which employ foreign labor and capital, instead of materials, upon which our own might be advantageously employed; it injuriously affects the producing classes. It may be safely said that our product of raw materials does not exceed the demand which would exist at home under a moderately protective tariff: of course I except cotton, of which we raise a large surplus. It is obvious, then, that all our raw materials would be sustained and encouraged by a home market, which would consume the whole supply. This is especially true with regard to wool.

As a general rule, it may be asserted that one-half of the cost of a woollen fabric lies in the material; or that one-half is the average proportion of material and of value, when finished. It is, therefore, particularly desirable in the case of the manufacturer of woollens, that he should obtain his material at the lowest possible price; and as the tariff imposes a lower duty upon wool than upon manufactures of wool, it encourages him to obtain his supply from foreigners, instead of making his purchases at home.

9. In regard to the effects upon the business of American merchants engaged in the importation of foreign merchandise.—A similar inquiry having been made by the Secretary of the Treasury in 1845, an investigation was made, founded upon the various entries by several ships; the result was reported thus:

The importations on foreign account were, of			
goods from France	- - -	80	per cent. of the whole.
Holland and Germany	- - -	90	do do
Bremen, Hamburg, &c.	- - -	95	do do
Ireland	- - -	95	do do
England	- - -	75	do do

I am inclined to believe that this estimate was excessive, and that an error was committed in ascribing a foreign character to foreign names, when the bearers of them had, by naturalization and long residence, acquired an American identity.

But, making all the necessary allowances, I am convinced that more than one-half of all the profit or loss upon dutiable merchandise imported into this district is gained or lost by foreigners residing abroad, or having only a temporary residence in this country. Between twenty and thirty per cent. of the whole importation is made on account of individuals who are foreigners indeed by birth, but in whom continued residence and intermarriage with our females have produced a lively sympathy with our institutions. These feel a personal interest in our national prosperity, and many of them rank high in the list of useful and honorable citizens.

The fact that so large a proportion of the importing business is engrossed by foreigners, is not to be ascribed exclusively to the peculiar character

* The writer of the above appears to have overlooked the fact that copper in sheets, known as "sheathing copper," is admitted free of duty. The value of this manufacture of copper, imported from December 1, 1846, to June 30, 1849, two years and seven months, is \$2,492,814.

of the existing tariff. The redundant capital of Europe, when compared with our limited means, enables the foreign manufacturer to borrow money at lower interest than the American pays. The price of labor is much cheaper in Europe than in the United States; and, in many instances the cost of the raw material is lower there than here. These circumstances enable the foreigner to pour out his surplus stock upon our markets, and he naturally employs his own kinsmen and countrymen as his agents.

But the replies to your previous interrogatories irresistibly suggest the inference that the tendencies and influences of the *ad valorem* system are largely in favor of the foreign dealer, and hostile to the American merchant.

These remarks, upon the questions proposed in the Secretary's circular of 6th August, are respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

J. S. HONE.

September 25, 1849.

HUGH MAXWELL, Esq., *Collector, &c.*

NOTE.—Returns from New York, stating the comparative amount of importations at that port, on American and on foreign account, during the third quarters of the years 1845 and 1849, corresponding with those referred to in the foregoing letters from the collectors of Boston and Philadelphia, are in preparation at the New York custom-house, but have not yet been received at the Treasury Department.

DECEMBER, 1849.

O—No. 5.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 1, 1849.

By official returns, on file in this department, it appears that the number of instances in which the values of goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the ports of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, have been advanced on the entries, by the United States appraisers, above the values declared in the invoices during ten months, from January 1 to October 31, 1849, inclusive, is as follows:

Number of instances at New York	-	-	-	899
Do do Boston	-	-	-	639
Do do Philadelphia	-	-	-	8

Total number at the three ports named - 1,546

The returns from Boston represent 155 instances additional, in which the values of goods have been advanced above the invoice values during the same period, by the importers on making their entries.

The returns from New York and Philadelphia do not state the number of advances made by importers.

O—No. 6.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Charleston, November 16, 1849.

SIR: I beg leave to submit the following answers to the questions of the circular of August 6 last, in reference to the operation of the tariff of 30th July, 1846:

1st. There will be necessarily a considerable variation in the appraisements at different ports. I have no doubt that the difference is considerable on many articles, and must continue to be so.

2d. I am convinced that fraudulent invoices are frequently used.

3d. Undervaluations of merchandise are common, and are systematically resorted to in many cases by shippers from abroad.

4th. Specific duties are certainly the safest for the government on many kinds of merchandise, and the fairest for the merchant, because he is not exposed to the injury arising from his goods being valued at a higher rate than another's in a neighboring port.

5th, 6th, and 7th. The effect of the 3d section, and of all regulations imposing different rates of duty on manufactures of the same material, is to produce evasions of the law on the part of manufacturers by such change in their fabrics, (not easy to detect,) which will bring the goods paying the higher rate into the class paying the less rate of duty.

8th. "The effect of levying the same rates of duty on raw material as are imposed on manufactures thereof," must, I presume, be injurious to the manufactures of the country.

9th. The effect of false invoices and undervaluations must be injurious to the business of American merchants, believing, as I do, that these violations of the law proceed from foreign importers rather than from our own merchants.

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

W. J. GRAYSON,

Collector, Charleston, S. C.

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

C—No. 7.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW ORLEANS,
Collector's Office, November 9, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor now to reply to your circular of August 6, containing inquiries as to the operation of the present tariff, and particularly as to the working of the ad valorem principle upon which it is based.

Unremitted occupation in the performance of my official duties since the receipt of that circular, has prevented an earlier reply.

The adoption of ad valorem duties, and discarding specific duties, constitute the novel feature in the tariff of 1846. It was an untried experiment, inasmuch as it had never been attempted in the United States and in none of the commercial nations of the Old World. In France the duties are exclusively specific, and in England nineteen-twentieths of the duties of the tariff of 1847 were specific. Three years' experience in this country has shown most conclusively that the experiment is a failure. Doubtless it was the object and intention of the national legislature, when they affixed a rate of duty 20 or 30 per cent. ad valorem on the importation of a certain article of merchandise, that the true value of the article should be ascertained, and the duty rated on that value should be collected. The mode of collection prescribed by law defeats that object, and frustrates the intention of the legislature. The ad valorem system is a very plausible theory, but it is impracticable, because it is built upon an

irrational and untenable basis; for it assumes that the sanctity of an oath is inviolable, that all importers are honest, and finally that custom-house officers are endowed with that rare knowledge which would enable them to detect fraud whenever attempted.

But premising that the law is implicitly obeyed, and that no undervaluations are practised, the system is from its very nature injurious to the great domestic interests of the country. When prices advance abroad, duties rise accordingly; thus tantalizing by offering to American labor *protection*, when it does not stand in need of it. But when prices are low, and American labor actually requires the support of government, *protection* is not only *refused*, but in effect offered to sustain the labor of foreign paypers. With this double advantage of a fall in price and a fall in duty, the foreign producer is able to drive the American out of his own market.

Take the article of iron, and apply the operation of the system to it. When the rate of duty of 30 per cent. was fixed on iron in 1846, it was done in reference to the then ruling prices of the article. At that time the duty was \$18 per ton. This was protection enough, and the iron-masters were satisfied with it. But since 1846 the reduction in price of foreign iron has been from \$60 to \$25 per ton, and a consequent decrease of duty from \$18 to \$7 50 per ton. Upon the subsidence of the railway mania in Great Britain, large surplus stocks of iron were left on hand; prices fell to a very low point, and the influx of iron in the United States in two years amounted to 150,000 tons. In the course of time the stocks abroad will be exhausted, and a reactionary effect will be immediately experienced. High prices will return, and with them increased duties. But what has been the actual result of this state of things within the short period of two years? From the anomalous policy of our own system, one of the most important branches of domestic industry has become involved and seriously injured by a condition of things in Great Britain brought about by reckless speculators in railway stocks. Our own railroad companies have been temporarily benefited by the purchase of cheap iron; but hundreds of our iron works have been prostrated, and thousands of artisans and laborers thrown out of employ, and forced to seek low wages in other pursuits, chiefly agricultural, by which the producing power of the country has been increased and the consuming power diminished.

So with the article of sugar. When the duties were specific, the sugar interest prospered; but since the substitution of the ad valorem system, by which a bounty has been extended to the foreign producers, this interest has become almost prostrated. The sugar planter experiences the same injurious consequences of this system with the iron-master; and when he most needs protection, that is, when sugars are low, he cannot get it—in fact, it is taken away from him and given to foreigners; but when prices are high, the protection which he does not want is offered to him. The corollary of this sliding process is, that the home production of sugar is about stationary, although high authority states the contrary. The crops in Louisiana in 1844, 1847, and 1848 were respectively 200,000, 240,000, and 220,000 hhd.s.; while, on the contrary, the production of foreign sugars and its exportation to this country have been on a steady increase.

A substantial objection to the ad valorem principle, is its liability to misapplication and fraud. Every honest importer, *extensively* engaged in the business, can furnish proof corroborative of the existence of the

fact, that the custom laws are habitually evaded by the dishonest importers of the article in which they deal.

In a leading free trade journal of the north, which has been a consistent advocate of the ad valorem principle, I find that a correspondent, who represents himself as an importer of cigars, complains most earnestly of the dishonesty practised by the importers of that article. The editor states that "his correspondent does not propose to abandon the ad valorem principle, but only to guard it against misapplication and fraud." After enumerating various abuses practised by the importers of cigars, this advocate of ad valorem duties freely admits that a necessity does exist "to protect in some way the honest importer against the dishonest, and the revenue against fraud."

Some of these instances of fraud are worthy of note. The regular cigar business in New York is confined to a few houses. It has but one producing or manufacturing market—Havana. Each importing house can thus easily become acquainted with the operations of its competitors; and the slightest permanent advantage enables a single house to paralyze the business of several houses in the market. This importer states that it was recently demanded of him by the manufacturer of a favorite brand, the price of which he had advanced from \$14 to \$16 per thousand, that all cigars purchased of him at the latter price should be entered on a *pro forma* invoice at the former price.

From the same authority, we learn that cigars invoiced at \$14 will cost in New York \$21 64 per thousand: credit profit of 5 per cent. on this cost, amounts to \$1 08. If an importer succeeds in passing these cigars at an invoice price of \$12 50, he is enabled to sell at 60 cents per thousand less than his competitors, and realize the ordinary profit allowed by the trade.

Cigars have advanced in price in Havana since last spring; but there has been no corresponding advance in the United States, until recently at this port, where, during the last few months, those practices have been partially defeated by the vigilance of the appraisers. Well known brands have been selling at prices which do not much exceed the cost, the duty being paid in full. There is no doubt that extensive frauds have been committed here in the importation of cigars. The best and most expensive cigars made in Havana (regalias) are destined for this market. The quantity of regalias imported into northern ports is comparatively small.

The average invoice price, therefore, of a given quantity of cigars imported into this port, should exceed by at least 50 per cent. that of an equal quantity imported into a northern port; and yet it has been ascertained, from a comparison, that the excess has not been more than from 20 to 30 per cent. The *pro forma* invoices which accompany shipments of cigars and tobacco to this city, Mobile, and other southern ports, have declared prices, until recently, varying from 30 to 40 per cent below the real cost.

It has of late become very customary to ship from the producing market parcels of cigars to small ports, but which are ultimately destined for larger markets, with a view of profiting by the ignorance of values which necessarily must exist at those unprepared points. The honest importer of cigars in this and other markets freely admits of the general prevalence of the practice of false invoices, and of the other evasions of the law we have mentioned, and declares that its effect is to defraud the revenue, and to drive the honest dealer out of the trade.

Like frauds have been practised in the importation of wines. A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, himself an importer of wines, remarks: "We are satisfied that a comparison of the average invoice prices of wines imported under the tariff of 1846, with those of wines imported at any equal time under the tariff of 1842, will show that the fraud which the *ad valorem* system invites has been successfully practised." This importer is avowedly a friend of *free trade*, and an advocate of the *ad valorem* system in its general application. It is only the misapplication of the principle to his own particular business of which he complains. He states that, making all allowance for abatement of consumption of fine wines, consequent upon an increased duty, there will remain an extraordinary difference, which cannot be explained otherwise than upon the supposition that fraud has been successfully practised. He states that he has imported under the present tariff sherry wines invoiced at £52 10s. per butt, and port wines invoiced at from £29 to £50 and £60 per pipe. The supply of similar or superior qualities of those wines has been as abundant during this time as it was under the tariff of 1842. The comparison he suggests will indicate a very different state of the market.

Champagne wine has been imported invoiced to cost \$1 75 to \$2 per dozen. No one believes that this is the actual cost of the wine.

So with liquors. Brandies, which pay 100 per cent. duty, are imported so as to cost, landed duty paid, 75 cents per gallon. The pretended invoice of such brandy could not be over 30 cents a gallon. Entire cargoes have been imported at this rate.

In illustration of the difficulty in obtaining uniform appraisements of wines and liquors even at the same port, where a greater approach to uniformity might be expected, I will state that in the case of an importation of brandy in March last, invoiced at francs 6.61 per velt, the appraisement of importers called in ran thus: per velt, francs 10.40; francs 8.40; francs 3.85; francs 3.80; and francs 3. One declined giving an opinion, stating that the brandy was a manufactured article; another valued it at francs 6 to francs 7, and said, what doubtless was the truth, that it was new brandy, but so well prepared that it appeared a good imitation of old Cognac.

In reference to this branch of the subject I have the honor to submit to you, herewith, the opinion of several of our most respectable French importing houses, who urge the importance of changing the *ad valorem* for specific duties, so far as wines and brandies are concerned.

Broadcloths have been entered paying duty on an invoice cost of 68 to 75 cents per yard—not the square yard, but on the running yard—when the raw material itself was worth the price. I could multiply instances of the most enormous frauds practised in the importation of other articles of merchandise, but I deem it unnecessary. It must be borne in mind that the importers of the above enumerated articles, and of many others, while perhaps approving the *ad valorem* system in its totality, object to its application in their own individual case, acknowledging the misapplication of the principles to the particular business in which they are engaged. From these several concessions the deduction may be legitimately drawn that the system in its whole is a failure.

Such is the measure of fraud practised through the agency of the parties themselves, by the means of false invoices, a custom which has become so common as to be regarded almost as a commercial usage.

The effect of this system is not only to open the door to frauds, but it

actually invites importations on foreign account, and takes away business from our own merchants. In New York, where about 62 per cent. of the entire revenue is collected, this is literally true. Previous to 1842, when the duties were reduced to 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, 74 per cent. of the imports into that city from this side of the cape of Good Hope were on foreign account. Under the operation of the specific duties of 1842, the imports in 1845 on foreign account fell down to 44 per cent. Under the *ad valorem* tariff of 1846, the proportion of these imports is 75 per cent. on foreign to 25 per cent. on American account. The same disproportion exists in our other large commercial cities. In this city American importers are giving way to foreigners, and in the article of liquors there are but one or two American importers at this time. The competition of foreigners, and the prevailing custom of undervaluations, have driven American houses out of the trade.

There are other evils resulting from the operation of the *ad valorem* system, ascribable to other causes: in the first place, from unavoidable liability to err in judgment on the part of the appraisers of the custom-house. In the exercise of their difficult duty these officers must of necessity err in consequence of the continual fluctuation of prices in the foreign markets, as well as from their imperfect knowledge of the various articles and their elements which they are required to value.

In this city, for instance, there are two appraisers, faithful and intelligent officers and of great experience; but these persons should possess powers intuitive, and superhuman knowledge, to qualify them for the discharge of their multifarious duties. The range of knowledge which the law presumes they have attained is beyond the reach of human capacity. To these two appraisers are submitted day after day, for their valuation, articles made up of every material, and of every possible combination, from the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms; hence mistakes must of necessity occur.

The discrimination required in the finer qualities of wine is yet more difficult of attainment; and particularly so, as the practice prevails of passing all wines immediately after landing. Again, the practice authorized by law of referring the arbitrament of disputed appraisements to two or three merchants supposed to be conversant with the article in question, very often operates injuriously. With these referees the standard of value is necessarily the prices-current in the market in which they live; although not the value to guide them, yet they are unavoidably in some measure influenced by it. It is thus manifest that in different cities the greatest diversity must be the result. The same article imported from the same place will vary in price in Boston, New York, and New Orleans, from five to fifteen per cent.; and in this manner, besides the injury resulting to private interests from inequality of prices, the wholesome provision of the constitution, that the duties shall be uniform in all the ports, is unavoidably violated.

There is no doubt that if the subject were referred to practical business men, to our merchants and to those whose duty it is to administer the law—the officers of the customs—it would be decided, with singular unanimity, that the *ad valorem* system is defective, and that it works injuriously to public as well as to private interests.

The theory may be perfect, but its successful operation is impracticable in consequence of universal and permanent objections—the fallability of human judgment and the corruption of the human heart. Were a given

duty under the present tariff a fixed duty, or a fair and honest valuation of it were truly and really what it purports to be, a reliable duty, steady and invariable, then calculations might be made with some degree of certainty, and operations conducted accordingly. But the present system, yielding protection when it is not wanted, and denying protection when it is most needed, is of all systems the most tantalizing, deceptive, and ruinous.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SAM. J. PETERS, *Collector.*

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

—
O—No. 8:

[Translation.]

The undersigned, importers of wines, brandies, &c., present the following observations on the subject of the questions propounded by his excellency the Secretary of the Treasury, in his circular of August 6, 1849:

1. The results attending the application of the tariff "*ad valorem*" cannot be the same in the different ports of the Union, as the valuations made by the appraisers will almost constantly vary among themselves; a fact which will influence the duties according to the respective ports of importation.

2d. It is so much more easy to produce and pass fraudulent invoices, as the goods to which they refer are of different qualities, though of the same kind. To this class of goods belong wines and brandies.

3d. The great difficulty in assigning to these qualities of goods either an absolute or a relative value, embarrasses the appraisers, and induces them to underrate rather than to overrate their true value.

4th. Adding to this the injury which thus is done to the Treasury Department, as well as to conscientious importers, it is easy to discover the advantage which, under all circumstances, would arise from substituting a judicious "*specific duty*," in the place of the duties "*ad valorem*," as they now exist; said duty applying to all goods subject to duty, which goods constitute nearly two-thirds of the importations.

G. M. LUCAS.

P. DUDOUYT.

J. LAUVEAU.

B. TALAMON.

PONGET FILS,

By J. A. BERGEON.

PAUL, JUGE, FILS & CO.

A. CARRIERE,

By AD. SCHREIBER.

NUMA LACOSTA,

By V. V. LACOSTA.

R. CAHNZAC,

By S. PLASSAN.

E. ROCHEREAU & CO.

LEOPOLD JEANNET,

By A. DELAMARE.

SAM. J. PETERS, Esq.,

Collector for the port and district of New Orleans.

O—No. 9.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW YORK,
Collector's Office, November 2, 1819.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following replies to the queries contained in your circular of the 6th August last:

1. Very few opportunities occur of comparing the appraisements at the different ports, except in cases of transportation from warehouses. At an early period of the operation of the warehouse act, a lower valuation of goods imported into Boston, than would have been made at this port, occurred in a transportation certificate, which was referred to the Treasury Department, where it was decided that the valuation at the original port of importation should be final and conclusive. Since that decision, the examination at this port has been confined to the identification of the merchandise with the invoice, and the correction of any error discovered in the rate of duty, and the estimation of the amount of duty.

2. The detection of fraudulent invoices is attended with great difficulty, as they are mostly confined to fancy goods, whose value, in a great measure, depends upon the fashion, which is very fluctuating—a variance in the time of purchase, of a few weeks, often showing a difference of 15 to 30 per cent. in the market value. Hence, the fraudulent intent can only be inferred by the *extent* of the advance put upon such invoices by our appraisers, on close examination and comparison of dates with other importations of similar goods. In cases of *consigned* goods, two invoices are sent with them, in some instances, where the intent to defraud the revenue is apparent.

3. The temptation to undervalue under a universal system of *ad valorem* duties, is shown in the numerous instances that occur under the present tariff, in goods formerly subject to specific duties, which are advanced by our appraisers from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 per cent., and submitted to by the importers, without exercising their right to call for a reappraisement, by merchants, as provided by law.

4. The effect of abolishing specific duties has been to inundate our markets with merchandise of very inferior quality, such as wines, brandy, sugar, and manufactures of cotton, in addition to the incentive to low valuations.

5. The effect of a less rate of duty on "articles unenumerated," is to incite the manufacturer abroad to produce a species of goods, by a combination of materials, which will take them out of the classification of higher rates; for instance, "cotton and linen," which is not specially provided for in the tariff. Manufactures wholly of cotton pay 25 per cent.; but a very small admixture of linen would bring them in at 20 per cent., as "not specially provided for."

6. The effect of levying different rates of duty on manufactures of the same material is to offer strong inducement to manufacturers abroad to produce articles resembling the lower classifications, but available in trade and use, as articles subject, under their usual cognomen, to the higher rates of duty. Its effect, also, is to produce ambiguities in the construction of the terms of the law, and frequent collisions of opinion between the importers and the executive officers of the revenue.

7. The effect of levying different rates of duty upon *wool* and *worsted* has been to increase the importations of the latter to a great extent; and

by great improvement in the machinery employed in the manufacture of combed wools, to introduce many varieties of goods of high cost, which were formerly made of, and passed as manufactures of wool. When the distinction was originally made between wool and worsted, the manufactures of the latter were confined to a few varieties of goods of very low cost.

8. The effect of the "same rate of duty on the raw material as on the manufactures thereof," amounts to a premium on the pauper labor of Europe, and to the exclusion of our own labor in those branches of manufacture. These remarks apply with increased force to the second section of this query.

9. The effect produced upon the business of American merchants, by the universal system of ad valorem duties, has been a very largely increased ratio of importations by foreigners over Americans, owing to the increased facilities for undervaluations by ad valorem duties, and the low estimate of the solemnity of custom-house oaths entertained among merchants in many foreign countries.

To the foregoing I would add the suggestion, that a duty should be imposed on sheathing copper and sheathing metal, with a drawback of duty on them whenever used in the sheathing of vessels. From a long observation of the extent and amount of importations of these articles, I am convinced that not one-twentieth part of the quantity imported is used in sheathing vessels, but is introduced, under the denomination "sheathing copper and metal," free of duty, and immediately sold and used for other purposes.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

JAMES T. TALMAN,
Deputy Collector.

HON. W. M. MEREDITH,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

O—No. 10.

AIX LA CHAPELLE,
October 10, 1849.

SIR: Replying to the circular from the Treasury Department, dated the 6th of August last, relative to the present ad valorem system of levying duties on the foreign importations into the United States, we beg to make the following statements in answer to the queries therein, viz:

No. 1. The operation of the ad valorem tariff is unequal; for, in other ports of the Union, goods could not be passed at the customs with rates of duties so low as in New York.

No. 2. It is quite common with foreigners to have two invoices—one of the correct value of the goods, and another very much lower, expressly for the custom-house; and often in purchasing goods here, the buyer is asked how much he will have deducted from the price for the customs invoice, and how much from the length of the pieces.

No. 3. Replied in part by No. 2; and we would add, that the under-

valuation of goods belonging to foreigners is generally 33 per cent. from the price, and 10 per cent. from the length.

No. 4. The effect of abolishing specific duties has been very detrimental to honest houses, and consequently to the benefit of foreigners, who unscrupulously enter their goods, under the ad valorem tariff, at the lowest rate they think it possible to pass them, having no regard to the cost or the oath they are obliged to take before the collector of the customs.

No. 5. It is not in our power to reply.

No. 6. Ditto.

No. 7. Ditto.

No. 8. It would be beneficial to American manufacturing interests, if raw materials were allowed to be entered at lower rates of duty than the manufactured articles.

No. 9. In consequence of the great facility for fraud given by ad valorem duties, no regular *American* importing houses can exist in competition with foreigners.

One of the largest cloth manufacturers here has just addressed to us a letter on the subject before us, and we beg herewith to submit to you a translated copy of it, and at the same time offering unreservedly our services for all the information you may require, and that we are able to give.

We have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servants,
MUNROE, OSBORN & CO.

HON. W. M. MEREDITH,
Secretary of the Treasury, &c., &c., &c.

[Translated copy of the letter referred to in our respects of the 10th October.]

AIX LA CHAPELLE,
October 9, 1849.

“In answer to the question you kindly put to me, I beg to state that I have the firmest conviction that the only suitable and just way, as well for the interest of the government as for trade in general, to levy import duties, is to charge the goods according to their weight.

“The present ad valorem system in the United States gives to those who care more for their own interests than for honesty and truth, a favorable opportunity to turn this system to the disadvantage both of the State and of the loyal merchant, and I may safely say that most of the importers only study how to pass their goods at the customs at the lowest possible rates of duty.

“As long as there are losses and chances in trade, there will be people to whom all means are good for the purpose of gaining an advantage over their neighbors, and to secure themselves against the usual risks of business, and nothing offers a greater temptation for their fraudulent projects than an imperfect import tariff system.

“Severe and vexatious measures on the part of a government have no other effect than to call into play deeper counteracting stratagems, and on the other side they hurt and disgust the loyal merchant; and consequently, the government in truth protects those whom it intends to pun-

ish. A fixed duty by weight would leave no room for these stratagems, and, so to say, there would be an impossibility to deceive.

“The comparison of the different tariff systems actually in force throughout the world, and their moral influence, will give the strongest proofs in support of my statements. Take for example one of our neighboring States—Holland—perhaps the most expert in Europe in financial matters; which, by its situation, and by its large import trade, has more interest than any other nation to adopt a sound and well equalized tariff; and Holland, after having tried all systems, has finally and decidedly adopted the one of weight in charging the duties on woollens, silks, cottons, and all other articles of import.”

AIX LA CHAPELLE, *October 11, 1849.*

SIR: In order to reply to your demand of the 24th August last, as far as relates to woollen cloths, we have obtained the following information, which can be relied on as materially correct.

For a plain cloth of medium weight, 54 inches wide, measuring 28 to 28½ yards, of 24 to 25 pounds weight, and costing here, packed and ready for shipment, 11 francs per French aune, with 10 per cent. discount, which with 30 per cent. duty is equal to \$2 20 net per yard, landed in New York, it requires 29½ to 30 pounds washed wool, at 70 cents per pound, which wool in the rough state costs \$47 per 100 pounds net, cash; wages, \$9 to \$10; dyeing, \$1 50 to \$1 75; general expenses, \$7 to \$7 50. The general expenses are rent, salaries, use of machinery, listing-yarn, oil, soap, coals, gas-light, packing, &c., &c.

The buildings, machinery, &c., for an establishment capable of producing 4,000 pieces of woollen broadcloths per annum, will cost about \$70,000. The manufactories herein referred to are situated in Aix la Chapelle and the neighborhood.

We have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servants,
MUNROE, OSBORN & CO.

O—No. 11.

NEW YORK, *November 26, 1849.*

SIR: Replying to the four first points on which information is sought by your circular of the 6th August last, we state:

1st. It is, in our opinion, quite impossible under the ad valorem system to have a uniform valuation; as even in our own market, prices vary frequently from day to day, and therefore it is not possible for the appraisers in different ports to fix an exact uniform value.

2d. We have known two or three instances where two invoices have been sent for the same parcel of goods; they were, however, for small amounts, but we have reason to believe that this is occasionally done.

3d. We believe that goods are frequently entered at prices below what they could be bought for at the place of export at time of shipment; but from our own observation, we are inclined to believe that the government

loses more by this small difference in valuations than by any *gross fraud* in particular invoices. If the bulk of the goods imported were on account of those who receive them, we think that the average result would be a large loss on the importations, and the foreign shippers, manufacturers, or planters would reap the benefit; but inasmuch as a large proportion of the importations are on foreign account, we have the advantage in the way of freights and commissions—the consumer gets the goods at the lowest cost; and even under the ad valorem system, the government, on an average, gets its full share.

4th. The specific duty appears to us the most equitable and uniform, and will give the most satisfaction to merchants generally, provided an equitable low rate could be fixed for revenue, and not for protection or prohibition.

We are, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

MOSES TAYLOR & CO.

HON. WILLIAM M. MEREDITH,

Secretary of the Treasury.

O—No. 12.

NEW YORK, November 27, 1849.

SIR: We have to acknowledge receipts of your circular of the 6th August, 1849.

In regard to your "first" inquiry, we can only say, that we have been informed that the *same* articles have been entered at different prices at the different ports, but we do not know from our own knowledge, not having been directly in the way of knowing.

In regard to the "second" and the "third," we have to say, that there are many things which we were in the habit of importing when the duties upon them were "specific," that we (being conscientious) cannot import now, without having to pay more for them than we do by making an arrangement for buying them here from a foreign agent. We are not prepared to say that these "foreign agents" act "fraudulently." They may pay, for aught we know to the contrary, all that the articles *cost them* in Europe; but we cannot purchase them as low, and consequently we cannot import such articles. When we reflect upon it, it is humiliating to us that we cannot do our own business in our own country; but a respect for the laws, and habit, makes us submit and forget.

The above, perhaps, answers your "fourth" inquiry also; but as you afford us the opportunity, we desire to say, most emphatically, that the abolishment of "specific duties" has encouraged the foreign at the expense of the *honest* American importers, and that as for ourselves, we have been driven out of the importation of a great many articles which we imported under the "specific duty" tariff, and that what few we do import are those which the foreigner *did not succeed* in undervaluing.

We are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

A. BININGER & CO.

TO HON. WILLIAM M. MEREDITH,

Secretary of the Treasury, Washington city.

O—No. 13.

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,
October 15, 1849.

SIR: In answer to your circular of the 6th August, respecting the present revenue laws, I have to say that, as I am not at present engaged in importing goods, as I have for several years formerly been, I cannot answer your questions from present experience; but I deem it impossible to obtain anything like a uniform and true valuation of the various kinds of merchandise imported into our several ports, when appraised by different men of various professions and employments at each port. The thing is practically impossible. In 1843 or 1844, an invoice of goods (heavy hardware) imported into Charleston, South Carolina, having been appraised at a lower rate than the same class of goods had been entered at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, occasioned claims from all these ports for return of the difference of duty to the importer, * * *

* * * * * and large sums of money were returned to the claimants, mostly English agents, for duties before honestly collected according to law, but got back from the government for want of a uniform and known value of the goods, or quantity, which can only be determined by fixed and specific rates of duty.

2d. In regard to fraudulent invoices and undervaluation of merchandise.

There can be no doubt but these are constantly made use of, accompanying the importations of all such goods as have values not easily ascertained, except by weight or measure; and many articles not even thus, as best refined iron, imported without marks, can be entered and appraised as the most common article. This must be done by fraud somewhere; but many a *left-handed oath*, at the custom-house, is taken without any compunctious visitings of conscience; and when the foreign shipper and his agent or correspondent here act in concert, detection is generally avoided.

But it has been a long standing custom, not perhaps openly acknowledged, *but not denied*, that manufacturers of piece and fancy goods abroad will clear off the balance of their stocks near the close of the season, and invoice the same at prices much reduced from early shipments on all their legitimate orders, and by deducting the profits already made from the remaining stock, swear their invoices through as the fair cost of the goods, to the great damage of the honest previous purchaser, by meeting him in the market with prices ruinous to his interest, and to the evident loss and manifest fraud on the revenue.

This system of fraud is constantly at work, and is an extensive branch of the undervaluation of goods, as is the importation of iron and steel without the true valuation marks.

4th. In regard to specific duties, compared with *ad valorem*s. This is a question easily answered by all practical business men. Duties established by any well known and uniform standard are well understood by collectors, importers, and manufacturers, and frauds and confusion at the several ports are avoided; all will go on like clock-work. Let all heavy goods be put into the scales and pay duties *by the pound weight* instead of

the "pound sterling," and all men can determine the amount of revenue and the cost of the goods. Officers of the customs cannot be defrauded or led astray by false invoices or false oaths. The honest importer will feel secure against undervaluation; and the manufacturer can determine, by experience, all the requisite improvements, to enable him to meet his foreign rival fairly in *our* markets, or in the markets of foreign trade.

Other standards of value should be used for fabrics and goods not sold or valued by weight. The principle of *ad valorem* estimates, *exclusively*, unhinges all the known and well settled principles of trade, throws open the doors of every species of fraud, and operates in all the bearings *against* the government and against the honest importer; and bids defiance against the home manufacturer of every fabric or product, where labor constitutes any considerable portion of the cost. Hence you see, during the past year, *immense* importations of lead and iron, of which Missouri and Pennsylvania could supply the wants of the globe, if not *underbid* by estimates of value based upon the nominal cost of pauper labor abroad.

When the present tariff law was made, prices *abroad ruled high*, and our manufacturers and friends of home labor were not alarmed or aware of their danger. The famine in Europe which followed, gave great demand for our breadstuffs and provisions, and full employment for our ships—furnishing a balance of trade in our favor, and sending much gold into the country. Then followed the political troubles on the continent, sending a large portion of the manufactures of England, Germany, Sweden, Belgium, and other districts, to us, as the only available market where sales could be made or payments obtained; all of which unforeseen events giving plausible but false arguments in favor of "free trade," and accidentally producing a large amount of revenue, but to the total annihilation of everything like living returns to the manufacturers or the producers of almost every article constituting our national independence, and giving living employment to our home labor.

Had there been a succession of good crops and a general peace in Europe, our national treasury, from revenue duties, would *have been deeply deficient*; the ledgers of our ship-owners would have shown a very different balance sheet, and our present revenue laws would be denounced throughout the whole country.

Very respectfully, yours,

PHILIP RIPLEY.

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

O—No. 14.

HARTFORD, *October 22, 1849.*

SIR: I wrote you on the 15th instant, in reply to a part of your circular of the 6th August, to which I beg leave to refer. I now wish to give my views generally to your remaining inquiries, without going into details.

In all cases of doubtful legislation, where the law is left ambiguous or uncertain in its meaning, the foreign agent or importer will take advan-

tage of it. Many articles strictly subject to higher duty, have been forced into the list of "unenumerated," provided for in the third section of the present law, by some slight change of name or character. There is much ambiguity in the schedules regulating the classes for duty. The expression, "steel in bars, cast, shear, and German," in schedule F, is rated at 15 per cent.; while in E, "not otherwise provided for" pay 20 per cent.

Most of the steel is imported in *cases* or *bundles*. According to long established usage, it would pay 20 per cent.; but it would be an easy change to send it out in "bars," and thus save 5 per cent. of the duty. All uncertainty should be avoided, by some fixed and well known specific rate, according to the quality of the article. I refer to this as an important article, which should not be admitted for a less rate of duty than the iron from which it is made. All good steel has hitherto been made in England and from Swedish iron, on which we now pay 30 per cent. duty. The works in present infancy in this country, if properly encouraged, would soon grow up of sufficient power and capacity of production to supply the United States, and would make the best of steel of all kinds, *from our native ores*, known to be as good as any yet found in Sweden, and in most profuse abundance in several of the States. The English steel-makers obtain their steel-iron on better terms than we can from Sweden, as they are older and nearer customers, and while their freights and charges are less than ours to get the iron into steel—the labor being much less. On exportation, the entire duty paid on the iron is refunded; which enables them to place their steel in our markets at 15 or 20 per cent. duty—much lower than our steel converters possibly can, while paying 30 per cent. duty on the steel-iron and higher rates for labor; therefore, all kinds of steel from England, Germany, and Sweden, should pay the same specific rates of duty as the iron of same character from which it is made, and such reasonable additional rates as may be equivalent to the different cost of foreign and home labor employed in its manufacture. This principle should be applied to all manufactures of silk, cotton, wool, iron, &c., and no article should be admitted for a less rate of duty than the raw stock from which it is made. England protects her manufacturers by refunding duties paid on raw materials when the finished goods are exported; while our present revenue law, in many cases, admits the manufactured articles for less duty than is charged on the raw material, as in steel and steel-iron, &c., wool, &c. All the manufacturers of hardwares are subject to more or less unfavorable influences by the effect of *ad valorem* rates of duty, as, under the foreign export laws allowing drawback, and the merely nominal value of labor, in changing the raw material to the finished article, the rates of duty are made up on so low a basis that very little more is paid than would be on the raw stock.

Our hardware manufacturers are much better sustained by good taste, skill, and workmanship, and a better adaptation of the article to its destined use, than by any available rates of present duty paid on rival articles.

The specific rates of duty should be so arranged as to progress in amount as the article is more advanced towards a finished condition. Great errors have existed formerly in this respect. In several of the

tariff laws, up to 1832, very high specific rates have been imposed on sheet, hoop, scroll, and rod iron, of extra small sizes, which was avowedly done to favor the rolling mills and iron works of the middle States; while chains, locks, latches, fire-irons, bed screws, and all other articles of heavy hardware manufactured from the same classes of iron, were admitted for 25 to 30 per cent. ad valorem duties. In all which cases, the *finished goods* were imported for rates costing less by 20 to 25 dollars per ton weight, than could be the iron from which the goods were made; thus depriving the iron works from a demand for the stock, our eastern mechanics from the making up of the goods, and giving high bounties on Birmingham and Sheffield labor, in the manufacture of the articles abroad. Mr. Forward's bill of 1842 would have corrected these important fiscal errors, had it been fairly copied out, without combining some of the "ad valorem" paragraphs of former bills; and would have done so as it was, had the law been truly administered. In no case should the finished article pay less duty than the raw material from abroad. While in the present law wool is charged at 30 per cent., a bounty on foreign labor is given by admitting blankets at 20 per cent. On this principle many new articles are being unexpectedly introduced, to the great annoyance of our home interests and loss of capital. During the last two years the whole female population of this country have been clothed in foreign fabrics, of light, fragile texture, from silk, linen, cotton or worsted, or a combination of two or more of these materials, to the loss or ruin of great interests here.

Had a steady class of specific rates of duty been imposed, so that the true cost of these goods could have been estimated, all, or nearly all of them, would have been produced in our mills by this time; and the revenue obtained from the raw stock would have been equal to that received on these gossamer goods, as paid on their nominal values.

No interest has suffered more than the *iron trade*, as the downward tendency of prices goes hand in hand with a downward "sliding scale" of duties, leaving at present nothing for this great branch of our national industry but ruin and loss of the immense capital invested, unless relieved by a change in its favor. I have recently conferred with two experienced iron-masters who have just returned from several months visit in the iron districts of Great Britain, who took notes of actual costs and production of labor *there*; and, when compared with the same *here*, at present low rates, a ton of best Staffordshire bars can be made and laid down in New York at \$14 or \$15 less than from any available point in this country. These facts may be relied on, and show that unless a specific duty of over \$14 per ton is paid on iron of the English makers, they can drive and keep our iron masters out of all the markets on the Atlantic coast.

I remain, very respectfully, yours,

PHILIP RIPLEY.

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

O—No. 15.

Reply of Dr. Edward H. Robbins, of Boston, to the circular of the Treasury Department of August 6, 1849.

1st. There can be no uniformity, as the same mind does not and cannot pass upon property in different places, and there is no supervisory power of the appraisement in different ports. The power is needed to change appraisers, or to send them from place to place, or to appoint two appraisers at large, one for dry goods and one for miscellaneous goods; the appraisers at large to go when and where they may be wanted, reconciling differences, and carrying information from one place to another.

2d. In regard to fraudulent invoices, they are a matter of daily occurrence. Two sets of invoices are sent by the party abroad; from the continent of Europe two sets of invoices are almost universally sent.

3d. In regard to the undervaluation of merchandise, it is very large, particularly below *ten per cent.*, in order that the shippers may avoid the penalty of undervaluing over *ten per cent.*, as an undervaluation of *ten per cent.*, or more than *ten per cent.*, subjects the party to an additional duty of *twenty per cent.* The undervaluations under *ten per cent.* are so large, that the government in the aggregate lose a vast amount.

4th. The abolishment of specific duties demoralizes the importer, even the American citizen, as the inducement to undervaluation under an ad valorem system is so great that few can resist the temptation.

5th. The practical operation of the 3d section is to discriminate in many instances against the raw material and in favor of the manufactured article.

6th. The effects of levying different rates of duty upon the manufacturers of the same material, are to encourage the foreign manufacturers at the expense of our own manufacturers.

7th. The effects of levying different rates of duty on the manufactures of wool and the manufactures of worsted are ruinous, because the value abroad is not and cannot be accurately determined—the foreign manufacturer often refusing to sell his goods at home, that he may supply the American market, passing the goods through the custom-house at less than their true value. This proceeding on the part of the foreign manufacturer prevents detection, on his part, of the true value. The effect is to bring into the country a large quantity of goods under the lowest duty levied, when they should pay a higher duty. For instance: worsted goods have always been admitted at a lower duty than woollen goods, when in fact all are made of wool, and the appraisers cannot always tell whether the goods offered for entry are made of wool combed or not.

8th. The effect of levying the same rates of duty upon the raw materials as are imposed upon the manufactures thereof, is to lead to the importation of the manufactured article instead of the raw material. The raw material being bulky, the manufactured article will come in in its place; so that the manufacture is established abroad, instead of being established at home. Again: in these cases, where the rates of duty upon the merchandise are less than the rates upon the raw materials, as in the case of wool, hemp, copper, &c., the effects have been to increase the importation of copper, cordage, and woollens to a very great extent—pro-

digiously; so that the copper manufacturer and the cordage manufactures are crushed and broken down, and the woollen manufactures are destroyed.

9th. In regard to the effect upon the business of the American merchant engaged in the importation of foreign goods, the effect is to destroy the American importer, and to turn the whole business of importing into the hands of foreigners. The experience of the past three years has shown that the business of importing has increased in the hands of foreigners immensely, and in the hands of American merchants has diminished very greatly; so that the whole business of the country under the present *ad valorem* system will soon fall into the hands of the fraudulent foreigner, and the American merchant will be thrown out of his honest and legitimate calling. The present tariff discriminates in favor of the foreigner and against the American, even where there is no fraud.

EDWARD H. ROBBINS.

BOSTON, *September*, 1849.

O—No. 16.

BOSTON, *October 31*, 1849.

SIR: We have long been engaged—the writer for more than forty years—in the traffic and importation of wines and spirits, and we think it proper to say that such are the abuses to which the present tariff is subject, that the importation of these articles will finally fall wholly into the hands of foreigners, or the fraudulent of our own people.

Not long since we gave an order to have some wine put into bottles for us in a foreign country, and to have the value of the wine and the bottles stated separately in the invoice, by which we named to the house that we should save 10 per cent. on the value of the bottles, as wine paid 40 per cent., and bottles 30 per cent. duty, and we received the following reply: “According to your wish, I got the invoice made out as you directed. However, I should think it more simple to send you for the future two invoices; in one put down the real amount of the wines, in the other the wines noted with lower prices, according as you may wish them. In this manner we usually forward the invoices to America, by doing which much of the duties is saved.”

Now this is an extract of a letter from one of the most respectable foreign wine houses, and the agent of the house in this country is called a very honest and honorable man, and he is undoubtedly much more conscientious than most of the foreign agents. We have known wine to have been consigned here for sale, by the foreign owner, and sales rendered to that house, producing a net amount of twice the amount on which duty was assessed; and still the house complained that the wine was not sold high enough, as it did not net more than cost.

An accurate appraisement of old and choice wines and spirits cannot be made. They are fancy articles, varying in price according to the caprice or fancy of the possessor and purchaser, and different holders or owners of such articles fix very different prices on articles of the same value, and not unfrequently different prices for the same article, to different individuals. In any change of tariff, we would recommend a specific duty on wines and spirits. *All white wines of all countries*, imported in

wood, to pay — cents per gallon. *All red* wines, of all countries, imported in wood, — cents per gallon. All foaming wines, white and red, — cents per gallon, and 25 cents per dozen for the bottles. All white wines, not foaming, imported in bottles, — cents per gallon, and 25 cents per dozen on the bottles. All red wines, not foaming, imported in bottles, — cents per gallon, and 25 cents per dozen on the bottles. On all spirits, made from all materials, and from all countries, if imported in wood, — cents per gallon, as first proof, no allowance to be made for under proof, but the per centage above first proof to be added to the duty. If imported in bottles, double the above duty per gallon, whatever the proof, and 25 cents per dozen duty on the bottles. On all bitters and cordials imported in wood or glass, one dollar per gallon; if in glass, 25 cents per dozen on the bottles in addition. Such a tariff as this would conflict with no treaties, and would in these things be a bar to all frauds on the revenue.

Respectfully, your friends,

JNO. D. & M. WILLIAMS.

HON. WM. M. MEREDITH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

O—No. 17.

BOSTON, *October 31, 1849.*

SIR: Your circular dated August 6, 1849, being before us, we take the liberty to state some facts on some points on which you desire information.

1. As regards the equality of the operation throughout the Union, we beg to observe that many instances have come to our knowledge, where the same goods as imported by us and entered in our custom-house have been allowed to be passed in the custom-house at New York, and particularly at Philadelphia, on invoices made out at a lower market value than our appraisers would allow here, and that consequently the trade in Boston, and ourselves, suffer by the unequal working of the law, either through the too severe understanding of the law by the appraisers here, or by the too liberal views of the appraisers at other ports of entry. Many of our correspondents have complained of this unequal proceeding, their correct invoices being passed at New York and Philadelphia without trouble, and raised here, so that they direct shipments in preference to those markets where their invoices are passed.

In other cases, goods raised here by the importer to the fair market value, have been passed at Philadelphia at the original invoice, and the law consequently works against our city.

2. As regards fraudulent invoices, we beg to say that many persons, not aware of the strict regulations and penalties, expose the merchants in this country to penalty by their handing them invoices made out at a less value than the cost, so as to save part of the duty. We ourselves received once a consignment of cigars from Matanzas accompanied by two invoices, one destined for the custom-house, the other to guide us in the sale. We thought it our duty to acquaint the appraisers of the fact, and to enter the cigars at the highest invoice value.

3. In regard to the undervaluation of merchandise, we find it difficult

often to judge as to the real fair market value at the port of shipment; and we think the law one-sided, allowing the purchaser of goods at the shipping ports to enter at the actual cost in the markets of the United States, when those goods have fallen in value, but force them often to make up their invoices at a considerable advance over the fair market value, should a few petty transactions give a *nominal* value to those articles at the time of shipment.

We further cannot think it just that the importer of goods is not allowed time to produce the evidence of the correct market value of the articles raised by the appraisers, whereby the owners are often unjustly forced to pay a penalty. Nor do we think it right that the importer or consignee has no voice in the selection of a respectable merchant to act as appraiser when invoices have been raised.

With the assurance of our high regard, we remain, respectfully, your most obedient servants,

GOSSLER & CO.

HON. W. M. MEREDITH,

Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

VERDADERA.

Factura del costo y gastos de 33,250 tabacos embarcados en la Barca Ama. Mimos su Capn. Remich, con destine á Boston y á la consignacion de los Srs. Gossler & Ca., por cargo de quien corresponda.—ASAVER.

Gossler & Ca.	Marca "Estrella Reformada" y Nueva Pastora:		
1 casa -	Con 4,000 tabacos 1a	\$14	\$56 00
	4,500 id	12	54 00
1 cajita -	500 id	-	6 00
	1,000 regalia	-	34 00
	<u>10,000 id.</u>		
2 cajas -	Marca "Ancla di Bronce:"		
	Con 20 cajonitos á 100 tabacos	2,000	
	35 id 1a	250 id	8,750
	26 id 2a	250 id	6,500
	13 id 1a	200 id	2,600
	17 id 2	200 id	3,400
		<u>23,250</u>	
		12	279 00
			<u>429 00</u>
	<i>Gastos.</i>		
	Dros pagados	\$16 4	
	Conduccion	4	
	Seguro y \$472 al 1½ p. cent. y pru	8½	
			25 50
	Costo total		<u>454 50</u>

JAIME RIVAS y CA.
P. p. E. SANTOS.

MATANZAS, y Dbre. 10, 1848.

Factura del costo y gastos de 33,250 tabacos embarcados en la Barca Ama. Mimos su Capn. Remich, con destino á Boston y á la consignacion de los Srs. Gossler & Ca., por cargo de quien corresponda.—ASAVER.

Gossler & Ca.	Marca "Estrella Reformada" y Nueva Pastora:			
1 casa -	Con 4,000 tabacos	} 8,500	-	-\$8
	4,500 id			
1 cajita -	500 id	-	-	-
	1,000 id . regalia regr.	-	-	-
				20 00
	Marca "El Ancla de Bronce:"			
2 cajas -	Con 20 cajones a 100 = 2,000 tabacos			
	35 id a 250 = 8,750 id			
	26 id a 250 = 6,500 id			
	13 id a 200 = 2,600 id			
	17 id a 200 = 3,400 id			
		23,250	id	
				8
				186 00
				278 00
	<i>Gastos.</i>			
	Dros pagados	-	-	\$16 4
	Acarretos	-	-	4
	Seguro y \$306 al 1½ per cent.			
	y pru	-	-	5 4½
				22 04½
	Costo total	-	-	300 04½

JAIME RIVAS y CA.
P. p. JOSE E. SANTOS.

MATANZAS, y Dbre. 10, 1848.

O—No. 18.

BOSTON, *October 15, 1849.*

SIR: An intimation made to us from a source entitled to respect, induces us to address you, stating facts coming under our knowledge, in a business-experience of many years, connected with the sale of both foreign and domestic hardware in this city.

During this period it has frequently occurred that our foreign correspondents sent two sets of invoices, (particularly when the goods were consigned;) the *one to sell or pay by*—the other, and lower one, for entry at the custom-house. It has, in fact, got to be a general practice with foreign manufacturers, when consigning their goods for sale, to make an invoice 10 to 25 per cent. *lower* than they would invoice the goods if an actual sale was made. The consular certificate attached to the *consigned* invoice is no doubt honestly, in many instances, sworn to, the difference between the outright sale and the consigned being the profit at home; and if sold in this market on his own account, he directs a price accordingly to cover. In one instance, being an actual purchaser, our correspondent sent us two invoices, writing us, "he sent us one for entry at the custom-house, as is the *custom* of our merchants here!" the invoice sent for *entry* being from 25 to 33½ per cent. *lower* than that by which we *were to pay!*

Another correspondent writes us, sending at same time in advance, per steamer, an invoice to *pay by*, "that he understands another party (the manufacturer on his own account) is shipping by same vessel, invoicing at a much undervalue;" and that *he*, our correspondent, would find out the rate, and send us by next steamer, in time to enter by a similar invoice! Thus the foreign manufacturer and merchant are enabled to enter their goods at a lower rate than the American importer can do, and he is driven from a competition he cannot honestly sustain.

Another fact which has frequently come under our knowledge it may not be amiss here to mention; it is the different rate of duty on the *same article* charged at the different *ports*, owing to the various constructions of the law. We have frequently had articles, imported by merchants of other cities, consigned to us here, for entry and reshipment, the duty being *lower here* on them; while the reverse was the case with others. At one time cast-steel paid a different rate in *New Orleans, Boston, and New York*; New Orleans *lowest*, Boston *next*, and highest in New York. It not being advantageous at the time, upon the whole, to ship to New Orleans, it mostly came here for entry.

We state these facts simply for your information, and remain,

Very respectfully, your most obedient,

GEO. H. GRAY & CO.

HON. W. M. MEREDITH,

Secretary of the Treasury U. S.

O—No. 19.

BOSTON, *October 31, 1849.*

SIR: Your circular of August 6th has been handed me, and having recently given my views somewhat at length to the collector of this port,

upon the various subjects it embraces, elicited for the same purpose this seems to contemplate, I can but briefly respond to it in general terms.

I regard the return to the obsolete principle of an "*ad valorem*" assessment upon a foreign valuation as unwise policy, because unequal in its operation, unjust in its bearing upon the honest American merchant, and corrupting in its influence. Unequal, because no two importers pay the same rate of duty on their merchandise, except, by incident, A and B send their orders to their agents in Cuba to purchase and ship them a quantity of sugar. A's agent acts immediately upon a buoyant market. B, in the exercise of his discretion, defers a few days; prices decline, and he executes his order 10 or 15 per cent. better for his principal than A's agent. They ship their goods by the same vessel, and on arrival they are subject to different rates of duty. A is punished for his misfortune; and this is not the worst feature of the business: the difference is often only a fictitious one, and in that game no honest merchant can compete with the unscrupulous foreign agents into whose hands our import trade is fast falling.

The system is unjust, because of its inequality in operation; and corrupting in its influence, because of the boon it proffers to the successful knave. Since the enactment of the tariff of 1846, I have received from a foreign house *two* invoices of the same goods: one at cost, and the other much less, and with no comment; intimating to my own mind that the practice was not so novel as to require it.

I am possessed of means of information, and do *know* that frauds are attempted by foreigners under the present tariff; and by inference, that they are successful to an alarming extent.

Very respectfully, your most obedient,

ZACH. JELLISON.

HON. W. M. MEREDITH,

Secretary of the Treasury.

O—No. 20.

BOSTON, October 31, 1849.

SIR: Your circular of the 6th August, asking us to state such facts as are within our knowledge in regard to the operation of the tariff of 1846, has been duly received. We proceed with pleasure to answer your inquiries, so far as we can.

1st. In regard to the equality of its operation throughout the Union; the agreement or variance of appraisements at the different ports.

In answer to this question, we would say that our own experience does not extend to other cities than our own; but our opinion is, that there must be a wide difference, inasmuch as the opinion of the appraisers is governed in a greater or less degree by local circumstances and influences, which cannot operate alike in different places.

2d. In regard to fraudulent invoices.

In answer to this question, we say that *we have no doubt great loss has resulted to the United States, and must continue to do so, from this cause. In the course of our own business we have received invoices from foreigners with prices far below the actual value, in which cases the difference would*

not have been detected had we not felt conscientiously bound to exhibit all the invoices at the custom-house; which we did do, and had the matter set right at the time.

3d. In regard to the undervaluation of merchandise?

In answer to this question, we would say that if it refers to undervaluation in the invoice, we think the answer to the second question embraces this. If to the valuation by the appraisers, we remark that here there is *no danger of their erring on that side*, but in many places we should think it might be so.

4th. In regard to the effect of abolishing specific duties.

The answer to this question is perhaps more difficult to be given than the others. We think the preponderance of the good far outweighs that of the bad effects of specific duties. In some instances the operation would be onerous. For example: one man has a quantity of sugar, which costs him two cents per lb., and another a parcel costing 4 cents: if there be a specific duty of 2 cents per lb., the first pays 100 per cent., the other 50 per cent., and the consumer is obliged, if the price be regulated by the cost, to pay much higher in proportion for a poor than a good article. On the other hand, specific duties prevent frauds, make the operations of commerce more easily understood, and, as we before remarked, are on the whole much preferable to ad valorem.

Your 5th, 6th, and 7th questions relating more particularly to manufactures, are not so much within the sphere of our experience.

8th. The effect of levying the same rates of duty on raw materials as are imposed on the manufactures thereof, and also the effect in those cases where the rates of duty on the manufactures are less than the rates imposed upon the raw material.

In answer to this, we say that in our opinion the whole effect of the operation is unqualifiedly bad; that it is contrary to the whole spirit of enlightened government; at war with the best interests of the people; and only has the effect of benefiting the industrious classes of other countries to the detriment of our own.

9th. In regard to the effect upon the business of American merchants.

In answer to this, we say that the effect of ad valorem duties, by giving opportunity to foreigners, less scrupulous in regard to our own country than ourselves, to defraud the revenue by means which we trust would be scorned by all true Americans, must be disastrous to the business of every honest American merchant.

We submit these hasty and imperfect remarks, and remain respectfully your most obedient servants,

B. C. CLARK & CO.

HON. W. M. MEREDITH,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

O—No. 21.

BOSTON, August 20, 1849.

SIR: We have received your circular of August 6. In reply, we would state that we are largely engaged in the importation of salt from the island of St. Martin, and we have every reason to believe that the article is fre-

quently invoiced below the fair market value, with the intent to evade the duties in the United States. We are the more convinced of the truth of this belief, from the fact that we have received by the brig Siroc two invoices—one the true cost of the salt, and the other a false one for entry at the custom-house. We presented both invoices at the custom-house, and paid duties on the true one.

If this practice of undervaluation is permitted to proceed, the whole importing business of the country will soon fall into the hands of the dishonest and fraudulent, and the honest importer will be entirely thrown out of the market.

We are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

THACHER & SEARS.

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

TRUE INVOICE.

Captain Simpson, Brig Siroc, bought of A. A. Van Romondt :
1849,

July 23. 1,688 barrels salt, at 28 cts. per barrel - - \$472 64
A. A. VON ROMONDT.

PHILIPSBURG, ST. MARTIN.

[Entry made at custom-house by this invoice.]

FALSE INVOICE.

Invoice of one thousand seven hundred barrels of salt, shipped on board the brig Siroc, Benjamin Simpson, master, and consigned to Messrs. Thaxter, Sears & Co., Boston, for their account and risk.

1849,
July 23. 1,700 barrels of salt, at 25 cents per barrel - - \$425 00
BENJAMIN SIMPSON.

PHILIPSBURG, ST. MARTIN, 23d July, 1849.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, at Philipsburg, Netherland, port of the island of Saint Martin, this 23d day of July, A. D. 1849, and of the independence of the United States of America the seventy-fourth.

CHARLES REY,

Commercial agent of the United States
for Netherland, port of St. Martin.

O—No. 22.

BOSTON, October 30, 1849.

SIR: In reply to your circular of the 6th August, I would state, that being in the city of Cologne in the winter of 1846, for the purpose of opening a connexion with the various manufacturers of Cologne-water, I

found it to be the practice of many dealers in the United States to have two invoices forwarded from the manufacturer—one for the “custom-house,” at much less than the value of the article, accompanied *with a consul’s certificate that such was the true value* of the article at Cologne; another to the purchaser, *with the true value*. I had both invoices, with the certificate, made, as was the custom, and on my return home in June, 1846, placed the false invoice and consul’s certificate, with samples of the Cologne-water, in the hands of our collector, for the information of the appraisers.

A friend who was with me also purchased Cologne-water, and two invoices were furnished him in the same manner. After leaving the city, I requested him to place the information before the appraisers of New York.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM W. MESSER,
Of the firm of Messer, Warren & Davis.

The Hon. WILLIAM M. MEREDITH,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

O—No. 23.

TAUNTON, October 28, 1849.

SIR: In regard to the eighth inquiry of the circular of the Treasury Department of August 6th, concerning the “effect of the tariff of ’46 in levying less rates of duty on manufactured articles than on the raw material,” the following statements will illustrate its effects on copper, and the manufacture of sheathing copper and sheathing metal.

To appreciate the full force and justice of the argument, and to understand the subject in all its bearings, it may be necessary to premise that in 1846 the annual consumption of copper in the United States was about 13,000,000 pounds. A trifling part of this only was the produce of our own mines. About 7,000,000 pounds (being the whole importation in *pigs* or *bars*) was brought from Chili. About 3,000,000 pounds came from England, in sheets and refined cakes. The pig copper from South America was then free, and our cotton manufacturers had engaged in building up and were daily increasing an extensive trade with the western coast of South America, taking the pig copper as a return cargo. The annual exportation of cottons to these countries was about 12,000,000 yards, thus furnishing our most valuable and extensive foreign market. The favorable circumstances under which pig-copper could thus be imported had given rise to a flourishing and daily increasing manufacture of the raw material into sheathing copper and sheathing metal. By this system not only were two classes of manufacturers, with their thousand laborers, sustained, but an immense carrying trade was thereby secured to American vessels and American sailors.

But the tariff of 1846 imposed a duty of 5 per cent. on “*copper in pigs or bars*,” while “*copper in plates and sheets, for sheathing ships*,” was made duty free.

This sudden and unexpected change of policy was so disastrous to American interests, the principle on which it was based was so anoma-

lous in the legislation of any enlightened government, that it is charitable to suppose it the result of inadvertence rather than design, since it never could be the intention of any government to destroy by its own act an extensive and flourishing branch of manufactures, with all its attendant benefits of a flourishing commerce and a foreign trade.

To pass by the perplexing question of free trade and protective duties, none will pretend it to be the design or interest of Congress to tax American citizens for the benefit of foreigners; yet such is the "effect of the tariff of 1846." To tax a raw material which we want for manufacturing purposes, and at the same time to allow foreigners to manufacture that material and send it to us duty free, is so plainly suicidal—so palpably legislation *against* and not *for* American labor—so glaring an absurdity in enlightened legislation—that its exposure must certainly result in its immediate abandonment. It is in effect offering a bounty to the foreign manufacturer, of the exact amount of the tax on the raw material. Self preservation is said to be the first law of nature; but this is offering a premium for our own destruction. To love our neighbor *as* ourselves is all that Scripture requires; but this is depriving ourselves of the breath of life, that others may profit by it. Who would not be alarmed for the sanity of the British Parliament, should the next steamer bring us the intelligence that raw cotton was taxed at 5 per cent. duty, and that cotton fabrics were admitted free? Let us learn a lesson from the wisdom of the English legislator.

Facts also support us in the conclusion that the tariff of 1846 here adopted a ruinous policy. While raw copper was *free*, the American manufacturer was *barely* able to sustain himself against the low price of labor, the abundant capital, and the cheapness of fuel, and all the other superior advantages enjoyed by the British manufacturer; and even then, England supplied us with more than half of our sheathing metal. The 5 per cent. tax on the raw material turned the scale against the American laborer. The disastrous consequences predicted were more than realized. The manufacture of sheathing copper has wholly ceased among us, and Great Britain has now the satisfaction of reaping the profits of our self-destroying policy.

But the deadly blow falls not alone on the copper manufacturer. If this policy is continued, the manufacturers of *cotton* must likewise suffer. The twelve millions yards of American cottons annually sent to South America in exchange for pig-copper must find some other market, unless the importation of the latter is continued. That country produces no other article in sufficient quantities to make up for remittance for our outward cargoes. Unless we take their copper, they will not have our cottons. The exportation of the one is dependent upon the importation of the other. They have grown up together. If one perishes, the other must languish and die. The hand that strikes down the former, at the same time digs the grave of the latter.

The American merchant once had control of one-third of the market for cottons in South America. English cottons now usurp the place to which the American fabric is fairly and justly entitled.

Great Britain, too, has recently adopted a measure which seriously aggravates all these evils, and which calls aloud upon us to act for our own preservation.

By the last session of the British Parliament the tax heretofore existing

on raw copper was taken off, and its importation was made free. This was doubtless for a three-fold object: to obtain the pig-copper which had been flowing to our country, and thus assist her manufacturers to interrupt it on the way to us, manufacture it, and then throw it upon us without duty, and not less to increase her market for her cotton goods. By this means our commerce suffers, and Great Britain has the benefit of the transportation of the copper from South America home, and of the manufactured article thence to us, besides the profits of rolling and refining by her manufacturers. What possible argument can there be for the continuance of a policy which paralyzes three important branches of American labor? What object had the proposed duty? Was it to protect our copper mines? The same principle would compel the protection of every manufacture of that article.

Was the object revenue? If so, it would seem that such duty should be imposed as would produce the greatest income. To this end the manufactured article should be taxed *relatively* to the raw material. This is all we ask. Who will continue to import and pay duty on the raw material, when he can manufacture it abroad much cheaper than at home, and then send it here duty free? Will the privilege of paying a 5 per cent. duty for a revenue lighten the burdensome disadvantages under which, at best, the American manufacturer must ever labor? The manufacture of American sheathing copper has ever been considered important in a national point of view, as necessary for an independent navy. It has always been the policy of our government to foster the manufacture of such articles as, in case of difficulties in our foreign relations, might supply us with the necessary means of self-protection. To this end, the navy—the strong arm of our national defence—must be well appointed; and thus, again, the system then in operation was useful and important.

The propriety of taxing the manufactured article relatively to the raw material is recognised by the tariff of 1846, for which it makes raw copper duty free; it lays a duty of 20 or 30 per cent. on every manufacture of copper except copper sheathing. This is a judgment by confession that a duty should be imposed on *all* manufactured articles. The act is inconsistent with itself, and out of its own mouth should be condemned.

Justice and equity, therefore, seem to demand that while the present duty is continued on raw copper, a tax of at least 10 per cent. should be laid on sheathing copper and sheathing metal.

Yours, respectfully,

WM. A. CROCKER.

O—No. 24.

BOSTON, November 26, 1849.

SIR: In relation to the circular of the department of the 6th of August last, I have to reply:

“In regard to the equality of the operation of the act of Congress of 30th July, 1846.” In my opinion it operates unequally; as in the smaller ports of the Union, where importations are not frequent, a fraudulent or undervalued invoice may be passed, from the want of knowledge of the appraisers of the value of the article at the port of shipment; whereas, in

the larger markets, there are always means at hand for ascertaining the true value, or nearly so.

“In regard to fraudulent invoices.” I have known a case where two invoices have been sent of the same cargo; one by which to enter the goods, and the other to represent the actual cost of them.

“In regard to the effects of abolishing specific duties.” The present system of calculating duties wholly upon the ad valorem system produces uncertainty and doubt in the minds of shippers of produce to this country, as one cannot judge, particularly in shipping from ports or places at a distance from the principal marts, what rate of duty will be imposed upon his goods; and he is likely on this account to be deterred from shipping, and instead to direct his shipments to other countries.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOSEPH DAY.

WM. W. MEREDITH, Esq.,

Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

O—No. 25.

BOSTON, *December, 1, 1849.*

SIR: In reply to your circular under date of August 6th, I will reply to a few of the many and very important inquiries therein made.

To the second—“in regard to fraudulent invoices.” I have been in the habit, for some years past, of importing merchandise from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Soon after the passing of the tariff of 1846, I received two invoices, one of which shows the exact cost of the merchandise for which I was obliged to pay; the other at 20 per cent. less than the actual cost, for me to make my entries with and pay duties upon. Had I suppressed the former, I should have paid into the custom-house 20 per cent. less duties than I was bound to do, and it was in my power thus to have defrauded the government. I of course made the facts known to the collector of this port, with the wish that he might, by his vigilance, detect any frauds of that kind that might be attempted from any other source. The inference I drew was, that my agents wished to put me on the same footing as others for whom they acted, and that they must have acted under instructions from their other correspondents. I immediately censured my agents, since which I have not been troubled with false invoices.

I have no doubt, from the experience I have had, that the government has lost, under the tariff of 1846, full 20 per cent. of what it should have realized had the duties on all imports been paid on the actual cost on all the goods that have been imported since the passing of that act. By the operation of the present tariff, the honest merchant cannot compete with foreigners and others who unscrupulously may enter their merchandise under false invoices, as a difference of 20 per cent. in the duties is alone sufficient to enable the latter to drive the former out of the trade.

To the first—“in regard to the equality of its operation, &c., &c.” For instance, the appraisers in New York seeing a uniformity in the invoices presented for their examination, and not having recourse to invoices of similar articles in Boston, may honestly, and even without lack of

judgment, appraise goods below their actual value; and this may apply *vice versa* to the principal importing cities in the Union.

To the fourth: My experience of over thirty years confirms me in the opinion, that the duties on all merchandise, so far as is practicable, should be specific. I might enlarge much, but presume that it is actual experience that you seek, rather than opinions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH BALLISTER.

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

O—No. 26.

BOSTON, *October 13, 1849.*

SIR: We have not before this found leisure to give attention to the subject of the circular of 6th August, respecting the practical working, in several particulars, of the tariff of 1846.

Under the tariff of 1842, manufactures of silk were charged a specific duty of \$2 50 per pound weight, which averaged as nearly 25 per cent. ad valorem on real costs as it was possible.

We will reply to the points in the circular in their order.

1. The tariff of 1846 is unequal in its operation in different ports of the Union. For example, in New York, *charges* are added to invoice for cases and inland freight, but not at this port. Nearly all Swiss goods are, by contract with the manufacturers, delivered *free* at Havre. In New York they add to the entry for cost of transportation, although included in the price of the article, by which we are compelled to pay duty twice. In Boston no such addition is made.*

2. Consigned goods are invoiced at least 10 per cent. less than those imported by owners, and they are admitted at same duty, giving all advantage to the foreign producer. If goods were charged a specific duty, this advantage to the foreigner would be lost.

3. The effect of abolishing specific duties has been to diminish the articles imported for American account, and to increase the importation on account of the foreign manufacturer or owner.

5. The effect of the provision alluded to under this specification is to leave the rate of duty on many articles uncertain and unsettled.

6. The same effect as No. 5.

7. To lead appraisers to call worsted wool, and the importers to call wool worsted. 'Tis an endless source of trouble, and the appraisers differ at each different port.

8. To encourage the foreign manufacturer, and to discourage our own.

9. In France and England no oath is required at the custom-houses. In the latter country, the custom house officers are allowed to take merchandise they suspect too low charged at invoice price with 10 per cent. added for charges. The obvious effect of an ad valorem tariff is to take business from the American importers, and place it in the hands of foreigners. The latter regard it as no fraud to invoice goods below cost; and in the great variety of fabrics in dry goods, it is impossible for ap-

* This is a mistake as it regards Boston.—P. G., Jr.

praisers, however well qualified for their post, to judge accurately of the comparative cost of different parcels by same ship, much less of the great variety shipped from different ports, and arriving at different periods. The thing is impossible. The consequence is, that goods are imported and valued, in many instances, on invoices far below the real cost of the goods, to the detriment of the revenue and the damage of the honest importer.

We are, very respectfully, yours,

CHARLES STODDARD & J. S. LOVERING.

P. GREELY, Jr., Esq.,
Collector, Boston.

O—No. 27.

BOSTON, September 13, 1849.

SIR: I have had the pleasure of receiving the circular of the Treasury Department, dated August 6, 1849, asking for information in regard to the practical operation of the present tariff.

To the 1st inquiry, I reply: I have no personal knowledge, except in the article of glass, which, when cut (punted,) has been entered as plain glass in Boston; but in New York, the same kind was justly considered cut.

To the 2d inquiry: *I know of an invoice of German goods sent to New York valued 25 per cent. less than actual cost; also a young partner of mine, when in Germany, had always offered him a second invoice of his purchase, valued at something like 40 per cent. less than cost, and the same certified as sworn to before the burgomaster of the place.*

To the 3d inquiry: Have no personal knowledge.

To the 4th inquiry: I believe the effect of abolishing specific duties highly injurious to the American importer; and gradually driving the importing business into the hands of foreign agents: many articles heretofore imported by myself, I find I can procure cheaper from agents in this country.

To the 5th, 6th, and 7th inquiries: I am not acquainted with the operations.

To the 8th inquiry: On raw materials—such as saltpetre, barytes, soda ash, oxides, and clay—which enter into the manufacture of glass, we have a duty of 5 to 20 per cent. levied, which acts as so much tax on glass made in this country.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. JARVIS.

P. GREELY, Jr., Esq.,
Collector, Boston.

O—No. 28.

BOSTON, September 13, 1849.

SIR: Yours of the 23d ultimo, enclosing a circular from the Secretary of the Treasury, proposing several inquiries in regard to the practical operations of the tariff of 1846, came duly to hand.

1st. "Respecting the agreement of appraisements at various ports," no facts have passed under our personal observation; but we have heard it a subject of complaint, that items considered as contributing to the cost of the article at one port were rejected at another, thereby giving undue advantages at the latter; and well-knowing the varying judgments of merchants at different ports, we should conceive it impossible that uniformity of judgment, to a desirable extent even, could characterize the custom-house appraisers, looking, as they do, through different mediums, from the different ports at which they may be located.

2d. "In regard to fraudulent invoices:" although we consider our regular foreign correspondents men of unimpeachable honor and honesty, yet we know that many foreigners, in their commercial intercourse, are far from bearing this character; and we have repeatedly received two invoices of the same articles, at different prices, with the intimation that one contained the *true* value of the goods, and the other, with consular certificate appended, was for use at the custom-house. Under such circumstances, we pursued the only honorable course, and laid both invoices before the collector on entry. Had we managed as the shippers of the goods desired, we should undoubtedly have been favored with many more similar consignments, which, as it is, have probably passed into other hands.

3d. "In regard to the undervaluation of merchandise:" the fluctuations in foreign markets render it a source of much difficulty many times to decide whether fraud be intended or not, (an objection we regard as incident to the ad valorem system;) but the palpable discrepancies formed occasionally between invoice and market rates leads irresistibly to the conclusion that fraud upon the government is designed, and must in many cases be successfully carried out. Moreover, we have reason to believe that honorable American merchants, resident abroad, and, through them, others at home, are not unfrequently made unconscious instruments in these dishonest intentions, for they appear, *prima facie*, as the owners of goods placed in their hands by foreigners, at a fictitious valuation, as security for advances or for shipment; and of this we speak from personal experience.

Concerning many of the other points referred to in the circular of the Secretary, we have had comparatively little experience, and must leave the consideration of them to others better qualified; merely remarking, in regard to the effect of the tariff of 1846 upon the business of the American merchant, that it creates much uncertainty in the cost of his goods, subjects him to unjust competition with those having less claims to honesty, and in its details and immediate application is a source of far more vexation and dispute than the tariff of 1842. And in viewing the acts of 1842 and 1846, we consider the former, with some few exceptions, as

entirely superior to the latter in its adaptation to the wants of the American people, and believe its operation far more acceptable to them and to merchants generally.

With much respect, we are, your obedient servants,

JAMES INGERSOLL & CO.

PHILIP GREELY, Jr., Esq., *Collector*.

O—No. 29.

PITTSFIELD, *August 18, 1849.*

SIR: I have yours of the 14th instant enclosing a circular from the Secretary of the Treasury asking for information as to the practical operation of the tariff of 1846 in several specified particulars, upon which you ask me to give my views.

As I have not been personally engaged in business since the passage of that law, I have no means of knowing its practical operation in those particulars; but, from the reports of others, you will have the means of obtaining from others, and from your own official situation, information much more precise and valuable than any which I can furnish.

So far as opinion goes, I have it very decided upon many points embraced in the circular, and all I have heard of the practical operation of the tariff of 1846 has tended to their confirmation.

I always considered the change from specific to ad valorem duties a monstrous absurdity, which would prove the abundant source of frauds innumerable. All I hear of the practical operation of the present law confirms me in this opinion, and that a return to specific duties, as far as practicable, is imperatively called for.

I am of opinion that there is a tendency to fraud in respect to goods paying ad valorem duties, by undervaluation of invoices and otherwise, which requires more stringent regulations, and a more thorough examination by reliable officers, than has heretofore been practised; and that the most appropriate and effectual remedy is absolute forfeiture of goods, and not a mere fine, in all cases of established fraud.

I am of opinion that it would be a great improvement in our system to establish one uniform rate of duty upon all fabrics composed of wool, cotton, silk, flax, hemp, and goat's wool, and all mixtures and modifications of each and every one of them, so far as it becomes necessary to apply an ad valorem duty to them. This would be an immense relief to the Treasury Department and to the officers of the customs, a great convenience to the importing merchants, and a measure of popularity with all classes, except the friends of litigation. In the present state of our finances, I suppose considerations of revenue alone would make it expedient that this duty should not be less than thirty per cent. The same rate of duty might with propriety be applied to all manufactures of leather, wood, paper, bone, ivory, and the metals, and generally to all non-enumerated articles.

I have always considered the tariff of 1846 the most imperfect and objectionable in its details of any one which has been in force within my experience, and of which you must have abundant evidence in your office—as the different rates of duty on manufactures of cotton and of wool, and the bungling description and omission of certain mixtures, to say nothing of certain raw materials paying a higher duty than in a state of manufacture, or of the laughable blunder of fixing different rates of duty on flaxseed and linseed. There seems to be no doubt that, under the present tariff, the unscrupulous foreigner is rapidly superseding our own citizens in the business of importing foreign merchandise.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. APPLETON.

P. GREELY, Jr., Esq., *Collector*.

O—No. 30.

PHILADELPHIA, 11th month 22d, 1849.

SIR: At the request of George W. Gordon, of Boston, and of my brother, Isaac R. Davis, of this city, I offer for your consideration one or two of the objections which I, as an importer of French silks, ribbons, gloves, &c., have to the present system of imposing duties.

The main objection is, that it gives to the owner of the goods in France an advantage over the American importer, because it enables him to get his goods in at a less duty. As an illustration, take the article of kid gloves; we buy what the fabricant can make up to a certain period, at an agreed price, say 20 francs the dozen. The goods are invoiced, sent to this country, are entered and passed at the custom-house, paying a duty of 6 francs, which is 30 per cent., the rate required by law. The fabricant, after filling the order of the American buyer, sends forward a lot on his own account. He invoices them as we do, at cost; but our cost is a profit on his—say 3 francs per dozen: his are invoiced at 17 francs; they are entered and passed at the custom-house, and pay 30 per cent. duty, which amounts to 5.10 francs, or 90 centimes less than the American importer pays for his. Had the law required a specific duty of \$1 or \$1 50 per dozen on each party's shipment, its operation would have been equal; as it is, it is unfair, and must be, from the nature of the law.

The objection to the *ad valorem* principle might also be illustrated by taking the article of black or colored dress silks, which form a very large item in our imports from France. The operation is the same as in gloves; silks are bought and sent here, at say 4 francs the aune, pay a duty of 25 per cent., which brings them to 5 francs. The same weight and quality of goods are consigned by the fabricants at 3½ francs per aune, (¼ franc being allowed for the profit,) are passed at the custom-house, and pay a duty of 25 per cent., which makes them cost 4¾ francs, or ¾ of a franc per aune, less than the American importer now pays. It operates in the same manner on all the goods we import, particularly ribbons; and the more ruinously, because the profit we pay the fabricant on these is greater than on more staple goods.

A duty of \$2 the pound on all silk goods would save us from this ruinous competition, and would operate impartially on the business of the American importer and foreign fabricant.

It is useless to say that all this injustice is avoided by the authority which custom-house officers have of "charging up" goods, as it is termed, and compelling parties to pay duty on the increased price, *for we know it is not done on this class of goods*; that part of the law is a dead letter so far as we are concerned, and must be until the judgment of men whom you place in office is infallible. They will not venture, under the present state of affairs, to "charge up" the goods entered by the many large and respectable foreign agencies located in New York, whose business it is to sell goods for account of manufacturers, and who, from the advantages offered them by our laws, are gradually absorbing the whole French trade. It is easier to believe that *we* have paid too much for our goods, than that the large quantities of goods which they pass every day are entered below cost. The fault is in the system; no one should blame them for taking advantage of it.

There is another serious objection which all upright merchants must have to the ad valorem system—and that is, that it offers a premium to men to become rogues; in other words, to invoice their goods at as low a price, without regard to cost, as they think they can without being detected.

The consumers of silk goods would be benefited by a change to the specific principle, because the manufacturer would then avoid putting an excess of gum in the goods, as it makes them heavy, and they would, of course, pay more duty; silk would then to a great extent take the place of gum, and the article be much more durable for the same price. In gloves, the inferior article would be almost excluded, and the superior much reduced in price. The kid glove, which is stronger and more pliable than the sheep-skin, would then be imported in the largest proportion, and of course would come at a lower price.

The general effect of a change, as far as the business I am in is concerned, would be to secure the duty imposed, and to bring into our country a better quality of goods than is now imported, and at a less price.

Yours, very truly,

E. M. DAVIS.

HON. WM. M. MEREDITH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

O—No. 31.

NEW YORK, December 1, 1849.

SIR: At the request of our collector, we beg to furnish you with a *fact* which may illustrate the working of the ad valorem principle of our present tariff.

In December, 1848, we received from Havana, per barque Adelaide, a consignment of leaf tobacco, accompanied by *two* invoices—one for \$1,921 01, which our correspondent stated was the *real* cost; the other

for \$1,514 06, which, in his own words, he says is for the *custom-house*. "For your custom-house, I am directed to send you the enclosed invoice, amounting to \$1,514 06."

Being embarrassed by our position in the above case, we frankly stated the case to Mr. Lawrence, our late collector, and he directed us to unite the two invoices and swear to them jointly, as being the only *invoices* known to us in the case, and that he would charge the duty on the real one, and thus relieve the difficulty. We did this, and the goods were passed through the public store and delivered to us.

On rendering returns of this tobacco to our principal, we detailed the circumstances, and requested that in further consignments he would only send us one invoice; and that the true one. We need not add that it was the *last consignment* we have received from him. No doubt he found others better suited to his purpose than ourselves.

We would further add, that when our Mr. R. was in Porto Rico, not long since, cases came under his *observation* in which *sugars* were invoiced below the *real cost*, in the same way, for the purpose of saving in the duty on entry here.

We are, sir, very respectfully,

SOUTTER, SYMINGTON & ROBINSON.

Hon. W. M. MEREDITH,

Secretary of the Treasury.

O—No. 32.

Boston, August 16, 1849.

Sir: Being engaged in the importing business, and experiencing every day the injury sustained by the regular importer, under the present system of ad valorem duties, I beg to call to your notice certain facts which have come under my own observation, tending to show the great advantage the foreign manufacturer; who consigns his merchandise to our market and pays a duty upon what he chooses to say is the cost thereof, has over the regular importer, who purchases his merchandise in the same market and pays the duty on the actual price at which it is purchased. In the article of German woollens I have seen certain makes sold in New York at prices which appeared to me very low, and as the styles were popular, when in the town where they were made I called upon the manufacturer to buy of him, but found they would cost at his lowest prices for cash, landed in New York or Boston, 10 per cent. more than I had seen the same goods sold for by his agents in New York; and when I told him of this fact, his answer was, that he realized more profit on his goods consigned there, than he could by selling them at home at the price demanded. Many manufacturers refuse to name any price at home for their goods to come to this country, but ask you to select what you wish, and their agent will pass them at the custom-house and deliver them to you in New York, and fix the price there. I have even had an offer made by a house in Germany, to deliver through their agent in New York all the goods I purchased there, at a saving of from 7½ to 15 per cent., accord-

ing to the quality, as more could be saved on fine than on low priced qualities, as the latter cannot be invoiced at so much under their value as the finer qualities, without being detected. The argument used to induce me to do this was: "You know all German manufacturers who consign goods to your country, invoice them at much less than their value; and why should you not protect yourself against them when you have the opportunity?" I was to have the liberty of going into the market and buy my goods of whom I chose, and at the lowest price I could, and the said house was to pass them at the custom-house, and deliver them in New York at prices which should be a saving to me of the before-mentioned amount, from what they would cost if entered by myself according to my own invoice. I know of a certain manufacturer of German woollens, who sends large quantities to this country, who acknowledged to a friend with whom I do business, that he invoiced his goods, when consigned, at less than their value, and by this means was enabled to sell them in New York at very low prices; and I believe the proof of this was sent to the New York custom house, but no notice was taken of it there. The same system of low invoices is carried on by the French manufacturer; fancy cassimeres of a well known French manufacturer are sold by his agent in New York at \$2 50; and if the same goods were bought of him in Paris, at his lowest prices for *cash*, they would cost, landed here, \$3, if honestly invoiced. These are only a few of the facts that have come under my observation: many others of the same nature might be given, such as invoicing the goods at prices for a meter when they should be as put up by the aune, thereby, saving the duty on 20 per cent. of the cost; but perhaps the above will be sufficient to show the disadvantage of the present tariff. It may be said that the penalty one is liable to, if detected in invoicing his merchandise too low, is sufficient to prevent all such frauds, and perhaps it would be if appraisers could be found who would know the exact value of all merchandise entered, and enforce the penalty when parties were detected in making entries of goods at less than their value; but at present, parties making such entries only render themselves liable to have duty charged on the correct value, as I am told such cases often have occurred. A gentleman who was called to appraise a lot of Yorkshire goods that were stopped under suspicion of their being invoiced too low, told me that he decided that such suspicion was correct, and that he had the same kind of goods from the same parties that were invoiced to him at a correct price, and much higher than this lot was invoiced, which price he gave them, and these goods were allowed to pass by the duty being paid upon his valuation, without subjecting the owner to any penalty or inconvenience whatever; so that the operation of this part of the law only renders one liable, if detected in invoicing too low, to pay the duty on the real value, if ascertained. Having made some such statement as the above to a gentleman connected with the government, he advised me to address you upon this subject. Asking you to excuse the liberty,

I remain, respectfully, yours,

HUSEY STOWELL, Jr.,

of the firm of MILTON, CUSHMAN & CO.

HON. WM. M. MEREDITH,

Secretary of the Treasury.

O—No. 33.

PHILADELPHIA, November 23, 1849.

SIR: In compliance with your request I now beg to state, for the use of the Treasury Department, that I was during the past summer in Prussia, among the woollen manufacturers; and seeing at our consul's at Aix-la-Chapelle two circulars from the Treasury Department, I took great pains to get such information as would enable me to give correct answers to most of those questions which relate to broadcloths. [The expense of making doeskins is 5 to 10 per cent. higher, and most of them come out now 27 inches wide.]

In answer to the 1st query in circular of August 6th, I would say, that the great bulk of the importations are to New York; but I will have it tested upon some sample packages I purchased for this purpose chiefly. One package has arrived, and is now being appraised in New York, and *will be here*. *The next* I shall request to have sent to Boston for the same purpose, and you will know the result.

2d query. It would, perhaps, have been better for Mr. Meredith to have sent a person to look to this matter; he would soon have satisfied him that "fraudulent invoices" are much more common than the "true." On some goods which I purchased I was offered invoices at 60 to 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. off the correct one, for the custom-house. *I saw letters from "respectable" manufacturers, from whom an American commission house had purchased for the first time, asking "if they should furnish invoices to be used at the American custom-house."*

In conversation with one of the largest manufacturers, who of course did not know for what object I asked; he told me that he invoiced his 12 franc goods (those left at the close of the season) at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ francs, and sent them on consignment to New York.

A few of the richest manufacturers, who do not require advances upon their goods; and who consign to New York all they produce, (and *will not sell any at home* lest the actual value may be known,) invoice them *low*, and then instruct their agents at what prices the goods are to be sold. They do not regard an oath, and laugh at their goods having been marked up recently only 10 per cent. by the New York appraisers. From what I could learn, 60 per cent. would have been nearer for the finer grades, and 40 per cent. added to the lower.

3d query. The custom-house has had frequent evidences of undervaluation.

4th query. It has thrown the business into the hands of foreigners, instead of American importers.

5th, 6th and 7th queries. Can't say.

8th query. In most other countries the raw materials are free, or at a nominal duty, except perhaps wool, iron, coal, &c.

We grow such a large proportion of the wool used in this country, that it would not do to admit it free, except perhaps such as is used in making carpets, coarse blankets, &c., &c., a very large share of which is wanted in our immediate neighborhood; and we do not grow any wool so coarse as is used for those purposes.

It is very evident that where the duty upon the manufactured article

is less than upon the wool, &c., we cannot compete with the foreigners in their manufacture.

9th query. It will be found that American importing merchants are fast disappearing as competitors with foreigners, owing entirely to fraud through an "ad valorem tariff."

The questions in the circular of August 24th are answered in sheets marked A and B, as far as cloths are concerned. (See at the end of this letter.)

I found, by the books of an American commission house at Aix-la-Chapelle, that the average cost of broadcloths which they sent out last year was 12 francs per aune, and doeskins $\frac{3}{4}$ wide 8 francs. Owing to the great advance in wool, they would average, for the coming season, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ francs, and 8.75 per aune; but as wool is beginning to decline again (towards its price previous to the Hungarian war,) these prices may not be maintained.

I found in England and Scotland that wool was 30 to 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. higher just now than usual, and yet it is 5 per cent. cheaper than in our own country, with every prospect of its being 20 per cent. cheaper.

At some of the mills I visited in Great Britain I found coal delivered within a few feet of their boilers at 3s. 6d. per chaldron (78 cents,) while in Belgium and Prussia it is from \$2 to \$3 per chaldron delivered at their doors.

In Prussia they work 14 hours per day, and the wages are from 14 cents to 46 cents per day; a very large portion being women, receiving 8 groschens (18 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents) per day, and children 5 and 6 groschens, (12 and 14 cents.) A few of the best workmen earn 20 groschens, or 46 cents per day; but none are paid by the day, but so much per piece, pound, &c., as the case may be; but work 14 hours daily, except Saturday evenings.

The great portion of the labor is done by the women, such as sorting wool, &c., &c.

Instead of buildings put up for the purpose, a great many of them use old monasteries, nunneries, &c., &c., which have been bought at very low prices; hence the small amount of capital required. I found most of the honest manufacturers desired to see specific duties established, and then but one rate—so much per square yard, or valuing all cloths at one price; thinking we could only manufacture the lower grades of broadcloths, as it requires so much more labor and skill than is put upon them by American manufacturers.

Most of the American importers I met out there, thought we should be obliged to put two values upon woollens; valuing one, for instance, at \$2, and those better at \$4, while others thought *one value*, and that at the average of the cloths sent out, or perhaps a little higher, and put 30 per cent. duty upon that; or, in other words, say about 60 cents per square yard, without regard to cost. This would prevent all frauds, and at the same time be likely to satisfy our own manufacturers, who would then have the market for the lower grades, while the foreigners would have the *finer*, which we cannot make, not having such wool as they require.

Then we can very readily satisfy any one that home competition has and will give the *people* the lower grades cheaper than they could be imported.

I saw at the custom-houses in Prussia everything was by *weight*. This

would not answer for us on woollens, as they spin so fine and finish them so light.

Yours truly,
ALFRED SLADE.

Mr. GEORGE W. GORDON.

A No. 1.—A cloth costing \$2 to import honestly. Memorandum of the cost of manufacturing a cloth which is sold at *Aix-la-Chapelle* at 10½ francs per aune, with 10 per cent. discount.

Plain cloth, medium weight, piece measuring 28 to 28½ yards, 24 to 25 pounds English, requires 29½ to 30 pounds washed wool at 65 to 70 cents per pound, equal to raw wool at 42½ to 45 cents per pound net, cash. [It should be borne in mind that wool in *Prussia*, *Saxony*, or *Silesia* is 40 per cent. higher this year than ordinarily, and is now about 10 per cent. cheaper than in the markets of the United States—the various grades.]

Generally speaking, the cost of the wool in the various grades of broadcloths, is a trifle more than one half of the cost of the finished cloth.

The wages paid per piece are equal to	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$9 00
Cost of dyeing do	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 50
General expenses do	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 00

being use of machinery and buildings, loss of interest, coal, gas, oil, soap, listing-yarn, packing, carriage, &c., &c.

The buildings, machinery, &c. for a mill to produce 4,000 pieces of broadcloths per year, will cost about \$65,000 to \$70,000.

The value of money at *Aix-la-Chapelle* (*Prussia*) is not over 2½ per cent. per annum.

At *Ferriers*, (*Belgium*), the cost of manufacturing, &c. was the same, as near as may be, the value of money the same, (most of their negotiations being made through London,) the value of buildings and labor about the same.

At *Montjoy*, in *Prussia*, labor is nearly 25 per cent. less, while other items are a trifle higher.

In *Saxony* the labor is 20 per cent. lower than in *Prussia*, and wool is rather lower, and generally lower grades of woollens are manufactured in *Saxony* than in *Prussia*.

A No. 2.—A cloth costing \$2 80 to import. Cloths sold at 14½ francs per aune, 10 per cent. discount, heavy style, measuring 27 yards, weight 32½ pounds English, require 41 pounds washed wool at 65 cents per pound, equal to raw wool at 42½ cents per pound net, cash.

Wages \$10 to \$10 50 per piece.
Dyeing \$2 to \$2 25 do
General expenses \$7 do

Both of these estimates were made carefully by one of the most honest manufacturers in *Germany*, and can be relied upon, as these parties were very anxious to see a change made in our tariff. Being excellent manufacturers, and their goods being well known, they are enabled to sell all their goods at home, mostly to Americans. Their goods are always made to order, having no stock on hand, and their superiority arises from the great amount of labor put upon them.

B.—Memorandum of the cost of manufacturing broadcloths at *Aix-la-Chapelle*, October 1, 1849, (from the best manufacturer in *Prussia*; the coat I showed you was from this manufacturer, and is the finest I ever saw, requiring a large proportion of labor.)

Medium weight cloth, costing 12½ francs per aune, measuring 28 yards each piece, will require 29½ pounds (English) washed wool at 75 cents per pound.

For dyeing, per piece, \$1 75.

Wages and all other expenses \$15 per piece.

This gentleman has a better mill than any other I saw, and therefore his larger estimate for "other expenses."

He makes nearly 4,000 pieces per year, and his buildings and machinery were valued at \$75,000.

O—No. 34.

Extracts from a report of the Commissioner of Customs to the Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Commissioner of Customs, Sept. 13, 1849.

SIR: In obedience to your directions, I have visited Boston and New York to make inquiry into the charges and complaints presented in the letter of E. H. Robbins and others, dated Boston, 16th August, 1849, and referred to me on the 22d ultimo.

On my way to Boston I spent one day in New York, saw the collector and appraisers, showed them the letter, and informed them of the object of my visit. From these gentlemen I received the assurance of their ready and hearty co-operation.

In Boston I had several interviews with the signers of the letter and others, and received from them much valuable information.

In corroboration of their statement, that goods have been for a long time imported into New York and entered by false invoices at about half the real cost, and that the parties thus engaged met with no difficulty, these gentlemen referred me specifically to several cases, and generally to many more.

I carefully investigated one, and satisfied myself that transactions similar in character have been common.

This case occurred in New York, in October, 1848. Little, Alden & Co. imported into that city a certain kind of shawls, and entered into an agreement with the manufacturers in Scotland to take all that they should make, and that no other person should be furnished with them, for export to the United States. The prices which they paid were 28s. 6d., 35s., and 42s. each. These goods sold readily on arrival at a profit. Little, Alden & Co. state in a letter to me, that "subsequently we ascertained that Godfrey Pattison & Co., of New York, had received some of the same maker's goods, and were selling them at less prices than ours cost to import; and one of their salesmen stated that he was fully acquainted with the fact that Little, Alden & Co., and A. T. Stewart & Co., were the only parties that had received them, and that we paid the several prices for them of 28s. 6d., 35s., and 42s. Annoyed at these things, we made application to C. W. Lawrence, esq., collector, and stated the facts, asking him to investigate whether Godfrey Pattison & Co. had not defrauded the revenue. He referred us to the appraisers, to whom we gave information that Godfrey Pattison & Co. imported "I—S 1 and 2," two cases shawls, that we had reason to believe were the same goods that cost us 42s. each. They had a ticket upon each shawl with the No. 4200 upon it. That Godfrey Pattison & Co. also imported by the steamer America, at New York, September 29, "I—S 3 a 9," seven cases of shawls, having tickets upon each shawl marked 2800 and 3500, that we had reason to believe were the same goods we imported, costing 28s. 6d. and 35s. The New York custom-house refused any information as to what Godfrey Pattison & Co. entered the goods at. The only satisfaction we could obtain from the appraisers was, that "*we paid too much for our goods.*"

"Roxburgh (the Scotch manufacturer) having broken faith with us by

selling the goods to Pattison at any price whatever, we made a demand on him for compensation through the law; the result of which was a compromise, in which we received £150 for damages, and the amount of law expenses we incurred."

Little, Alden & Co. made a second shipment of these shawls before they ascertained that Pattison & Co. were engaged in the same business; and they state that "the result of this shipment was a loss to us, as Pattisons were able to undersell us, and yet make a profit on these goods, from their having paid less duties."

In the course of this investigation it appeared that samples of both importations were obtained and shown at the appraisers' stores and admitted to be precisely alike and of equal value, and of the same patterns. It also appeared that the shawls which cost Little, Alden & Co. 28s. 6d. and 35s. each, and which they were both desirous and obligated to take in any quantity at the same prices, were entered by Godfrey Pattison & Co. at 17s. 6d. and 21s., less $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount, or really 16s. 8d. and 20s.

It further appeared that the invoice of Godfrey Pattison & Co. was passed in the appraisers' stores by "Thomas Chatterton," who was employed in the department of cotton goods, and not familiar with woollens, and that the appraiser who told Little, Alden & Co. that they paid too much for their goods was John S. McKibbin, then one of the assistant appraisers:

Another case presented was, that of consignments of German cloths by G. Schuremann, of Aix-la-Chapelle. Two cases of broadcloths were shipped by him, consigned to J. C. Howe & Co., of Boston, of the same cost and value—one sent to Boston, the other to New York, and arrived about the same time. Upon the examination in Boston, the appraisers reported to Howe & Co. that the cloths were invoiced much below their value, and that they must add 25 per cent. to raise them to the market value at the time of shipment. Messrs. Howe & Co. stated that a similar invoice from the same shipper was then in New York, and desired the appraisers to write for information; a letter from the New York appraisers, in reply, was shown me. They passed the cloths as fairly charged. The Boston appraisers, notwithstanding this report, added 25 per cent. Howe & Co. appealed, and the merchant-appraisers sustained the advance.

The result was, that Mr. Schuremann sent no more cloths to Boston, but continued his business largely with New York.

A case of Linden & Myer, who imported Cologne-water into Boston, invoiced at two thalers, was raised by the appraisers to three. The importers appealed, and the merchant-appraisers fixed 2.75; upon which I was informed that the owners remarked, that their invoices were not raised in New York, and that they should import no more into Boston.

Another case was presented of maccaroni imported by Boston merchants, invoiced at 9 cents per pound. The same quality shipped to Boston for a New York house was invoiced at $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and the parties asserted that their invoices were not raised in New York.

Charles Scott & Co., of New York, imported per steamer Canada at Boston, in July last, an invoice of embroideries:

Amount of invoice	-	-	-	-	£455	9	9
Appraised at	-	-	-	-	767	5	3
Amount advanced	-	-	-	-	£311	15	6

or about 70 per cent.

E. Bannister, of Philadelphia, imported recently into Boston an invoice of carpeting, amounting to	-	-	-	-	£60	0	0
Appraised at	-	-	-	-	108	0	0
Amount advanced	-	-	-	-	£48	0	0

or 80 per cent.

These cases are given as specimens of what is attempted; and American merchants of the highest respectability assured me that the frauds were so systematic and numerous and successful, that they were driven from the business of importing altogether.

I was informed of a system now prevailing by which frauds are practised. Merchants in Europe make selections of goods, and agree upon the price at which they shall be delivered in New York, which price is less than the buyer can import them himself, it being understood that the foreigner can introduce them upon the payment of a smaller amount of duties than the American merchant. One important case was stated to me, and the names given.

Also, where the shipper of goods in Scotland refused to consign his shipment to a house in this country, because they would not enter them at less than their value, but found one that would, and did.

The particulars of such a case were furnished me by a merchant, as a sample of many.

I was informed of numerous cases where goods were undervalued by foreign houses, and have no doubt whatever of the facts. My time being limited, and regarding my visit as an informal one, I did not give publicity to my proceedings, nor invite information except from the persons who addressed the letter that occasioned my visit.

O—No. 35.

Statements exhibiting the quantity and dutiable values of wines, spirits, &c., imported annually from 1843 to 1849, inclusive, as entered at the several custom-houses under specific and ad valorem duties.

No. 1.—MADEIRA WINE.

Period of importation.	Gallons.	Value.	Average cost per gallon.	Duty.
9 months to June 30, 1843.....	3,949	\$9,075	\$2 29.8	Specific.
Year to June 30, 1844.....	16,754	30,575	1 82.5	
Year to June 30, 1845.....	106,176	145,237	1 43.5	
Year to June 30, 1846.....	109,797	122,895	1 11.9	
5 months ending November 30, 1846..	117,117	128,613	1 09.8	Ad valorem.
7 months ending June 30, 1847.....	13,806	5,717	41.4	
Year ending June 30, 1848.....	44,634	21,630	48.4	
Year ending June 30, 1849.....	193,971	105,302	54.3	

No. 2.—SHERRY.

9 months to June 30, 1843.....	4,665	\$6,491	\$1 38.5	Specific.
Year to June 30, 1844.....	18,665	23,418	1 25.4	
Year to June 30, 1845.....	23,616	38,289	1 62.1	
Year to June 30, 1846.....	26,538	41,761	1 57.0	
5 months ending November 30, 1846..	14,543	26,194	1 79.5	Ad valorem.
7 months ending June 30, 1847.....	77,521	56,061	72.3	
Year ending June 30, 1848.....	215,935	109,983	50.9	
Year ending June 30, 1849.....	170,794	128,510	75.2	

No. 3.—SICILY WINE.

9 months ending June 30, 1843.....	14,579	\$6,617	\$0 60.6	Specific.
Year ending June 30, 1844.....	31,180	15,000	48.1	
Year ending June 30, 1845.....	110,590	46,033	50.4	
Year ending June 30, 1846.....	209,131	74,000	35.4	
5 months ending November 30, 1846..	21,281	8,933	42.0	Ad valorem.
7 months ending June 30, 1847.....	92,631	24,230	26.2	
Year ending June 30, 1848.....	190,294	67,364	35.4	
Year ending June 30, 1849.....	130,851	32,231	24.6	

No. 4.—PORT WINE, IN CASKS.

9 months ending June 30, 1843.....	38,593	\$25,714	\$0 66.6	Specific.
Year ending June 30, 1844.....	223,615	156,878	70.2	
Year ending June 30, 1845.....	260,593	162,358	62.3	
Year ending June 30, 1846.....	372,528	148,895	40.0	
5 months ending November 30, 1846..	80,991	62,851	77.6	Ad valorem.
7 months ending June 30, 1847.....	8,075	3,791	47.0	
Year ending June 30, 1848.....	501,123	170,134	34.0	
Year ending June 30, 1849.....	711,268	272,700	38.3	

O—No. 35—Continued.

No. 5.—CLARET, IN CASKS.

Period of importation.	Gallons.	Value.	Average cost per gallon.	Duty.
9 months ending June 30, 1843.....	873, 895	\$134, 598	\$0 15, 40	Specific.
Year ending June 30, 1844.....	993, 193	218, 239	21.97	
Year ending June 30, 1845.....	1, 051, 862	249, 633	23.73	Ad valorem.
Year ending June 30, 1846.....	951, 351	249, 703	26.24	
5 months ending November 30, 1846..	294, 433	111, 453	37.85	
7 months ending June 30, 1847.....	591, 656	119, 844	20.26	
Year ending June 30, 1848.....	1, 227, 071	221, 416	18.04	
Year ending June 30, 1849.....	1, 912, 701	263, 836	13.79	

No. 6.—OTHER RED WINES.

9 months ending June 30, 1843.....	Specific.
Year ending June 30, 1844.....	340, 387	\$60, 096	\$0 17.65	
Year ending June 30, 1845.....	495, 588	143, 210	28.90	Ad valorem.
Year ending June 30, 1846.....	954, 646	316, 821	33.19	
5 months ending November 30, 1846..	1, 072, 589	328, 814	30.65	
7 months ending June 30, 1847.....	533, 454	119, 411	22.14	
Year ending June 30, 1848.....	781, 073	180, 928	23.16	
Year ending June 30, 1849.....	994, 458	221, 177	22.24	

No. 7.—WHITE WINES.

9 months to June 30, 1843.....	123, 832	\$28, 205	\$0 22.77	Specific.
Year to June 30, 1844.....	268, 414	75, 090	27.98	
Year to June 30, 1845.....	591, 735	211, 183	35.69	Ad valorem.
Year to June 30, 1846.....	705, 608	310, 241	43.96	
5 months to November 30, 1846.....	618, 267	296, 736	48.00	
7 months to June 30, 1847.....	278, 482	69, 831	25.08	
Year to June 30, 1848.....	840, 687	193, 358	23.00	
Year to June 30, 1849.....	971, 895	210, 139	21.62	

No. 8.—BRANDY.

9 months to June 30, 1843.....	191, 832	\$106, 267	\$0 55.40	Specific.
Year ending June 30, 1844.....	782, 510	606, 633	77.52	
Year ending June 30, 1845.....	1, 081, 314	819, 540	75.79	Ad valorem.
Year ending June 30, 1846.....	963, 147	839, 231	87.13	
5 months to November 30, 1846.....	331, 108	355, 451	1 07.30	
7 months to June 30, 1847.....	633, 309	575, 631	92.35	
Year ending June 30, 1848.....	1, 370, 111	1, 135, 089	82.84	
Year ending June 30, 1849.....	2, 064, 091	1, 347, 514	65.28	

O—No. 35—Continued.

No. 9.—GRAIN SPIRITS.

Period of importation.	Gallons.	Value.	Average cost per gallon.	Duty.
9 months to June 30, 1843.....	259,129	\$121,547	\$0 46.91	Specific.
Year ending June 30, 1844.....	416,918	171,015	41.02	
Year ending June 30, 1845.....	606,311	262,543	43.30	Ad valorem.
Year ending June 30, 1846.....	677,785	345,352	50.95	
5 months ending November 30, 1846..	136,323	86,073	63.14	
7 months ending June 30, 1847.....	327,635	143,549	43.81	
Year ending June 30, 1848.....	676,683	327,493	48.40	
Year ending June 30, 1849.....	796,276	327,957	41.19	

No. 10.—WEST INDIA SPIRITS.

9 months to June 30, 1843.....	135,399	\$32,095	\$0 23.70	Specific.
Year ending June 30, 1844.....	210,477	78,027	37.07	
Year ending June 30, 1845.....	270,484	78,937	29.12	Ad valorem.
Year ending June 30, 1846.....	221,344	81,713	36.92	
5 months ending November 30, 1846..	65,477	28,862	44.08	
7 months ending June 30, 1847.....	160,747	57,866	35.96	
Year ending June 30, 1848.....	228,671	75,943	33.21	
Year ending June 30, 1849.....	542,492	145,784	26.87	

No. 11.—BEER, ALE, AND PORTER—FROM ENGLAND.

9 months ending June 30, 1843.....	63,612	\$57,098	\$0 89.76	Specific.
Year ending June 30, 1844.....	107,489	102,157	95.04	
Year ending June 30, 1845.....	79,302	73,729	92.97	Ad valorem.
Year ending June 30, 1846.....	117,621	110,397	94.71	
5 months ending November 30, 1846..	46,146	42,987	93.15	
7 months ending June 30, 1847.....	132,157	67,305	50.93	
Year ending June 30, 1848.....	130,008	101,171	77.82	
Year ending June 30, 1849.....	146,473	118,233	80.72	

No. 12.—BEER, ALE, AND PORTER—FROM SCOTLAND.

9 months ending June 30, 1843.....	7,423	\$6,335	\$0 85.34	Specific.
Year ending June 30, 1844.....	19,236	18,343	95.36	
Year ending June 30, 1845.....	26,711	21,294	79.72	Ad valorem.
Year ending June 30, 1846.....	38,464	39,831	1 03.55	
5 months ending November 30, 1846..	2,151	1,895	88.10	
7 months ending June 30, 1847.....	15,375	8,657	56.31	
Year ending June 30, 1848.....	39,282	21,533	54.05	
Year ending June 30, 1849.....	52,297	30,088	57.53	

O—No. 35—Continued.

No. 13.—GIGARS.

Period of importation.	Pounds.	Value.	Average cost per pound.	Duty.
9 months ending June 30, 1843.....	378, 996	\$463, 431	\$1 22.2	Specific.
Year ending June 30, 1844.....	718, 748	974, 431	1 35.5	
Year ending June 30, 1845.....	815, 172	1, 160, 644	1 42.3	
Year ending June 30, 1846.....	880, 208	1, 282, 861	1 45.7	
5 months ending November 30, 1846..	452, 736	645, 389	1 42.5	Ad valorem.
7 months ending June 30, 1847.....	480, 757	562, 512	1 17.0	
Year ending June 30, 1848.....	1, 369, 507	1, 360, 468	97.9	
Year ending June 30, 1849.....	*1, 499, 755	1, 439, 765	96.0	

* Pounds partly estimated.

NOTE.—By the foregoing statements it appears, by comparing the average valuation per gallon, as entered at the custom-houses, of wines, spirits, &c, therein referred to, during the five months immediately preceding the change of the tariff from *specific* to *ad valorem* duties, that is, from July 1 to November 30, 1846, with the average value per gallon, ascertained in the same manner, during the first seven months under the *ad valorem* system, thus embracing the fiscal year ending June 30, 1847, that the dutiable prices, as entered at the custom-houses, fell off as follows, to wit:

No. 1. Madeira wine.....	average cost, \$1 09.8 to \$0 41.4 p. gall., or 62.2 per ct.
No. 2. Sherry wine.....	do... 1 79.5 to 72.3 ...do...59.7..do..
No. 3. Sicily wine.....	do... 42.0 to 26.2 ...do...37.6..do..
No. 4. Port wine.....	do... 77.6 to 47.00...do...39.4..do..
No. 5. Claret wine.....	do... 37.85 to 20.26...do...46.5..do..
No. 6. Other red wine.....	do... 30 65 to 22.14...do...27.7..do..
No. 7. White wine.....	do... 48.00 to 25.08...do...47.7..do..
No. 8. Brandy.....	do... 1 07.30 to 92.35...do...13.9..do..
No. 9. Grain spirits.....	do... 63.14 to 43.81...do...30.6..do..
No. 10. West India spirits.....	do... 44.08 to 35.96...do...18.4..do..
No. 11. Beer, ale, and porter, from England..	do... 93.15 to 50.93 ...do...45.3..do..
No. 12. Beer, ale, and porter, from Scotland..	do... 88.10 to 56.31...do...36.1..do..
No. 13. Cigars.....	do... 1 42.05 to 1 17.00 per lb., or 17.6..do..

It further appears, by comparing the prices of the several years under specific duties with those under *ad valorem* rates, that the reduction in most cases has been still greater.

Prepared from returns in Treasury Department.

G. W. G.

Statement of receipts and expenditures on account of public warehouses, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.

Districts.	Amount received.	Amount expended, as per accounts rendered.	Number and compensation of inspectors employed in public warehouses.	Whole amount expended.	Net charge upon the revenue.
New York.....	\$86,175 37	\$191,759 77	30	\$32,850 00	\$224,609 77
Boston.....	51,379 26	76,284 56	3	3,285 00	79,569 56
Philadelphia.....	9,317 25	9,907 89	3	3,285 00	13,192 89
Baltimore.....	7,552 76	10,907 62	2	2,190 00	13,097 62
New Orleans.....	17,554 11	15,495 00	2	2,190 00	17,685 00
All other districts.....	368 51	7,877 08	10	10,950 00	18,827 08
	172,347 26	312,231 92	50	54,750 00	366,981 92
					194,634 66

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of Commissioner of Customs, December 1, 1849.

C. W. ROCKWELL, Commissioner of Customs.

Q.

Statement of the aggregate value of goods remaining in warehouse at the close of each quarter, from the 1st of July, 1847, to the 30th of June, 1849, as exhibited by the quarterly returns of the collectors of the customs, under the provisions of the act of the 6th of August, 1846, and of the duties payable thereon.

Periods.	GOODS WAREHOUSED.	
	Aggregate value.	Duties payable.
3d quarter of 1847.....	\$3,618,758 00	\$1,264,624 55
4th quarter of 1847.....	4,863,591 00	1,524,887 16
1st quarter of 1848.....	5,291,179 00	1,669,067 39
2d quarter of 1848.....	6,272,275 00	1,936,464 00
3d quarter of 1848.....	5,419,676 00	1,649,182 85
4th quarter of 1848.....	7,201,246 00	2,152,544 50
1st quarter of 1849.....	5,450,593 00	1,702,639 37
2d quarter of 1849.....	7,830,010 00	2,501,394 35
	45,937,328 00	14,400,804 17
Average quarterly value.....	\$5,744,332 00	\$1,800,100 52

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, November 30, 1849.

ALLEN A. HALL, Register.

R.

Statement showing the amount of dutiable foreign merchandise re-exported each year, from 1821 to June 30, 1849, both inclusive—distinguishing the amount re-exported from warehouses under the act of August 6, 1846.

Years.	Dutiable merchandise re-exported.	Amount re-exported from warehouses.
1821.....	\$10,537,731	.....
1822.....	11,161,306	.....
1823.....	19,846,873	.....
1824.....	17,222,075	.....
1825.....	22,704,803	.....
1826.....	19,404,504	.....
1827.....	15,617,986	.....
1828.....	13,167,339	.....
1829.....	11,427,401	.....
1830.....	12,067,162	.....
1831.....	12,434,483	.....
1832.....	18,448,857	.....
1833.....	12,411,969	.....
1834.....	10,879,520	.....
1835.....	7,743,655	.....
1836.....	9,232,867	.....
1837.....	9,406,043	.....
1838.....	4,466,384	.....
1839.....	5,007,698	.....
1840.....	5,805,809	.....
1841.....	4,228,181	.....
1842.....	4,884,454	.....
1843.....	3,456,572	.....
1844.....	3,962,508	.....
1845.....	5,171,731	.....
1846.....	5,522,577	.....
1847.....	.....	.....
From July 1 to Nov. 30.....	\$2,333,527	.....
From Dec. 1 to June 30.....	2,020,380	.....
.....	4,353,907	\$651,170
1848.....	6,576,499	2,869,941
1849.....	6,625,776	3,692,699
29 years.....	293,716,670	*7,213,810
Average per annum.....	\$10,128,161	.....
Average per annum.....	.....	\$2,792,439

* From warehouses two years and seven months.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, December 1, 1849.

ALLEN A. HALL, Register.

S.

Amount of coinage at the mint and branches to the
31st December, 1848 - - - - \$149,592,195 16

COINAGE DURING THE YEAR 1849.

January	-	-	-	-	\$234,056 19
February	-	-	-	-	492,845 11
March	-	-	-	-	581,085 98
April	-	-	-	-	724,118 89
May	-	-	-	-	904,952 87
June	-	-	-	-	1,030,960 85
July	-	-	-	-	1,469,371 88
August	-	-	-	-	1,070,796 91
September	-	-	-	-	685,602 54
October	-	-	-	-	900,965 49
					8,094,756 71
Total coinage to November 1, 1849					157,686,951 87

In the above sum of \$8,094,756 71 is included \$3,013,333 from California gold.

ALLEN A. HALL, *Register*.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, December 1, 1849.

T.

LETTERS

FROM

COLLECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS,

ON THE SUBJECT OF

THE REDUCTION OF THE EXPENSES INCURRED IN THE COLLECTION OF
THE REVENUE.

T.

Letter from the collector at Passamaquoddy.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
District of Passamaquoddy, May 1, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of the 19th ultimo.

I transmit herewith a list of the persons connected with the customs in this district, in accordance with your request.

Having carefully considered the expenses of collecting the revenue in this district, with a view to such retrenchment as could be made without injury to the public service, desirous of carrying out the views of the government by a rigid system of economy in the public expenditures, I am compelled to the conclusion that the number of officers now employed is not greater than the interests of the revenue and the efficiency of the service require.

The great extent of this district, embracing the entire eastern frontier line of Maine; its proximity to the British provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; both by sea and inland; the great facilities which it presents for smuggling; the preventive as well as positive duties of the officers—all these combine to render the services of the present corps of officers absolutely necessary; while at certain seasons of the year the present official force is hardly adequate to the performance of the duties required of them. The contingent expenses of this collection district are very small, and I know of no mode by which they can be reduced.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BION BRADBURY, *Collector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL,
Commissioner of Customs.

Letter from the collector of the district of Machias, Maine.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
District of Machias, May 8, 1849.

SIR: In answer to your circular of the 19th ultimo, I would respectfully report the following list of persons connected with the customs at this port, viz:

James Moore, inspector; original appointment dated March, 1840, and present dated in May, 1845. Rate of compensation, two dollars per day—yearly	\$728
Lewis Burnham, deputy collector and inspector at Cherryfield, appointed May 28, 1845. Compensation	250
Ellery Turner, inspector, appointed May 28, 1845. Compensation	250
The collector was appointed originally in August, 1836, and his present appointment was in April, 1845. Compensation, a salary of \$250 per year and fees and commissions.	250

Lieutenant John L. Prouty, of the revenue marine service, has been for the past year employed in this district as commandant of the revenue boat, at the rate of \$960	\$960
The other persons are three boatmen, employed by Lieutenant Prouty, at a compensation of twenty dollars per month—usually employed nine months per year	540
Total compensation to all persons	<u>2,978</u>

The nature of the service performed by the several persons above named is as follows, viz:

Lieutenant Prouty, commandant of the revenue boat "Independence," employed in cruising about nine months in twelve.

James Moore, inspector, employed on board same boat as boarding officer, under Lieutenant Prouty. The three boatmen are also under the charge of Lieutenant Prouty.

Lewis Burnham, deputy collector and inspector, has charge of the custom-house at the port of Cherryfield.

Ellery Turner, inspector, is stationed at Cutler. His duty is that of inspector—boarding and examining vessels entering that harbor, which is very much frequented by vessels passing up and down this coast and trading between the British provinces and the United States.

The compensation of all the persons employed in this district is very small, and the public interest requires that they should all be continued. The compensation of the inspector on board the revenue boat might with the *most* propriety be reduced to one dollar and fifty cents per day, and I have no doubt that a person may be employed to perform that duty for the sum named. But if the others are employed, it seems to me they are fully entitled to their present compensation.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. BROWN, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs, Washington.

Letter from the collector at Penobscot, Maine.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF PENOBSCOT,
Castine, May 1, 1849.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions contained in your circular letter of 19th ultimo, I herewith forward a list of all persons in any way connected with the customs in this district; the dates of their appointments; the rate of compensation received by them, and the nature of the services rendered by each. I think it must be apparent to you, that the number of officers in this district cannot, with a due regard to the public interests, be reduced; and should it be found necessary to reduce the expenses of this office, the most just and proper mode that suggests itself would be to reduce the rate of compensation of the inspectors at the port of Bucksport, and at Fort Kent, as stated in the accompanying list.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. BRIDGHAM, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs, Washington city, D. C.

Letter from the collector of the district of Bath, Maine.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF BATH, MAINE,
 May 7, 1849.

SIR: In obedience to your circular instructions, under date of April 19, 1849, I transmit to you, herewith, a list of officers employed in this collection district, with the amount paid them for the year ending December 31, 1848. By this statement, you will see that the cost of guarding and collecting the revenue within this district for said year was \$9,573 20.

To this should be added the contingent expenses of the custom-house, chargeable to the United States, which amount annually to about \$400; making the whole cost of the custom-house service in this district for the last year about \$10,000.

In reply to that part of your circular requiring a statement of what reduction "can be made, and the manner in which the same can be effected, with a due regard to the public interest," I report that a reduction of 25 per cent. in the expenses of the district may be made as follows:

1st. We have a revenue boat here, commanded by one inspector and manned with three men. The boat, with her tackle, apparel, and furniture, cost about \$1,000. She is sailed at an annual cost of about \$1,100. As it is probable a revenue cutter will be stationed at Portland, within the immediate vicinity of the waters of this district, and whose cruising ground will be, in part, the same as that of our revenue boat, the revenue boat for this district, and, of course, one inspector, may be dispensed with, without the least detriment to the public service. This will make an annual reduction of \$2,195, viz:

Insp̄ctor for revenue boat	-	-	-	-	\$1,095
Cost of sailing the boat	-	-	-	-	1,100
					<hr/>
					2,195
					<hr/>

We have at this port, besides the inspector attached to the revenue boat, four permanent inspectors, two of whom are also weighers, gaugers, and measurers. The two who are weighers, gaugers, &c., charge and receive annually, as inspectors, from eight to nine hundred dollars each in addition to their fees accruing from their other offices. The compensation of these two inspectors, as such, may be reduced and limited to \$600 each per year, if they be continued as weighers, gaugers, &c., in connexion with their office of inspector, for the business of these inspectors, as such, is but trifling, except during about eight months of the year, the remainder of the time navigation here being partially interrupted by ice. In these may be a reduction of \$600 annually, which, with the dispensing of the revenue boat and the inspectorship attached to her, will amount to about \$2,800; all which may be made without any detriment to the public interest.

Or if the revenue boat and one inspector be dispensed with, the compensation of the two permanent inspectors, who are also weighers, gaugers, and measurers, may be limited, so as not to exceed *twelve hundred dollars* each per annum, in full for all their services, which would make a corresponding reduction.

Or the two inspectors who are now weighers, gaugers, and measurers,

might be commissioned only as weighers, gaugers, and measurers, and the office held by them as inspectors be filled by two occasional inspectors, at a compensation limited to \$600 per annum.

As it is not improbable that, before the 30th June next, there may be a recommendation to the Secretary of the Treasury, from the chief of this office, to reorganize it by new appointments of subordinate officers, I have not only considered it proper to reply promptly to your circular, and make such suggestions in reference to reduction of the expenses of this office as my experience in the administration of the duties of it has dictated, but to give the department an opportunity, if the suggested reductions and changes are deemed worthy of consideration, to make them when new appointments (if any) are reported to the Secretary, or to take effect after the 30th June; which I can have no doubt, on proper consideration of the act of Congress referred to in your circular, will be cheerfully acquiesced in by whoever may be the subordinate officers in this district at that time.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JNO. C. HUMPHREYS, *Collector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL,
Commissioner of Customs.

Letter from the collector at Saco, Maine.

Saco, April 28, 1849.

SIR: Your circulars of the 15th and 16th instant were duly received. In reply, I furnish to you, as you desire, "a list of all the persons in any way connected with the customs" in this district, "designating," as far as the records in my office will allow me, "the dates of their original appointment and their present appointment, and the rate of compensation received by them, together with a description of the nature of the service performed by each," as follows:

JOSEPH T. NYE, *Collector*.—Appointment dated March 14, 1849; compensation \$250 per annum; services, such as pertain by law to the office.

HIRAM WOODS, *Inspector*.—Original appointment 20 years since; present appointment May 10, 1845; compensation three dollars per diem for actual service; services, boarding and inspecting vessels at the mouth of Saco river and the "outer harbor."

SILAS J. LIBBY, *Inspector*.—Appointment four years since; compensation same as Mr. Woods; services, boarding and inspecting vessels at the mouth of Scarborough river and in Scarborough harbor.

It will at all times afford me pleasure to co-operate with the authorities at Washington in reducing unnecessary expenses in collecting the revenue; but I am satisfied that a due regard to the public interest does not require that any such reduction should be made at this port at this time: on the contrary, I believe that the services now performed are absolutely necessary to the security of the revenue and the just administration of the laws, and that the compensation received for some of these services is entirely inadequate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH T. NYE, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq., *Commissioner of Customs.*

Letter from the collector at Kennebunk, Maine.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF KENNEBUNK,
Kennebunk, June 5, 1849.

SIR: In reply to your circular of 19th April last, I furnish a list of all the persons connected with the customs in this district, with such particulars in reference to the several offices, &c., as are called for in the last paragraph of said circular. The list is as follows:

Names and nature of services.	Date of appointment.	Compensation.	Date of original appointment, or of the establishment of office.
Oliver Walker, deputy collector.	May 10, 1849		
Oliver Walker, inspector	May 10, 1849	\$600 per ann. Fees.	Each of these offices have existed since the establishment of the collection district in the year 1800. This, it is believed, has also existed from the same date.
Oliver Walker, gauger and weigher, and measurer, at Kennebunk.	May 14, 1849		
Christopher Littlefield, inspector at Wells.	April 1, 1845	\$100 per ann.	
Joshua Hubbard, inspector at Ogunquit.	May, 1845	\$12 per ann.	

The inspector at Kennebunk performs all the duties required on both sides of the river, at Kennebunk and Kennebunk Port, and at the entrance of the harbor, about a mile below the port, where is a fishing station, and where vessels bound in or out frequently lie when waiting for wind or tide, &c; and also at Cape Porpoise, about two miles east of the port, a place much resorted to by coasters, and where several fishing vessels are owned. These duties occupy his whole time, and in former years (when a considerable part of the tonnage belonging to the port was employed in the West India trade) gave employment to three permanent and one occasional inspector, viz: one permanent and one occasional at Kennebunk Port, and one permanent at each of the harbors of Kennebunk and Cape Porpoise. From 1835 to 1840 the three permanent inspectors had fixed compensations, amounting in the whole to \$1,650 per annum. They were reduced, near the close of 1840, to \$1,300; and again in April, 1841, all the duties before assigned to three or four individuals were committed to one, with an annual compensation of \$500. At this time, however, it was reasonable to expect (and for about two years the expectation was realized) that he would receive between one and two hundred dollars per annum for fees as gauger, weigher, and measurer. For the last four years there have been no importations, except occasionally a little salt, and in 1847 the compensation of the inspector was raised to \$600 per annum. Inasmuch as the officer, if he gives the

necessary attention to his duties at the several ports of which he has charge, cannot attend to any other business, I am inclined to think that, while coasting and fishing are carried on in the district to the extent they now are, the compensation ought not to be reduced.

At Wells, several coasting vessels are owned and employed, and the port is a place of considerable resort for coasting vessels from other ports, in pursuit of wood, ship timber, &c., &c. The compensation of the inspector for several years previous to April, 1841, ranged from \$250 to \$350 per annum; while the tonnage and business of the place did not very much exceed the present amount. It was reduced in April, 1841, to \$100 per annum, and has so remained to the present time.

Ogunquit harbor is in Wells, about 5 miles west of that just referred to. It is frequented by coasters from other ports, in pursuit of wood, &c., &c., and is increasing in importance, so far as relates to the tonnage built, owned, and employed by those living in its vicinity. I believe there has always been an inspector there, either occasional or permanent, since the establishment of this collection district. For several years prior to 1841, the compensation of this officer was fixed at \$100 per annum. In 1841, it was reduced to \$12 per annum. In a letter, dated 1st instant, to the Secretary of the Treasury, I recommended that the compensation of the inspector at Wells be reduced to \$80 per annum, and that the compensation of the inspector at Ogunquit be raised to \$32 per annum, after the 30th instant—making the amount allowed to the two ports the same as at present, but dividing it in more just proportions.

For the reasons given in the foregoing remarks, I am of opinion that it would not be expedient to make a further reduction in the compensation of the subordinate officers connected with the customs in this district—for the present at least.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DANIEL REMICK, *Collector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL,
Commissioner of Customs, Washington, D. C.

Letter from the collector at Belfast, Maine.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Belfast, June 23, 1849.

SIR: In answer to your circular of the 19th April, I will inform you that the officers employed in this office are James Clark, deputy collector and inspector, appointed March 4, 1845; Jacob S. Marshall, deputy collector and inspector, appointed _____, 1847. Each of the above are entitled to three dollars per day; and since the recent addition to the district, it has been necessary to employ each the full time.

There is also a deputy collector and inspector employed at Searsport, in this district, which is now vacant by death, and Franklin S. Nickerson has been temporarily employed at a compensation of four hundred dollars a year.

Jacob S. Marshall is weigher, gauger, and measurer, appointed _____, 1847. These are all the officers employed in this district. Several large islands were annexed to this district, taken from Penobscot dis-

trict; at the last session of Congress, known by the name of Fox islands and Islesboro'. On these islands are three incorporated and populous towns—North Haven, Vinal Haven, and Islesboro'. Nearly the whole of the inhabitants are interested in navigation, and own about two hundred sail of vessels. There being no officer on the islands, consequently the business of the district, and duties of the officers, are very much increased.

It is believed that the officers of the district were as few in number before the annexation of the islands, as could adequately perform the duties and protect the interest of the government. The annexation would seem to render it necessary for one or more officers to be appointed, to be located on the islands, rather than reduce the number or compensation, when the business is so largely increased.

Two of the officers are located at this port, which is a place very largely interested in, and rapidly increasing, in navigation and commerce. They have to perform the duties in the office, which has to be kept open at all seasons of the year; to go to the islands, which vary in distance from six to twenty-five miles from the shore; to examine all vessels coming into the harbor or which pass through the bay, and perform all services as inspectors and deputy collectors. One officer is located at Camden, distant from this port eighteen miles—a port largely engaged in navigation. The officer there keeps an office open during the whole year, and is constantly employed. The other officer is located at Searsport, six miles from this port. He has also to keep an office during the whole year, and receives but four hundred dollars per year.

It will be perceived from the foregoing that no reduction of force can be made without injury to the interests of navigation and protection of commerce.

It was my intention to ask Congress, at its next session, to make a port of delivery on one of the islands, and add another officer; which, in my opinion, is necessary, and ought to have been done when the islands were annexed.

The islands being largely engaged in the fishing business, it is very necessary, to prevent frauds upon the government in the application for bounties, and to prevent smuggling, the islands affording facilities for that business, that an officer should often visit and remain a portion of time on the islands.

For the foregoing reasons, I am of the opinion that no reduction of numbers or compensation can consistently be made.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED MARSHALL, *Collector.*

Letter from Augustus Jenkins, collector of customs at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Portsmouth, N. H., May 17, 1849.

SIR: Enclosed, herewith, I transmit a list of persons connected with the customs at this port, as required by your circular of the 19th ultimo

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUGUSTUS JENKINS, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq.,

Commissioner of Customs, Washington, D. C.

REMARKS.—The only reduction that can be made at this port, “with a due regard to the public interest,” is the abolishing of the office of depot-inspector, (as it is termed,) and the transferring of the duties of the same to the coastwise inspector, who can perform them without detriment to his other duties; and I would respectfully recommend that this be done.

When the inspector and measurer and the occasional inspector in this list are all engaged, and more aid is necessary, other persons are employed as occasional inspectors.

AUGUSTUS JENKINS,
Collector.

Letter from the collector at Burlington, Vermont.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF VERMONT,
Burlington, May 1, 1849.

SIR: Herewith I send you a statement, to comply with a requisition contained in treasury circular dated April 19, 1849. My predecessors in office having left no record of the dates of the appointment of their deputies, I have no means to ascertain the dates of the original appointments of so many of them as have been reappointed by me, without writing to them and awaiting their answers; which, I fear, would delay this statement too long for your purpose, but which will be done hereafter, if desired.

The several posts named in the statement have all been filled for many years, none less than fifteen, and most of them more than twenty, to the best of my knowledge, although the locations of some few of the inspectors have been changed for other places deemed more important in reference to the prevention of smuggling. I conceive that the number of officers employed in this district is not larger than is requisite for the collection of the revenue; and the protection of the revenue laws on so extended a frontier. By reference to the accompanying statement, it will be seen that the salaries of all the deputy collectors and inspectors are exceedingly small; so small, indeed, that I am unable to see how they could be made less without impairing the vigilance and efficiency of the service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. G. HOPKINSON,
Collector.

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL,
Commissioner of Customs.

Letter from the collector at Newburyport, Massachusetts.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, DISTRICT OF NEWBURYPORT,
Collector's Office, May 1, 1849.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions contained in your circular of April 19, 1849, I herewith transmit a list of all persons connected in any way with the customs in this district, designating the dates of their

original and present appointment, with rates of compensation and nature of services rendered by each.

As regards the reduction of expenses of collecting the revenue in this district, I would state that I do not know of any retrenchment that could be made in this custom-house, as my officers are employed only when their services are actually necessary, and paid only for the time so employed.

The port of Essex has recently been annexed to the district of Gloucester; and as a portion of the business formerly transacted at the office of the surveyor of the port of Ipswich has, by such annexation, been transferred to the custom-house at Gloucester, I would respectfully suggest that the compensation of the inspector of the port of Ipswich might, without injury to the public interest, be materially reduced. His annual compensation has been about \$400. Under existing circumstances, I should consider \$200 per annum an adequate compensation for the service to be performed at that port.

I have the honor to be, yours, respectfully,

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Collector.

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL,
Commissioner of Customs, Washington, D. C.

Letter from the collector of Gloucester district, May 25, 1849.

SIR: In answer to circular of April 19, 1849, I would state that the following officers were appointed for the customs district of Gloucester:

Eli F. Stacy, collector, appointed December 31, 1844, re-appointed December 31, 1848; salary	\$250 per year.
John Woodbury, surveyor, appointed June 17, 1844, reappointed June 17, 1848; salary	250 per year.
Addison Winter, principal inspector, appointed June 24, 1843, at \$3 per day	1, 095 per year.
S. K. Cook, temporary inspector, appointed March 21, 1848, at \$3 per day when employed.	
T. O. Marshall, inspector at Rockport, appointed June 26, 1843; salary	300 per year.
Ezra Stanly, inspector at Manchester, appointed July 6, 1843; salary	150 per year.
David White, weigher, gauger, and measurer, appointed March 16, 1845; fees.	
Gideon Lane, weigher, gauger, and measurer, appointed October 1, 1844; fees.	
William Carter, boatman, appointed September 28, 1835; salary	240 per year.
Robert Rowe, assistant boatman, appointed December 1, 1843; in winter months, (3 months,) at \$12	36 per year.

I recommended, March 11, 1848, an extra inspector. I refer you to that letter, and you will perceive that no reduction can be made in the officers at this office. Since that time the town of Essex has been annexed to this district.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELI F. STACY, *Collector*

Letter from the collector at Boston, Massachusetts.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BOSTON,
Collector's Office, May 22, 1849.

SIR: Your circular of the 19th of April was received by my predecessor, and handed to me on the 1st instant. I immediately called for the necessary information, to enable me to give the subject that consideration which its importance demands; and I have now the honor to make the following reply.

The list which I transmit herewith, marked A, exhibits the names of all persons connected with the customs at this port; the dates of their appointments, the rates of compensation, and a description of the nature of the services rendered by them. You will observe that the number of clerkships is quite limited, the force being hardly adequate to the prompt despatch of the constant and increasing business of the office; and the compensation allowed them will in no case, I think, exceed the amount paid for similar services by merchants and others in this city. A due regard to the public interest would induce me to ask for an increase rather than a reduction in this department of the office.

In the public storekeeper's office several inspectors are employed, in charge of warehouses and in the discharge of other important duties growing out of the warehousing system, which, in due time, I must ask the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury to restore to the surveyor's department, to be employed under that officer's direction in the performance of their more legitimate business of discharging vessels from foreign ports. A reduction of the force in the warehouses would create the necessity for more assistant storekeepers, especially as, by the provisions of the act of Congress of 3d of March last; all goods intended for export must be deposited in warehouse, thus adding a vast amount to this important branch of the service. The statement herewith, marked B, will show you the receipts and expenditures by the storekeeper for the year 1848, and for the first four months of the present year. In 1848 there was paid by the collector \$33,422 90 more than the receipts, while in the quarter ending March 31 last, the receipts exceeded the expenditures \$3,259 41, and for the month of April \$4,258 87, making an aggregate of \$7,518 28; and from present indications I may reasonably estimate the revenue to be derived from the warehouses for the ensuing year at \$20,000, which will make a difference of about \$50,000 to the United States in its available resources.

The act of July 30, 1846, imposed upon the public appraisers responsible and important duties; and the 8th section of said act requires the collector to cause the dutiable value of all imports to be appraised, and a report thereof rendered, before the duties are computed; and from my experience in business, and from my official observation, I am prepared to say that no diminution of the force in this department should be made so long as the present ad valorem mode of assessing duties is continued. A request has already been made to me to recommend to the department the appointment of an additional examiner, or to increase the number of assistant appraisers; and should the business continue to increase during the next fiscal year, more help will be needed.

We have eight measurers, whose fees earned during the past year amounted to the sum of \$34,198 26, as per statement, voucher C. Their compensation and expenses were \$15,842 70, leaving a surplus of

\$19,355 56. If this class of officers are to be continued, I do not perceive how the business could be done at this port more economically.

In the weigher's and gauger's office there are *thirteen*, whose aggregate earnings were, for the year 1848, \$71,153 65, as per statement D. Out of these earnings they were each paid the maximum allowed by law, \$1,500; and their expenses, including labor at the scales, &c., were \$12,436 91—leaving a surplus of \$39,216 74. On examining the list of articles required to be weighed, I perceived some articles which could be omitted without hazard to the revenue, and the omission of which would diminish the expenses of labor somewhat; but the amount would be too small to be regarded as important.

On the 17th of June, 1844, Congress passed a law (chap. 105) providing that the number of inspectors and other subordinate officers in any custom-house should not be increased beyond the number then in service; consequently, the amount paid to those officers is the same now as then existed, while the rapidly increasing commerce of our city has demanded, from year to year, a corresponding increase of inspectors, particularly. In 1844, the number of arrivals from foreign ports was 2,174; the number last year, 3,009; and I am informed by the surveyor that he is frequently compelled to assign to one inspector three, five, and even more vessels at the same time; and it will be readily seen that their duties cannot be faithfully performed while their attention is directed to so many vessels at the same time. I state these facts to show the necessity there is for continuing in service all the subordinates allowed to this port, for the safety of the revenue, and with a due regard to the mercantile interest of this district.

The amount paid on account of the revenue cutter, for the past year, was \$16,334 01, as per statement E, including pay to officers—\$7,901 20. Of this amount, I think a very considerable saving could be made, without detriment to the service, by reducing the number of cutters in active service and the number of officers in commission. On board the *Hamilton* there are employed a captain and four lieutenants, besides a boatswain and other petty officers, and a crew of about twenty men; and I presume other cutters are officered and manned in the same ratio. But while I would recommend a reduction of the cutter service, I would not be understood to undervalue the importance of maintaining a competent number of vessels to guard the commerce of the principal ports of the country, and act as an efficient preventive service against smuggling in the numerous outports of our coast. The cruising limits of the cutters on the eastern coast could be extended without diminishing the efficiency of the service, and the revenue as effectually guarded.

The reports from the naval officer and surveyor will exhibit their own views in relation to the force employed in their respective departments.

From a careful review of the whole matter, I cannot perceive that any considerable saving can be effected beyond the sum of about \$50,000 in the storage account, unless the department should decide to curtail the expenses of the revenue marine service, in which case the cutter on this station can be made to sustain a just proportion.

I shall be anxious to hear from you in relation to the provisions of the

first section of the act; that proper arrangements may be made for the prompt despatch of business subsequently to the 30th of June next.

With great regard, I am, sir, your obedient servant,
P. GREELY, Jr., *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs, Washington, D. C.

DISTRICT OF BOSTON AND CHARLESTOWN,
Surveyor's Office, May 26, 1849.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following statement, in reply to inquiries instituted by you, by virtue of a circular from the Treasury Department, dated April 19th, 1849, relative to the state and condition of this department of the customs, with a view to a reduction of its expenses: that, regarding the increased duties of clerks devolving upon this office, by reason of the daily accumulating number of foreign arrivals, the establishment of the warehouse system, and from other causes operating to produce a large increased amount of importation; thereby requiring more time and care in the detailing and supervision of officers for the unloading of vessels, as also for weighing, gauging, and measuring all such articles as are required to be weighed, gauged, and measured; and a still greater amount of time in the collection and examination of their several returns, in order that they may be promptly presented to your department, not only for their final adjustment, but that you may be possessed of the earliest means of detecting any attempted frauds on the revenue, I should deem it incompatible with a due regard to the public interest to make any diminution either in the number or the compensation of clerks employed in this office.

Permit me to suggest, that there is probably no district in the United States that embraces within its limits so many different wharves and places at which vessels are allowed to discharge as this, there being upwards of one hundred and twenty-five of such places; consequently, the supervision over so large a territorial district necessarily devolves upon this office the exercise of a scrupulous vigilance and a much greater degree of care and labor than would be required in a district of ordinary limits.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN McNEIL, *Surveyor.*

PHILIP GREELY, Esq.,
Collector of Customs, Boston.

DISTRICT OF BOSTON AND CHARLESTOWN,
Naval Office, May 24, 1849.

SIR: In reply to your inquiry whether any, and, if any, what reduction can be made, consistent with the public interest, in the force employed in this office, I have the honor to say that, from the best information I have been able to obtain from my predecessor, deputy, and clerks, and from my own observation, I am satisfied that no reduction of force can with safety be made. On the contrary, we are now frequently under the necessity of calling upon the arranger of papers and the assistant messenger

to perform clerical duties; and if the warehousing business should increase as it has done, the day is not far distant when the public interest may require the creation of an additional clerkship in this office.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. HUDSON,
Naval Officer.

PHILIP GREELY, Esq.,
Collector.

Letter from the collector at Plymouth, Massachusetts.

DISTRICT OF PLYMOUTH, MASSACHUSETTS,
Collector's Office, July 18, 1849.

SIR: Your circular of the 19th of April, in relation to reducing the expenses of collecting the revenue, was duly received.

The officers employed in this district are as follows:

A. Morse, deputy collector and inspector, Plymouth, from April 14, 1849, \$1,095.

J. S. Beal, deputy collector and inspector, Kingston, from May 7, 1849, \$300.

C. H. Thomas, deputy collector and inspector, Duxbury, from April, 1841, \$800.

Wm. O. Allen, deputy collector and inspector, Scituate, from May 9, 1849, \$600.

Tilden Ames, deputy collector and inspector, Marshfield, from May 11, 1849, \$160.

Ichabod Simmons, measurer, Plymouth, from April 28, 1849.

The salary, fees, and commissions of the collector, after deducting all expenses, will not amount to more than \$500 per annum, for which amount it cannot be expected he will devote his whole time and attention. This district has an extensive coast; the town of Plymouth itself has about eighteen miles of coast under the care of one inspector, who, acting also as deputy collector, gives his whole time and services to the duties of his office. I do not see how his pay can be reduced, with due regard to the public interest. The inspectors at all the ports furnish and man boats at their own expense and at their own risk, which is not a small item in the consideration of their pay.

The inspector at Duxbury, also, gives his whole attention to the business of his office, which he cannot afford to do for a less consideration than he now receives; and the amount of tonnage owned at this port, and the number of fishermen employed, require constant attention.

The inspector at Kingston does not give his whole attention to his office. The amount he receives is not too great for the services rendered.

There is not much business done at Marshfield, and very little is required of the inspector except in cases of wrecks, when his services may be of great importance, and his present pay is so small that any reduction would virtually abolish the office.

Scituate has an extensive coast and quite a number of vessels. The frequent wrecks that occur there make the services of an inspector of importance, so that the place should be filled with a man of energy and

decision, like the present one. And although there are those who might undertake to perform the duties for a less sum than the present incumbent receives, yet, I much doubt whether the interest of the United States would be advanced by any reduction.

The measurer at Plymouth receives for his services rates established by law; his pay may amount to \$150 per annum.

With regret that I am not able to furnish the department any assistance with regard to the law referred to, after giving it the attention which its importance seemed to demand, my recent entrance upon the duties of my office must be my apology for not replying to the circular at an earlier date.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS HEDGE, *Collector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL,

Commissioner of Customs, Washington, D. C.

Letter from the collector at Fall River, Massachusetts.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

Fall River, May 1, 1849.

SIR: I submit the following statement in reply to inquiries contained in the circular of the 19th instant:

Phineas W. Leland, collector and inspector of the revenue; originally appointed June 18, 1834; held until 1842; was again appointed May 5, 1845; date of present commission, February 26, 1846; rate of compensation, salary \$150 per annum, together with fees and commissions, varying with the amount of importations.

Jonathan Slade, deputy collector; occasional inspector, weigher and measurer, and gauger; date of original and present appointment June 2, 1845; rate of compensation as inspector, \$3 per day when actually employed; legal fees when employed as weigher, measurer, and gauger.

Moses Lawton, occasional inspector, weigher, and measurer; original and present appointment, June 13, 1845; rate of compensation as inspector, \$3 per day when actually employed; legal fees when employed as weigher and measurer.

Joseph Pitts, occasional inspector, weigher, and measurer; original appointment, April 22, 1818; present appointment, June 17, 1845; rate of compensation as inspector, \$3 per day when actually employed; legal fees when employed as weigher and measurer.

Ephraim Atwood, weigher and measurer; original appointment, February 13, 1837; present appointment, June 14, 1845; rate of compensation, legal fees as weigher and measurer.

George Munday, boatman; original appointment, February 16, 1835; continuous rate of compensation, \$20 per month.

The services of Messrs. Pitts and Atwood have not been continuous.

In regard to a reduction of compensation, I would remark that the number of officers attached to this collection district is less now than formerly, and is considered inadequate to the amount of service, taking into account the size of the district, which is eighteen miles in length, and comprises seven ports of delivery. Our foreign importations are

crowded into a space of five months, during which period the press of business is frequently so great that we are short of inspectors. An attempt was made in Congress, in 1847, by the Hon. John Davis—who was convinced the wants of the district required it—to increase the number of this class of officers; but the attempt then failed, and has not since been renewed. The charges for inspection here for the year ending 30th June next, actual and estimated, will probably not exceed the sum of \$750, which, it will be seen, is only about two-thirds the cost of a single permanent inspector. The fees for weighing, measuring, and gauging are fixed by law. Under these circumstances, the department can judge how much, if any, reduction can be made in the compensation allowed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. W. LELAND, *Collector.*

Hon. CHARLES W. ROCKWELL,

Commissioner of Customs.

A list of persons connected with the customs in the district of Barnstable, with the dates of their original and their present appointments, compensation received by them, together with remarks relating to the nature of their services.

Names.	Office.	Date of original appointment.	Date of present appointment.	Rate of compensation.	Nature of services usual for that officer.
Sylvanus B. Phinney.	Collector port of Barnstable.	Mar. 22, 1847.	Mar. 29, 1848	Fees and commissions, averaging about \$1,000 per annum.	
Daniel Basset.....	Deputy collector and inspector of Barnstable.	April 9, 1847	April 9, 1847	\$3 per day, averaging about \$800 per annum.	Inspection at Hyannis and other harbors on the south of Barnstable for 13 miles.
Isaac Chipman.....	Inspector of Barnstable....	April 3, 1847	April 3, 1847	\$3 per day, averaging about \$500 per annum.	Inspection on the coast of this district for 20 miles.
Silas J. Bourne.....	Deputy collector and inspector port of Falmouth.	April 2, 1845	April 3, 1847	Salary as deputy collector \$250 per annum, and \$3 per day as inspector, averaging about \$500.	Inspection at Falmouth and other harbors for 10 miles.
Abram Nye.....	Inspector port of Sandwich.	April 2, 1845	April 3, 1847	\$3 per day, averaging about \$480 per annum.	Inspection at Sandwich and other harbors for 8 miles.
Ephraim Taylor....	Deputy collector and inspector port of Chatham.	April 2, 1845	April 3, 1847	Salary as deputy collector \$250, and \$3 per day as inspector, averaging about \$550 per annum.	Inspection at Chatham, Harwick, and other harbors, for 12 miles.
Thomas Newcomb....	Deputy collector and inspector port of Wellfleet.	April 2, 1845	April 3, 1847	Salary as deputy collector \$250, and \$3 per day as inspector, averaging about \$600 per annum.	Inspection at Wellfleet, Orleans, and other harbors, for 10 miles.
Rufus L. Thacher....	Deputy collector and inspector port of Provincetown.	April 3, 1847	April 3, 1847	Salary as deputy collector \$250, and \$3 per day as inspector, averaging about \$600 per annum.	Inspection at Provincetown and other harbors for 8 miles.

A list of persons connected with the customs in the district of Barnstable—Continued.

Name.	Office.	Date of original appointment.	Date of present appointment.	Rate of compensation.	Nature of services usual for that officer,
Enoch Crocker.....	Inspector port of Barnstable.	June 10, 1848	June 10, 1848	\$3 per day, averaging about \$450 per annum.	Inspection at Dennis, Brewster, and other harbors, for 12 miles.

REMARKS.

The compensation of neither of the foregoing officers can be reduced with due regard to the public interest, and I feel bound to add that it will be entirely impracticable to carry into full effect the late instructions from the department, and particularly those of the Secretary of the Treasury, under date of December 22 last, relative to the inspection of fishing vessels, with the present number of officers, or the limited compensation which is the average of theirs for the last four years; for this district is bounded by a sea-coast of nearly two hundred miles in extent, at every few miles along which are accessible and convenient harbors and roadsteads for defrauding the revenue, especially by fishermen so disposed. The number of vessels taking cod-fishing licenses in this district last year was 195, and the amount of bounty paid was \$41,614 75. I am unable to suggest any proper measures for the reduction of expenses in this district; but, from the number of cod-fishing licenses thus far issued this season compared with those of the last, I think it may be safely calculated that, with a rigid inspection, there will be from \$8,000 to \$10,000 less required in this district to pay the bounties for this year than the last.

S. B. PHINNEY, Collector.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, district of Barnstable, May 14, 1849.

Letter from the collector at Edgartown.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Edgartown, April 30, 1849.

SIR: I forward, herewith, a list of all the officers of the customs in this district, which is some forty-five miles in length, and contains many harbors, bays, and inlets. The three permanent inspectors are employed every day in the year in protecting the revenue and boarding vessels, not less than six thousand sail of which, from all parts of the globe, anchor in the harbor of the district annually, and are boarded by these officers. Oftentimes twenty sail of vessels or more from foreign ports, with dutiable articles on board, are at anchor in the harbors of the district at the same time. Considering the *extent* of the district and the amount of labor performed, the number of permanent officers is very small, and the compensation is by no means in proportion to the amount paid at the adjoining ports. I dispensed with the services of one of the revenue boats last quarter. I do not know of any *other* way in which the expenses of collecting the revenue in this district can be reduced consistently with the public interests.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH T. PEAS, *Collector*,
Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL,
Commissioner of Customs.

Letter from the collector at Nantucket.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
District of Nantucket, May 4, 1849.

SIR: Agreeably to instructions contained in circular of April 19, 1849, I herewith forward a list of persons connected with the customs in this district at this time.

I cannot see how the expenses of this district can be lessened with due regard to the public interest.

The appointment of Obed Chase was in lieu of Jesse Baker.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHARLES W. RAND, *Collector*.

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs, Washington.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Providence, R. I., October 22, 1849.

List of persons connected with the custom-house at Providence, Rhode Island. (Omitted.)

REMARKS.

The only reduction which can at present be made in the above, consistent with the public interest, is that of surveyor at Pawtuxet, who receives a salary of \$200, and who renders no service whatever; and that must be made, as you are aware, by act of Congress.

WM. R. WATSON, *Collector*.

Letter from the collector at Bristol and Warren.

DISTRICT OF BRISTOL AND WARREN,
Collector's Office, May 4, 1849.

SIR: I transmit, herewith, "a list of all the persons in any way connected with the customs" in this district, in compliance with the circular instructions from your office of 19th April, 1849.

As will be seen, the salaried officers are: two surveyors, one at this port (Bristol,) and one at Warren; two permanent or coastwise inspectors at this port, and one at Warren; and two boatmen, one at each port. The two coastwise inspectors at this port, whose united pay is in fact but one full inspection, devote their *whole* time to the duties of their respective offices—one filling the office of deputy collector, and the other performing the duties of coastwise inspector, boarding officer, and storekeeper under the warehousing act. The permanent inspector at Warren (salary \$420) also performs all the duties of coastwise inspector, boarding officer, and storekeeper. I cannot in justice recommend any reduction in the pay of these officers. The pay of boatmen for this district was reduced and fixed at \$30 per month for both, under an order from the treasury, dated November 1, 1847, which is as low as a due regard for the public interest will warrant. The number of the other officers is no larger than the public convenience requires; nor would a reduction in their number decrease the expenses of collecting the revenue, as there is not one of them who receives half the maximum allowed by law to his office. By order of treasury circular of 17th February, 1849, half-storage, or its equivalent, is to be exacted on warehoused goods, (adopted in this district on the 1st of April ult.,) which will add something to the revenue without a corresponding increase of expenses, as the duties of storekeeper are performed by the permanent or salaried inspectors, as above stated.

Diligence on the part of the surveyors in promptly discharging the foreign or temporary inspectors as soon as a proper regard for the interests of the revenue will admit, may tend, perhaps, to reduce somewhat the expenses of that particular branch of the public service, which is the only retrenchment I can suggest.

Respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

WM. J. MILLER, *Collector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL,
Commissioner of Customs, Washington, D. C.

Letter from the collector of Newport district.

DISTRICT AND PORT OF NEWPORT,
Collector's Office, April 28, 1849.

SIR: Your circular letter of the 19th instant was received on the morning of the 25th instant; and, in conformity to which, I now transmit herewith a list of all the officers in any way connected with the customs in my collection district.

All the reductions that can be made in relation to pay, with a due regard to the public interest, have already been made, in accordance with the circular instructions of the late Secretary, dated November 1, 1847.

If it is possible in any way to increase the pay of Mr. Inspector Ellery, who is now and has been for many years acting as deputy collector, I would recommend that it be done. Mr. Ellery is employed the whole year, and receives the same pay as Mr. Inspector Hudson and Mr. Inspector Brown, who are employed each alternate week, making one-half year only for each; thus making his duty double that of these permanent inspectors for the same pay only, viz: \$549. Besides this inequality, the duties of his office have been increased by the passage of the sub-treasury and warehousing acts. Mr. Ellery states to me that he should be pleased to be allowed to charge for the time he is actually employed, at the rate of \$3 per day, to commence with the present quarter; and I think it would be no more than strict justice to him to allow him so to charge.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,
EDWIN WILBUR, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs.

Letter from the collector at Middletown.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Middletown, Conn., April 27, 1849.

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in your circular of the 19th, received on the 24th instant, I have to report the following list of officers "connected with the customs" in this district, together with the amount of compensation to each, viz:

William D. Starr, collector; appointed January 26, 1849; no salary; compensation—fees and commissions.

Leverett Hubbard, deputy collector; original appointment in 1833; present appointment February 16, 1849; salary \$100, paid by collector.

Daniel Burrows, surveyor, located at Middletown; original appointment July 1, 1826; present appointment August 1, 1846; salary \$250 per annum, and fees.

Daniel Burrows, storekeeper, Middletown; salary \$100 per annum; appointment same time as surveyor, he holding both offices.

William Willard, surveyor, located at Saybrook, at the mouth of Connecticut river, thirty miles below this port; original appointment March 13, 1822; present appointment August 14, 1846; salary \$250, and fees.

Seth Beldeh, surveyor, located at Hartford, 15 miles above this place; original appointment September, 1845; present appointment August 13, 1846; salary \$250, and fees.

Leverett Hubbard, inspector; original appointment October 13, 1824; continued; salary \$3 a day, but limited to \$450 per annum.

Oliver P. Sage, inspector; original appointment June 2, 1845; continued; salary \$3 a day, but limited to \$450.

William Hayden, inspector; original appointment August 3, 1843; continued; salary \$3 a day, but limited to \$450 per annum.

Horace Stilman, inspector; original appointment March 5, 1822; continued; salary limited to \$225 per annum.

Horace Stilman, boat keeper at Saybrook; original appointment June 19, 1843; continued; salary \$144 per annum.

Robert Williams, weigher and measurer; original appointment May 8, 1841; continued; fees of office very small.

William Willard, gauger; fees small.

The fees of the collector for the year ending December 31, 1848, were \$350 58; and his commissions and fees together, after paying deputy collector and office expenses, amounted to \$547 93; and the year previous, (1847,) to \$564 43.

In addition to the salaries of \$250 annually allowed to each of the three surveyors in this district, one of whom also receives a salary of \$100 per annum as storekeeper, they are paid their proportion of the fees for enrolments and licenses issued, clearances, entries, permits, &c. The three surveyors thus receive, as salaries and fees, about as follows: Mr. Burrows, \$420; Mr. Willard, \$320; and Mr. Beldin, \$350.

In reference to "the reduction that can be made," I would respectfully report, that a surveyor and an inspector reside at Hartford; but as their duties are confined to the examination of coasting vessels, the surveyor might discharge all the duties required of a custom-house officer at that port, without detriment to "the public interest." Mr. William Hayden is the inspector at that port, who is believed to be a worthy man and faithful officer.

The surveyor and one inspector can discharge all the duties required of such officers at this port.

The surveyor and inspector at Saybrook can discharge, also, all the duties required at that port, including the attendance on board vessels from foreign ports, from Saybrook to this port, until their cargoes may be discharged here. This would enable the department to dispense with the services of the inspector who receives the vessels brought up the river from Saybrook, from foreign ports, and attends to their unloading. Mr. Oliver P. Sage now fills this office. He is a faithful officer; but as his services can be dispensed with, I have, in compliance with your instructions, to report to that effect to the department.

The dispensing with the services of Messrs. Sage and Hayden, the two inspectors named, would reduce the expenses of this collection district about \$900 per annum.

I have thus endeavored to comply with the requests contained in your circular of the 19th instant. Should any further information be desired of me, I shall take pleasure in furnishing all that may be in my power.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM D. STARR.

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL,
Commissioner of Customs.

Letter from the collector at New London.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, NEW LONDON,
May 9, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge having received your circulars of the 19th ultimo, and regret exceedingly this unavoidable delay in communicating the information required. My deputy, Mr. Ames, who has had the custody of the books and papers of this office some 16 or 18 years, from which the information only could be obtained, was taken sick at the

time the circulars were received, and has not been able to visit the custom-house until within a few days.

Herewith is enclosed a list of all the persons in any way connected with the customs in this district, designating the date of their appointments and the rate of compensation received from the United States; also their respective employments. The surveyor's salary and fees are fixed by law. The two inspectors allotted to this port, received (both of them) but \$5 a year more than the full pay allowed by law for one inspector, and although no duties are collected here, yet there is a large amount of capital employed in the fisheries, both foreign and domestic, and also in the coasting trade; all which require capable, honest, and vigilant officers to guard the revenue, which is as liable to suffer from smuggling here as at any other port, especially as there are frequently from 50 to 70 vessels in the harbor at a time.

With respect to Norwich and its commercial business, your knowledge is probably as good or better than mine. The inspector there and the inspector at Allyn's Point both receive \$195 less than the full pay allowed by law to one person. Daniel Manwaring, of East Lyme, has charge of Black Point bay, in Long Island sound, where are a number of bounty fishermen who require watching—as do all those who are fishing for bounty; he is his own boatman and furnishes his own boat; he applied, but a little while since, for an increase of pay, in consequence of vessels requiring inspection.

I have stated these facts thus in detail, that the department may be able to take such action in the premises as a view of the whole case may warrant.

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

THOS. MUSSEY, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq.,

Commissioner of Customs, Washington.

Letter from the collector at New Haven.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, NEW HAVEN,
May 3, 1849.

SIR: I transmit herewith a list of persons connected with the customs at this port, with the dates of their appointments, &c., in compliance with your circular of April 19.

I will cheerfully co-operate with the department in any measures by which the public interest can be promoted, but I do not think that any retrenchment can consistently be made at this port, where the officers receive pay only when actually employed.

It is believed that the expense of collecting the revenue at this port bears a less ratio to the amount collected than at most other places.

Such retrenchments as may be necessary can, perhaps, more advantageously be made at the larger ports.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES DONAGHE, *Collector.*

HON. C. W. ROCKWELL,

Commissioner of Customs.

Letter from the collector of Fairfield.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF FAIRFIELD,
Bridgeport, April 3, 1849.

SIR: Your circular of the 19th, postmarked 23d, came to hand on the 27th, and in compliance with your request I herein send you a list of all persons connected with the customs in this district, designating the dates, &c.

(List of persons, compensation, &c., omitted.)

The cost of this branch of the revenue service is small in this district, and I do not see how it can well be reduced. Indeed in this port, the business of which has greatly increased within a few years, and is still constantly increasing, the inspector is justly entitled to more than he has been accustomed to charge, as he is, in fact, required to be on duty every day, while his compensation has not been allowed to cover quite two-thirds of the time.

Another inspector, too, ought in reality to be allowed in this district at the port of Stratford, by which vessels in considerable numbers pass every day to and from the now flourishing manufacturing town of Derby, in whose business large amounts of imported articles are consumed. The fees for measuring coal I think may very properly be reduced. There is now allowed 90 cents for every 100 bushels; a charge of 60 cents would be ample compensation for this service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. T. POMEROY, *Collector.*

HON. C. W. ROCKWELL,
Commissioner of Customs.

Letter from the collector of Stonington, Connecticut.

DISTRICT AND PORT OF STONINGTON,
Collector's Office, May 12, 1849.

SIR: Accompanying this you will receive the return required by your circular of the 19th April, in which you also invite suggestions with a view to a reduction of the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs; in answer to which, I would state that the collector's salary in this district is \$250 per annum, being the same the surveyor of this port had, previous to its being made a collection district. I believe it has not altered for fifty years—much less in proportion to the expense and services performed than any other one connected with the department here. Mr. Ripley, inspector of this port, has \$500 per annum, which is but \$200 more than the inspector of this port had before it was made a collection district. His duties are very considerable, occupying part of almost every day, and have been increasing for the last six years. Yet some have thought \$400 would be a compensation equal to what others receive in this district, considering the services performed. Mr. Weaver, the boatman, has \$144 per annum, the same as for many years—not too much, I think. Mr. Spicer, inspector of the Mystic and Noank, has \$300 per annum; he finds his own boat. The business there has increased much within the last few years. As the ports of Mystic and Noank are two miles apart, he must always have a boat. I think the salary not too high, while he furnishes his own boat and boatman. The salary of Mr. Cross,

surveyor and inspector of Pawcatuck, is \$150 per annum; the boatman \$144 per annum; boat somewhat expensive; business not equal to Mystic and Noank. I cannot say what number of vessels were boarded at that port during the year ending the 31st of March last, as the surveyor makes no return of them. The inspector of this port boarded, during the year ending 31st March last, 1,178 coasting vessels, and seven foreign vessels. The inspector at Mystic and Noank, during the same period, boarded 549 coasting and seven foreign vessels. The tonnage of coasting and fishing vessels belonging to Stonington, during the same period, 651 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons; in the whale fishery, 7,331 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons. Mystic and Noank, coasting and fishing 3,862 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons; in the whale fishery 5,091 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons. At the port of Pawcatuck, the same period, coasting and fishing 809 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons; no whaling or foreign tonnage at that port.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

B. POMEROY, *Collector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL,

Commissioner of Customs, Washington.

Letter from the collector at Sackett's Harbor.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE; SACKETT'S HARBOR, N. Y.,
May 11, 1849.

SIR: Your circular of April 19th, enclosing the act establishing the Home Department, I replied to on its receipt, assuring you in due time I would give a full and detailed statement of all matters pertaining to patronage connected with this collection district, a list of permanent inspectors, together with location, nature of services, as follows:

Joshua Eaton, deputy in this office, per diem \$2.

N. S. Hine, do. (except winter months,) \$2.

Samuel Cole, at Henderson, \$2.

Joseph D. Beales, at Dexter, \$1.

Frederick Coffin, at Chaumont bay, \$20 per month.

Eli Adams, Three Mile bay, \$1.

John Fay, Point Peninsula, \$20 per month.

Emory Burnham, Grenadier island, \$20 per month.

The above is the complete list of permanent inspectors, which, with one or two exceptions, was established with the organization of this district, with variations from time to time of compensation. The inspector at Three Mile bay was created, I think, about eight years since, at the present compensation. No change can be made with the above, as they are all located at points in the district where business is done with vessels and steamers. No change can be made with the compensation in either case, except the inspector at Henderson Harbor. That is a point at which, in former years, more business was done than at any place in the district except this; but it has been falling off for several years, until it is now reduced to mere nothing, and no prospect, present or remote, of its being revived. A competent person can be obtained to discharge the duties at that place for \$20 per month. In the foregoing I have named every and all the points and places in the district where a permanent inspector is required. I regard, also, the compensation in each case sufficient, except

the inspector in this office, whose per diem allowance is \$1 only during the winter months, whose compensation I recommend to be increased, if it can be done under the act of June 17, 1844.

The following is a list of inspectors—which I found employed when I came into the office—called temporary. I think they were appointed in the spring of 1844. Of the reasons set forth for their employ by my predecessor I have never been advised. On coming into the office I filled the places of the then incumbents with the present, supposing, at that time, their employ to be necessary, and have continued them for the reason that I have not been requested by the department to dismiss them. They are located at no particular place or point on the shore, within the district, and have no service to perform, except they must be regarded as acting in the capacity of reporters to the office. I am frank to say, that I regard their employ as useless and sinecure, which admission I should have made to Mr. Walker, had I been called upon. I have no doubt the appointment of confidential inspector was originally intended to be made useful, and perhaps could be serviceable to the department if it could be kept, what it was intended to be, *private*; but I have been long satisfied that is impossible. There are very few persons on this frontier but what are, and have been for years, acquainted with the fact that a travelling inspector is connected with this district, and the name of the individual, and the fact that his employ is regarded confidential. Satisfied as I am that such service cannot be concealed from the public, renders the employ unnecessary and sinecure. I feel bound to make these admissions, as on the receipt of your circular I promised this reply; otherwise I should have made no communication upon the subject, as I should be unwilling my successor in office, whoever he may be, should feel that I would voluntarily cut him and his friends short of patronage. I am aware there are many expectants, as was the case when I came into the office, all of whom are my personal friends.

Temporary inspectors and per diem allowance.—Samuel Boyden, \$2; Alvin Hunt, \$2; Peter Doxtater, \$1 50; E. C. Church, \$1 50; Levi Robbins, \$1 50; Frederick Orton, \$1 50; Bradley Griffin, \$1 50.

There is also connected with this district a small revenue boat, under the charge of Lieut. H. N. Tracy, which officer has been on this frontier, and doing duty on this station, most of the time for about six years, and has become intimately acquainted with all of the islands and small streams within the bounds of this district, and being, probably, one of the most diligent and faithful officers in the service, is capable of rendering very efficient service to the protection of the revenue. Bradley Griffin, esq., was appointed, at my suggestion, to assist Lieut. Tracy in the discharge of his duties; but from the nature of the service I am fully satisfied that a man can be employed at \$16 per month, who would answer the same purpose, and be quite as satisfactory to the officer in charge. I regard the continuance of Lieut. Tracy, with the use of the boat, far more important to the protection of the revenue than all the floating inspectors. All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
OTIS N. COLE, *Collector*.

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs.

*Letter from the collector at Oswego.*CUSTOM-HOUSE, OSWEGO, *May 3, 1849.*

SIR: I am in receipt of the circular from your office, of the 19th ult., transmitting a copy of the act requiring all moneys receivable from customs, and all other sources, to be paid immediately into the treasury, without abatement or reduction, and for other purposes; and communicating instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the operation of the 4th section of said act.

In conformity with your request that I will furnish your office with a list of all the persons in any way connected with the customs at this port, designating the dates of their appointment and the rates of compensation received by them, together with a description of the nature of the services rendered by each, and a statement of the reduction that can be made, and the manner in which the same can be effected with due regard to the public interest, I herewith report a list or statement, in abstract form, exhibiting the information required.

In regard to "the nature of the services rendered," I would remark that the heaviest and most laborious are those performed in this office by the collector, his deputy, and clerk, and consist of the correspondence of the office, (which occasionally employs all my time,) the entry and clearance of vessels, the entry of imports, the receipt, safekeeping, and disbursement of the public money, the keeping of the general accounts of the customs, the commercial statements and the warehouse accounts. The regulations of the 17th February last will make the keeping of the warehouse books, when the Canada trade is fully open, a most responsible and laborious duty. The persons employed in the collector's office and in the public store are often on duty from 12 to 16 hours per diem.

It is probable the department, in executing the 4th section of the act, contemplates not merely a dismissal of officers, but a reduction of compensation and expenses. I have no doubt this would be the proper course in many districts, but by no means in this. In this district the compensation is at the minimum under which the official duty can be performed. The rates of compensation remain the same as they were fixed when the tonnage and business of the port were perfectly insignificant, and the offices were sinecures. Oswego now owns about 20,000 tons of shipping; is the depot of trade for some 20,000 tons more, and its custom-house transactions will this year exceed twenty millions of dollars. The compensation of the officers upon whom the burden of this business falls is considerably less, in proportion to the labor performed, than in any revenue district in the United States.

The deputy collectors at the several stations perform all the revenue services required at their several stations. The principal duty of the inspectors at this port is to board the steamers on their arrival, and to superintend the landing of passengers and goods; to inspect the Canada arrivals, which are very numerous, and to observe a general vigilance about the port.

The public store-keeper superintends, and his assistant superintends and labors, in the receipt and discharge of all goods at the warehouse—an office of constant occupation in the season of business, and in its most active periods exceedingly laborious.

As a reduction of about 25 per cent. in the existing expense of collecting

the revenue is required by the 4th section of the act, I presume some reduction is imperative in every district. I have therefore made a statement on the abstract, exhibiting how this can be effected in my district, with the least prejudice to the public interest.

I beg to have it understood that, with the exception of the two or three first named, I do not recommend the vacation of these offices, but merely submit a plan of reduction, the best, in my judgment, which circumstances allow.

When the reduction is made, I recommend it to be made in the order stated, beginning with Mr. Sumner, (who is already dismissed,) and ending with Mr. Rhodes. No further reduction is practicable without certain detriment to the public interest.

In regard to Mr. Rhodes I would state, that being required to report a plan of reduction, I am obliged to name him in the view of the relative importance of his duty. He can better be spared than any officer not named. But I would add that Mr. R. has been recently appointed, (April 12, 1849.) The office was created by his appointment; and now, when he has just made his family and business arrangements to correspond with his new employment, to be discharged from service when scarcely a month in it would seem to be a great hardship, and appeals to the consideration of the department.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE K. McWHORTER, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq.,

Commissioner of Customs.

Letter from the collector at Niagara, New York.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF NIAGARA,

May 3, 1849.

SIR: In conformity with instructions contained in your circular of the 19th ult., I transmit herewith a list of all persons employed in this district in the collection of the revenue. The only reduction of expenses which I would now recommend, having in view the security of the revenue, is the discontinuance of the services of the secret inspector of this district, whose annual compensation amounts to \$1,200, and the employment in his stead of an inspector, to be stationed at the Niagara suspension bridge, with a per diem compensation not exceeding \$400 per annum. The services of all the other subordinate officers I conceive to be important, and the amount paid to each no more than a reasonable compensation for the services required.

If a further reduction should be considered necessary, the services of the boatman employed in the district might be discontinued with the least hazard to the public interest.

This reply has been delayed in consequence of the absence of Mr. Gran, deputy inspector, the records of this office containing no reference to the date of his first appointment.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

R. W. BOUGHTON, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq.,

Commissioner of Customs.

Letter from the collector of Buffalo Creek.

DISTRICT OF BUFFALO CREEK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Buffalo, May 3, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular letter dated the 19th ultimo. Before proceeding to answer the several inquiries propounded, it seems to be proper for me to remark that I was entirely ignorant of its existence until yesterday, when my attention was called to it by a personal friend, who said to me that Mr. Hall (the late representative in Congress from this district) had stated to him that I had neglected to answer a direction from the department to furnish it with a list of persons connected with the custom-house. Upon inquiry, I found that my deputy (Mr. Hopkins) had received the letter during my absence from the office, and assuming, from a hasty glance at its contents, that it simply related to matters contained in the act of Congress which accompanied it, and that no action under it would be required before the close of the fiscal year, he had placed it upon the file of circulars for future reference.

You are pleased to request that I will furnish a list of all the persons in any way connected with the customs at my port, designating the date of their original appointment and present appointment.

By referring to the law upon which your circular is based, I am satisfied that your inquiry is not intended to be limited to the port of Buffalo, but to extend to the entire collection district, and that you desire a list of not only all *appointees*, but also of all persons "employed in aid of the revenue," under the act of March 2, 1799, (such as boatmen and night watch,) and I have accordingly prepared an abstract covering the whole ground, which is annexed hereto.

Robert H. Best and Ernest Mullett, whose names will be found in the abstract, were each officers of the revenue in this district when I came into office, and I am therefore unable to give the dates of their original appointments.

I do not submit a statement of the "reduction" that can be made in this district, because I am satisfied that no such reduction can be made at this time with a due regard to the public interest. On the contrary, there should be during the season of navigation at least three additional inspectors. The deputies and inspectors composing my regular corps are without exception competent and faithful officers, and always vigilant in the discharge of their duties; and yet the service for the last two years has been greatly embarrassed in consequence of the weakness of this arm of the revenue force; and I have been compelled, by positive necessity, to employ watchmen and boatmen in the discharge of services out of the legitimate line of their duties, which must otherwise have been neglected, to the great detriment of the service.

The coastwise commerce of the lakes and the commercial intercourse between this district and Canada West have more than doubled since May, 1845, when I first entered upon my duties as collector; during which time my force has not been increased, except that I have been permitted to employ, in my discretion, three additional night watch and two boatmen.

The necessity for augmenting the force in this district, offering as it does, by its frontier position, the greatest facilities for evading the rev-

enue laws when the motive for it exists, will be readily seen from the fact that my immediate predecessor, during the two years and seven months he was in office, drew from the treasury some twenty-three thousand dollars over and above the amount of duties collected by him during the same period, to defray the expenses of the district. Since 1846 it has not been a charge upon the government, and is now paying into the treasury an annual surplus of some ten or twelve thousand dollars.

These are the suggestions and views which occurred to me as being called for by your circular and the interests of the revenue service. They are honestly entertained and respectfully submitted.

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

H. W. ROGERS.

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL,
Commissioner of Customs.

Letter from the collector at New York.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK,
May 30, 1849.

SIR: In compliance with your circular instructions of the 19th ultimo, I have the honor to transmit herewith a list of all the persons connected with the customs in this district, excepting only laborers and the officers and seamen of the revenue marine.

In regard to the proposed reduction of \$540,000 in the expenses of collecting the revenue, to which my attention is requested, with such suggestions as I may have to offer, I would remark that the number of officers could not, in my opinion, be materially reduced without detriment to the public service, whilst the rates of compensation allowed (which are generally lower, it is believed, than at other ports) are barely adequate to the expenses of living in a large commercial city. Of the two modes, I consider that a reduction of the number would be liable to least objection; but, perhaps it may be practicable to attain the object proposed, without resorting to either of these measures.

The expenses of collecting the revenue in this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848, have been as follows:

Inspectors, weighers, gaugers and measurers	-	-	\$309,965 96
Official expenses of weighers, gaugers, measurers, and markers	-	-	32,978 28
Officers at Albany and Troy	-	-	3,894 00
Revenue cutters	-	-	73,077 38
Revenue boats	-	-	18,266 49
Appraisements	-	-	130,559 65
Contingent expenses	-	-	23,096 62
Rents and storage	-	-	73,015 64
Naval Officer	-	-	11,891 41
Surveyor	-	-	131 65
Collector's commissions	-	-	\$34,795 92
Deficiency of emoluments to defray office expenses	-	-	45,664 29
			<hr/>
			80,460 21
			<hr/>
			757,337 29
			<hr/> <hr/>

The amount of revenue collected during the same period was \$20,619 206, being nearly two-thirds of the whole amount collected in the United States, viz: \$31,757,070. Thus it will be perceived that the expenses at this port, \$757,337, bear a much smaller proportion to the aggregate expenses in the Union, \$2,100,000, than the revenue collected here does to the whole revenue from customs of the United States.

To make, however, a proportionate reduction at this port, the aggregate sum of \$2,100,000, requiring a reduction of \$540,000, the expenses here would demand a decrease of about \$191,000. It is respectfully submitted whether this reduction may not be made on the following items, viz:

Official expenses of weighers, gaugers, measurers, &c.—Under an ad valorem tariff, it is thought that it would be sufficient to weigh, gauge, or measure only a sufficient quantity of each invoice to test the accuracy thereof—upon the same principle that but one package out of every ten packages of dry goods is examined by the appraisers, in conformity with the 21st section of the act of August 30, 1842—and that a saving might thus be made in the expense of labor of about \$12,978 28. If, however, as is now the case with molasses, and the recent decision of the circuit court at Baltimore would require in regard to sugars, the invoice gauge or weight is to be disregarded, and duty assessed on the actual quantity, could not the expense of ascertaining the same be charged to the importer, by virtue of the 4th section of the tariff act of July 30, 1846—and with the greater propriety, as the expense would be incurred at his request and for his benefit?

Revenue cutters.—The expense under this head paid during the year ending June 30, 1848, amounts, agreeably to the foregoing statement, to \$73,077 38. One cutter is all that is required on this station, the expense of which, including a sufficient estimate for repairs, would not exceed \$20,000 per annum, thus making a reduction of \$53,077 38. In connexion with this subject, I enclose a letter addressed to me by Lieutenant Woodhull, relative to withdrawing the steamer Jefferson from the coast survey service. In my opinion, the greater economy in navigating sailing vessels renders them preferable to steamers for the revenue service.

Revenue boats.—The building occupied as a barge office having been purchased by the government, an annual rent of \$2,750 is thereby saved.

Appraisements.—It is submitted whether the expense of cartage, labor, and storage on goods ordered to the appraisers' stores for examination should not be borne by the importer, instead of being paid by the government, as is now the case. I do not find any warrant in the laws relating to the appraisement of merchandise for the present practice, and have not a copy of the treasury circular by virtue of which it was established. The change suggested would, it is estimated, yield \$50,000 per annum. The number of packages yearly examined is near 100,000:

Rents and storage.—The effect of the 4th section of the act of March 3, 1849, will necessarily greatly increase the revenue from storage, and I am of opinion that in addition the rates should be slightly increased. The charge of \$73,015 64 would thus be cancelled, and perhaps a considerable income derived in lieu thereof.

Recapitulating these items, we have:

Official expenses of weighers, &c	-	-	-	-	\$12,978 28
Revenue cutters	-	-	-	-	53,077 38
Revenue boats	-	-	-	-	2,750 00

Appraisements	-	-	-	-	-	\$50,000 00
Rents and storage	-	-	-	-	-	73,015 64
						<u>191,821 30</u>

which gives the required reduction. All which is with much deference submitted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. W. LAWRENCE.

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq.,

Commissioner of Customs.

Letter from the collector at Perth Amboy.

PERTH AMBOY, April 28, 1849.

SIR: In pursuance of instructions of the circular of the department of the 19th instant, I herewith furnish a list of all persons in any way connected with the customs in this district, with the dates of their original and present appointment, and the rate of compensation received by them, with a description of the services rendered by each, and a statement of the reduction that can be made, and the manner in which the same can be effected with a due regard to the public interest.

Name of officer.	Description of office.	Where employed in the district.	Original appointment.	Present appointment.	Compensation.
James A. Nichols....	Collector....	Perth Amboy....	May 6, 1845	Apr. 4, 1846	\$250
Wm. Patterson.....	Deputy col ^r....	..... do.....	Sept. 18, 1847	Sept. 18, 1847	600
Theo. M. Holcomb...	Inspector....	New Brunswick.	Aug. 6, 1844	Aug. 6, 1844	600
John A. Perrine.....	.....do.....	Princeton.....	Feb. 22, 1845	Feb. 22, 1845	600
Charles Fish.....	.....do.....	South Amboy...	Mar. 5, 1849	Mar. 5, 1849	600
Sam C Dunham*....	.....do.....	Tonis river.....	Oct. 9, 1843	Oct. 9, 1843	.....
James Green*.....	.....do.....	Long Branch...	Oct. 23, 1843	Oct. 23, 1843	.....
Andrew Agnew.....	Surveyor...	New Brunswick.	.....	.....	150

* \$3 per day when employed.

With regard to inspectors Dunham and Green, who have charge of the Monmouth coast, it is necessary to remark that they receive no paid fixed salary, but are paid \$3 per day when actually employed. This renders their compensation uncertain in amount; they sometimes being employed more, and at other times less, in the several quarters. It is, consequently, impossible to state precisely what their yearly compensation is; but, as an approximation, it may be averaged at \$250 per year for Mr. Dunham, and \$150 for Mr. Green.

The salary of inspectors Holcomb and Perrine is limited by regulation of the department to \$600 each; but this is more than has been actually paid to them during the past year. This was done pursuant to a circular

of the late Secretary, instructing no payments to be allowed to officers when not actually employed in service, during the close of canal and river navigation. By this order the salary of three officers during the past year has been reduced to about \$500 each.

In reference to that part of the circular requiring a statement of the reduction that can be made in the compensation of the several officers employed in this district, I would respectfully say, that the amount paid to the inspectors, with the exception of the one stationed at Princeton, is quite as low as it should be. I would recommend that the office at Princeton be abolished, as the duties are, or should be, performed by the inspector at New Brunswick, both stations being on the Delaware and Raritan canal, and but sixteen miles distant from each other.

The surveyor at New Brunswick is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. There is, consequently, no record in this office of the date of the appointment of Andrew Agnew, the present surveyor at that port.

Yours respectfully,

JAS. H. NICHOLS, *Collector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL,
Commissioner of Customs.

Letter from the collector at Burlington, New Jersey.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF THE DISTRICT OF BURLINGTON,
Lamberton, near Trenton, April 26, 1849.

SIR: Agreeably to your circular of the 19th instant, I hereby send you a list of persons connected with the customs in this district, with the date of appointment, &c., &c.

I do not see where any reduction can be effected, with due regard to the public interest.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GERSHAM MOTT, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq.,
Commissioner of the Customs, Washington City.

Letter from the collector at Wilmington.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Wilmington, June 22, 1849.

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 19th of April last, which was handed to me by my predecessor, Mr. Hicks, I enclose herewith a list of all the persons connected with the customs in this district, the times of appointment, their compensation, and the nature of the services rendered. This list does not embrace the officers and crews of the vessels attached to the marine revenue service receiving pay in this district; as that, being a distinct branch of the service, was not, I presume, intended to be included in the list of officers and persons appointed under me for duty on land. The column under the head of "date

of appointment" embraces the periods when the officers severally named were installed in office, and from which their pay begins to run.

It would afford me pleasure to co-operate with the department in its effort to bring the expenses of the service within the requirements of the act of March 3, 1849, to which you have called my attention; but, after due consideration of the subject, I am not prepared to say that any reduction of the expenses of this district can be made, with a proper regard to the services required of the several officers.

Permit me to inquire whether I am to understand that under this act the hospital tax is embraced within the description of "moneys receivable from customs and all other sources," to be paid immediately into the treasury after the 30th of June instant? For reasons which will no doubt occur to you, I should think that this special fund is not embraced within the intention of this part of the act.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. BROBSON, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq., *Commissioner of the Customs.*

Letter from the collector at Annapolis.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, Annapolis, April 24, 1849.

SIR: In compliance with your circular letter, dated the 19th instant, requesting a list of the persons employed with the customs at this port, &c., and a statement of the reduction that can be made with due regard to the public interest, "the list of persons employed at this port?" I have the pleasure to transmit enclosed. In reply to the latter clause of your circular letter, I beg leave respectfully to state that the situation of inspector of this port has ceased to be of much service to the interest of the government.

There are no duties collected here; consequently, very little public duty for an inspector to perform, except in a preventive sense, and this only during the winter seasons. Whenever the port of Baltimore becomes closed by ice, vessels at this season arriving from foreign ports, having on board goods subject to duty, are frequently compelled to put into this harbor, but now have only to remain a very short time before they obtain the ice-boats, so as to be conveyed to their destination—the port of Baltimore. The introduction of this class of vessels has much lessened the inspector's duties, even in a preventive sense. Very few vessels of any other denomination arrive at this port. The number and tonnage of vessels is also decreasing yearly, as will be perceived by the abstract returns from this office. Therefore, in fact, the duties which this officer has to perform have, within a short time, become nominal.

In exercising a sound discretion upon this subject, I therefore recommend a discontinuance of the inspector of this port, from and after the 30th ultimo, believing the discontinuance of this office will not be any detriment to the public interest.

I beg leave to state that the storehouse formerly occupied by me, under the authority of the department, was given up on the 31st ultimo, which was an expenditure of the government of sixty dollars per annum.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. SANDS, *Collector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL, *Commissioner of Customs.*

Letter from N. Willis, collector at Oxford.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Oxford, May 5, 1849.

SIR: Your circular of the 19th of April is received. In answer thereto, I have to state that I am the only officer employed by the United States for the collection of revenue at this port. My original appointment is dated 23d day of March, 1839; and my present commission bears date from the 24th day of January, 1848. The rate of compensation received is \$250 per annum.

The receipts of marine hospital money do not quite pay the collector's salary; and, as there is nothing received from customs, I have occasionally to draft on the treasury for small balances in my favor.

There are no expenses incurred at this port on account of collections: the deputy collector is appointed and paid by me. I cannot, therefore, see how any deductions could be made in the expenses of this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. WILLIS, *Collector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL,

Commissioner of Customs.

Letter from B. H. Crockett, collector at Vienna.

VIENNA, April 30, 1849.

SIR: Your "circular," under date of the 19th instant, relative to the number of persons employed in the collection of the customs at this port, has just come to hand; to which I would respectfully state, I am the only person connected with the collection of the revenue at this port. I received my first appointment as collector of the district of Vienna from President Tyler, on the 31st day of March, 1842; and was reappointed, the 31st day of March, 1846, by President Polk. I receive a salary of \$200 a year, the fees for issuing licenses, &c., and 3 per cent. on the amount of marine hospital money collected—which amount, together, to about \$500 per annum.

Not being in possession of the information contained in your circular under date of the 16th instant, I transmitted the returns, as I usually have done, to the First Auditor of the Treasury, which I learn from said circular to be due your bureau. If they have not come to hand for the first quarter of the present year, you will please inform me. It will give me great pleasure to transmit from this office any information that may tend in any way to lighten the many arduous duties with which you or any other branch of the department may be charged.

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

B. H. CROCKETT, *Collector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL,

Commissioner of Customs, Washington, D. C.

Letter from the collector at Georgetown, D. C.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Georgetown, D. C., April 27, 1849.

SIR: In reply to the circular of the Commissioner of Customs of April 19, 1849, requesting that the collector will promptly furnish to his office "a list of all the persons in any way connected with the customs at this port, designating the dates of their original appointments, and their present appointment, and the rate of compensation received by them, together with a description of the services rendered by each, and a statement of the reduction that can be made, and the manner in which the same can be effected, with due regard to the public interest," I have the honor to state, that the following is a list of all the persons in any way connected with this office, viz: the collector, three inspectors, one weigher and measurer, and one gauger. [Table of compensation, services, &c., omitted.]

In regard to any reduction that can be made, I deem it inexpedient to recommend any in this port, as the salaries of two of the inspectors have already been reduced from \$1,095 to their present compensation, which is as low as the services of efficient officers could be obtained, with due regard to the public interest.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT WHITE, *Collector.*

To the COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.

Letter from the collector at Richmond, Virginia.

APRIL 27, 1849.

SIR: Your circular of the 19th instant was received on the evening of the 23d, and, in compliance with your instructions, I send herewith the statement required. This statement shows the whole number of persons connected with the customs in this district, viz: the collector and four inspectors of the revenue, who perform all the duties of inspectors, deputy collectors, weighers and measurers, &c., except gaugers, receiving no other compensation than their salaries as inspectors. This arrangement was made soon after my appointment as collector in 1835, by President Jackson, with the approbation of Mr. Woodbury, the then Secretary of the Treasury, and has been continued ever since. At that time there were five inspectors: two in the city; one at Rocket's, where most of the coasting vessels receive and discharge their cargoes; one at Warwick, about five miles below, where ships and vessels of lighter burden drawing more water were obliged to come to, not being able to cross a bar just at that point; and one at Bermuda Hundred, where vessels of the largest class were obliged to lie. Bermuda Hundred is the lowest point on James river in this district, about forty or fifty miles below Richmond. In the course of two or three years the inspector at Warwick died, and the business of the district having greatly decreased, with the approbation of the Secretary I discontinued that office, since which time there have been only four inspectors in this district.

In your circular above mentioned, you invite the attention of collectors to the 4th section of the act of Congress approved 3d March, 1849, which limits the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs after the 30th of June next to one million five hundred and sixty thousand dollars;

thereby reducing the expenses five hundred and forty thousand dollars or thereabouts, and asking their co-operation, in order to enable you to meet the requirements of this act. In aid of your exertions to carry out the requirements of this law, I would suggest that, as the business of this district has greatly diminished during the last three or four years, (I mean the direct import trade,) the inspector at Bermuda Hundred be discontinued. This would reduce the expenses of this district \$1,095, and I hope, with the remaining inspectors, I can have the public interests properly attended to. I do not know of any other reduction which could be made. The surveyor at City Point is also surveyor at Bermuda Hundred; but I consider his office as merely nominal, so seldom is he called on to perform any service there.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 THOMAS NELSON, *Collector*.

The COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
 Washington, D. C.

Letter from the collector at Eastville.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
 Eastville, April 30, 1849.

SIR: In reply to the circular from your department of the 19th instant, calling for information in regard to the persons employed in the collection of the revenue in this district, their compensation, duties, &c., I beg leave to state, that in the whole district, covering a space of 640 square miles, with about 2,500 tons of vessels, there is a surveyor of the port of Accomac at a salary of \$250, and fees amounting to \$120 or \$130 more per annum. My own salary is \$200, and the fees and emoluments of my office are from \$35 to \$50 more per annum. The services of a deputy collector, which are absolutely necessary to prevent disappointment to persons travelling from a distance to the office, are rendered *gratuitously*; and he is without any fee or reward, either directly or indirectly. My official bond bears date February 14, 1848, and is a renewal of a former one dated March 15, 1843, which had expired. The surveyor of Accomac will inform you in regard to his.

The nature of the duties of this office consists in the granting enrolments and licenses to coasting vessels, entering and clearing them, endorsing changes of masters, which are of constant occurrence, and issuing new papers upon changes of property, which are very frequent; and for which purpose the collector or his deputy must be constantly at his post, at all hours, day or night, to answer the calls of persons from a distance, who must not be disappointed or detained. From these facts, you will be able to judge what reduction can be made upon the salaries of my office to aid the proposed reduction of the expenses of collecting the revenue.

With much respect, sir, I remain your obedient servant,
 PETER S. BOWDINE, *Collector*,
 by WM. KENNARD, D. C.

To the COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.

Letter from the collector at Petersburg.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Petersburg, May 3, 1849.

SIR: In reply to that part of the department's circular of the 19th ult., which calls for a statement of the reduction that can be made "in the expenses of the collection of the revenue," and the manner in which the same can be effected, with a due regard to the public interest; I have to suggest that, perhaps, if the laws permit, it might be expedient to combine the office of "weigher, measurer, and gauger," whose annual emoluments are about \$530, with that of the "permanent inspector" at City Point. The duties of the inspector at Petersburg are light, and his compensation, which is \$3 per diem, might, perhaps, be properly reduced.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. TRAVIS ROSSER, *Collector.*

HON. WILLIAM M. MEREDITH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Letter from the surveyor at Yeocomico.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
Yeocomico, May 22, 1849.

SIR: In reply to your circular, dated the 19th ult., I have to inform you that I am the only person connected with the customs at this port, unless boatmen are so considered; if so, I will state for your information, that I employ two boatmen by the year, and occasionally, when necessity requires it, two others, temporarily. The compensation allowed me for boatmen is two hundred dollars per annum, which is barely enough to pay two. I will here state, that the Potomac at this place is from ten to twelve miles wide; and within my district, numerous bold rivers and creeks offer every facility to the smuggler to prosecute his unlawful traffic.

In conclusion, with due regard to the public interest, it is my opinion that there should be no further reduction of the expenses in the collection of the revenue at this port.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GORDON FORBES.

The COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington City, D. C.

Letter from the collector at Alexandria.

MAY 5, 1849.

SIR: The circular issuing from your office, under date of the 19th April last, has been received, and in compliance with the instructions contained therein, I herewith transmit "a list of all the persons in any way connected with the customs" at this port, with the further particulars therein required. In this list I have not placed my own or the surveyor's fees,

not deeming them a charge upon the revenue; but I have my own and the surveyor's extra compensation, and my commission as superintendent of lights, and as agent of marine hospital.

With regard to a reduction of the employees at this custom-house, in order to a lessening of the expenses of collecting the revenue, I cannot, with a due regard to the public interest, recommend any change—our force is small, being but two inspectors, with a large coasting and export trade, and between fifty and sixty foreign arrivals in the course of the year; the business of the port could not properly be attended to with less.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDM. GREEN, *Collector*.

C. W. ROCKWELL, esq.,
Commissioner of Customs.

Letter from the collector at Elizabeth City.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Elizabeth City, May 9, 1849.

SIR: In compliance with your circular request of the 19th ult., I have to state that the persons connected with the collection of the customs at this port are temporary inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers. They are three in number; names, office, and date of appointment as follows, viz:

E. L. Stephens, as temporary inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer, July 7, 1845.

William Halséy, as temporary inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer, April 12, 1848.

James Barber, as temporary inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer, January 12, 1849.

The rate of compensation received by them is three dollars per day for inspection, (exclusive of the days of weighing, gauging, and measuring;) for weighing, 12 cents per draught; for gauging, 12 cents per cask; and for measuring (salt) 75 cents per hundred bushels.

I would suggest, with great deference, that the most *reasonable* way to effect a retrenchment in the expenses of collecting revenue from the customs at this port, would be to limit the number of days of inspector to a less number than fifteen, as now allowed by law. The greatest importation here is salt, and it not unfrequently takes nearly all the duties on a cargo to pay the expenses of inspection and measuring.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
WM. D. PRITCHARD, *Collector*.

To the COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington City.

Letter from the collector at Washington, N. C.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 2, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your two circulars, bearing date the 16th and 19th ultimo, the latter of which I beg leave to

reply to. The whole number of persons employed connected with the customs at this port is two—myself acting in the several capacities of collector of customs, agent of marine hospital fund, and superintendent of staking and light-houses in this district, at a salary of two hundred and fifty dollars per annum for services as collector, no salary being allowed in any other capacity—my original appointment bearing date the 15th May, 1845, and my present appointment bearing date the 3d of January, 1846.

The other person employed connected with the customs at this port is Mr. Melancthon F. Van Wartwick, acting, as necessity requires, in the several capacities of deputy collector, inspector, weigher, gauger, measurer, surveyor, and clerk of this office—his first and only appointment bearing date the 8th day of August, 1848, at a salary of six hundred dollars per annum. In order to meet the reduction required in “the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs,” I have reduced the salary of M. F. Van Wartwick, deputy collector, &c., &c., with his consent, to five hundred dollars (\$500) per annum, after the 30th of June next ensuing. I wish it to be understood that this reduction is not made on the ground that Mr. Van Wartwick’s services are more than compensated at a salary of six hundred dollars; on the contrary, I think the services performed by him are fully equal to the compensation; but that it is done solely on the ground that it is absolutely necessary, and a readiness to co-operate in discharging the indebtedness of the government.

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

JAMES K. HATTON,

Collector.

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL,

Commissioner of Customs of the United States.

Letter from collector at Beaufort, N. C.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BEAUFORT, N. C., May 1, 1849.

SIR: Your circular of the 19th ultimo, communicating a copy of “An act requiring all moneys receivable from customs, and all other sources, to be paid immediately into the treasury,” &c., and calling for a “list of all the persons in any way connected with the customs” at this port, &c., has been received.

In reply, I have to state to you that the persons connected with the customs at this port are the following: James E. Gibble, collector—original appointment dated April 29th, 1834; present appointment dated April 3, 1846; each taking effect on the 23d March of the respective years. “Rate of compensation” \$250 per year, and certain fees prescribed by law. “Services rendered” are issuing papers to vessels, collecting duties, superintending the light-house at Cape Look Out and the buoy at Beaufort bar, and other duties incident to the office. Elijah Whitehurst, inspector, gauger, weigher, and measurer—appointment dated November 14, 1842. “Rate of compensation” \$3 per diem, when actually employed as inspector, and allowances prescribed by law for services in the other capacities stated. The “services rendered” are boarding vessels

coming into this harbor, and taking in charge such as have foreign produce on board; gauging, weighing, and measuring their cargoes.

One oarsman, (slave,) employed in the revenue boat, authorized by letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated February 25, 1835. Two hands were authorized to be employed, and accordingly two were employed until 30th September, 1841, when one was discharged by the collector. "Rate of compensation" of the oarsman now employed is \$10 per month. "Services rendered" are assisting inspector, &c., and taking care of revenue boat.

The expenditures at this custom-house have been made on the most economical scale that the duties to be performed would admit. The official returns from this office will show the *whole amount* of compensation of the collector and inspector per year. I do not think that any reduction can be made in either at present, "with a due regard to the public interest." The services of a competent inspector, &c., could not be secured for a less compensation than the present one receives. The oarsman employed seems indispensable to the service; and if one is not kept on regular pay, such services as are required could not always be commanded, when most needed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. E. GIBBLE,
Collector.

C. W. ROCKWELL,
Commissioner of Customs, Washington, D. C.

Letter from the collector at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C.,
Collector's Office, May 10, 1849.

SIR: I enclose a list of "all the persons in any way connected with the customs" at this port, with "the dates of their original appointments, and their present appointments, and the rate of compensation received by them;" also, a designation of the nature of the service performed by them. I am at a loss to know how the number of officers can be reduced "with a due regard to the public interest." The number of officers at this port is about the same that it was fifteen years ago. Although our foreign trade has not increased within that time, yet the quantity of foreign goods arriving coastwise from Boston, New York, and Philadelphia is annually increasing, and will continue to increase; and it is of the greatest importance to the public interest that due vigilance should be exercised, as well with regard to vessels arriving coastwise as those arriving from foreign ports. For this purpose, the present number of officers seems to me to be necessary. If any other mode can be adopted of diminishing the expense of collecting the revenue, I will promptly communicate it.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. J. GRAYSON, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq., *Commissioner.*

List of officers and others employed in the collection of the revenue in the district of Georgetown, S. C.

Date of original appointment.	Date of present appointment.	Names and office.	In what way employed.	Compensation per annum.	Remarks.
June 6, 1835	January 5, 1846 January 8, 1845	Thomas L. Shaw, collector and inspector. J. C. Porter, deputy collector and inspector.	..... In boarding vessels and assisting in the various duties, as the business may require in the custom-house.	\$250 00 125 00	No retrenchment can be made or suggested, either as to a less number of officers (the number being small) than are now employed, or in any way compatible with the public interest, in a faithful discharge of the duties of this office; but every means will be used to the end of strict economy in all disbursements and business matters connected with the collection of the revenue.

DISTRICT OF GEORGETOWN, S. C.; Collector's Office, May 1, 1849.

T. L. SHAW, Collector.

Letter from the collector at Georgetown, South Carolina.

GEORGETOWN, S. C., May 2, 1849.

SIR: In compliance with your circular of the 19th instant, I herewith forward to you a list of persons connected with the customs at this port, and refer to the remarks I have there made as to reduction; and I have no suggestions I can make in addition, with that view.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. SHAW, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq.,
Commissioner of the Customs.

Letter from the collector at Savannah.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Collector's Office, Savannah, May 1, 1849.

SIR: I herewith transmit, in conformity to your circular instructions of the 19th ultimo, a list of all persons in any way connected with the custom-house at this port. In frankness, I must say that I think you will find the affairs of this office are at an economical standard; and with all the judicious economy which I desire to practise and cultivate in all my official transactions, I am not aware that I can suggest any reductions that can be made that will be advantageous to the public interest.

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

W. B. BULLOCK, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq.,
Commissioner of the Customs.

Letter from the collector at St. Mary's, Georgia.

MAY 1, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, agreeably to your "circular" of the 19th April, a list of all those engaged in the collection of revenue in the district of St. Mary's, Georgia, on the 1st of May, 1849, with the date of their appointments, and compensation for services.

I would remark, that Capt. N. L. Cash, commanding the United States revenue boat "Vigilant," of this district, is attached to the United States revenue marine; hence I have not thought it necessary to include him with the others, his name being on the regular register of marine officers at headquarters.

You desire me, also, to state my opinion "if any reduction can be made with due regard to the public interests" in this district. The office of inspector of customs at Jeffersonton, in this district, was made in 1839, as it was then supposed the trade of the Satilla river, on which stream this village is situate, would authorize and render it necessary. Since that time, however, the trade has decreased so much, that in my judgment I

think that office can be abolished. This is the only reduction which can be made without manifest injury to the government.

I have the honor to remain, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

HENRY E. W. CLARK,
Collector and Inspector.

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL,
Commissioner of Customs, Washington City.

Letter from the collector at Brunswick, Georgia.

PORT OF DARIEN,
Collector's Office, Darien, May 24, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your two circulars of 16th and 19th April. There are only two persons connected with the customs in this district. Mr. Woodford Mabury, permanent inspector at Brunswick, has held that situation since October, 1838, with a salary of \$500 until October, 1844, when his salary was reduced to \$250, which he has since received. Brunswick is in sight of St. Simon's sound, is a conspicuous situation, and an inspector there considered necessary.

There is in Darien no other officer but myself. I was appointed surveyor on the 21st of March, 1845, with a salary of \$250 per annum, when this district was merged in the district of St. Mary's, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Edward H. Hopkins, esq., and performed the duty of surveyor and inspector since this district has been reinstated. I was appointed collector on the fifth of August, 1848. I perform that duty, and also that of inspector of this port: My compensation is \$250 per annum and fees of office; the latter varies from \$110 to \$140 a year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ARMAND LEFILS, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq.,
Commissioner of the Customs, Washington.

Letter from the collector at Mobile.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Mobile, June 13, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to enclose a list of the subordinate officers connected with the customs at this port, with the amount of compensation and specification of duties, as required in your circular letter of the 19th April, 1849.

It will be observed that the number of inspectors employed and paid the year round is limited to seven, to wit: the acting deputy collector, cashier, and general clerk, impost clerk, acting surveyor, wharf inspector, warehouse keeper, and night inspector. Neither of these officers could be discharged without serious detriment to the public service, and I therefore earnestly recommend that they be retained.

There are two weighers and measurers, who receive compensation in fees, not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars per annum, the maximum fixed

by law. Both these officers are indispensable, as it very frequently happens that one of them is employed on board vessels down the bay, while the other is engaged in similar duties in the city. Sickness and unavoidable absence are also additional contingencies, requiring the presence of at least two such officers.

The same remarks apply to the two appraisers, who are paid by the day for services actually performed.

The four outdoor temporary inspectors are generally employed from the 1st of October to the 1st of June, and are then discharged for the summer; this practice is, I think, bad economy. The public interest would be better subserved if they were retained the whole year, and their offices made permanent. The compensation allowed by law, of three dollars per day, yields at best a very meagre support to a man and his family residing in this city, where the expenses of living are so high. The consequence is, it has been found almost impossible to procure the services of really competent men for these offices.

With regard to the occasional inspectors, the number of them is immaterial, since their services are only required when there is more business than can be performed by the temporary inspectors. It not unfrequently happens that the exigencies of our trade during the winter make it necessary to appoint a greater number than is reported in the enclosed list.

I think, then, that the number of officers employed at this port should not be diminished, because I am satisfied that the revenue laws could not be faithfully administered with a less number.

The rate of compensation at present allowed is barely adequate to a decent support, and any further reduction would drive every valuable officer out of the service, since it would deprive him of the means of living in it. It became necessary some years ago, in order to retain the services of the present cashier, general clerk, and the impost clerk, two experienced and most excellent officers, that the collector should allow them, out of his emolument fund, the sum of \$405 each, in addition to their per diem pay as inspectors. Thus an annual contribution of \$810 is now paid by the collector of this port, because the compensation allowed by the government was insufficient to secure the services of competent persons to perform the duties which its laws impose upon him.

In conclusion, I do not believe that any reduction, either in the number or compensation of officers, could be made at this port with safety to the public interest; indeed, it would be difficult to imagine how the business of the office could be conducted on a more economical basis than the present.

In the letter which I had the honor to address you on the 16th ult., I submitted a plan by which the expenses of collecting the revenue in this district might be reduced \$10,000 annually. Should the plan suggested be adopted, I feel assured that the business of this office will then be conducted as economically as is consistent with a due regard to the public interest.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN J. WALKER, *Collector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL,
Commissioner of Customs, Washington.

* Dispense with revenue cutters and build a revenue boat.

Letter from the collector at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Port of Vicksburg, Mississippi, May 7, 1849.

SIR: Your two circulars, dated the 16th and 19th ultimo, have been duly received, and your instructions *carefully noticed*. At this port I attend to all the duties of the custom-house myself personally. I have nothing in public store at present except crates and hogsheads of earthenware, as per quarterly return made on the 2d ultimo. The goods are deposited in a No. 1 brick building in this city, and a certificate filed in my office from one of the agents of Columbus Insurance Company, of Ohio.

Your obedient servant,

H. HENDREN, *Collector*.

To the Hon. G. W. ROCKWELL,
Commissioner of Customs, Washington city, D. C.

Letter from the collector at Pensacola.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PENSACOLA, May 2, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by the mail of this morning, of your circular of the 19th ultimo, requesting me "to furnish to your office a list of all the persons in any way connected with the customs at this port, designating the dates of their original appointment, and the rate of compensation received by them," &c. In compliance therewith I have to state—(list of appointments, services, &c., omitted.)

The compensation now received by these officers will not, in justice, admit of any reduction; in fact, a further reduction would render impracticable the employment of competent persons.

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

DILLON JORDAN, *Collector*.

To the COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.

Letter from the collector at Key West.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Key West, May 5, 1849.

SIR: I received your circular of the 19th of April, 1849, relative to the "Act requiring all moneys received from customs, and from all other sources, to be paid immediately into the treasury without abatement, and for other purposes," on the 3d instant, and in compliance therewith I have the honor to report a list of all persons in any way connected with the customs at this port, with dates of their appointment, the rate of compensation received, and the services performed by them:

Charles Howe, deputy collector, now inspector of the customs, under appointment of 18th September, 1845; compensation \$3 per day; does the duties of deputy collector and inspector of the customs.

William B. Randolph, second lieutenant* of the United States revenue

* As third lieutenant, but recently promoted to second lieutenant—\$860 per annum.

marine, under appointment of November —, 1845; compensation \$790 per annum; boarding-officer and inspector of the customs.

William Russell, inspector of the customs at Indian river, east coast of Florida, under appointment of 1st October, 1844. Inspector Russell has a boat and two boatmen in the service of the United States. His compensation is \$550 per annum, and his boat-hands receive each \$15 per month. The boarding boat of this port has a crew of four men, whose pay is \$30 per month each.

These are all the persons in any way connected with the customs in this district. We occasionally employ merchant appraisers, and a temporary inspector, as the public interests require. I do not think that the public interests would be advanced by a reduction of the compensation of any of them, or by the discontinuance of their employments, except that of the inspector of Indian river. It would, I think, be expedient to place this inspector at Cape Florida, and to give him a small cruising boat, with which he could cruise inside the Florida reef and attend to wrecked cargoes of foreign merchandise. Such an officer formerly existed at Indian Key, half way between this port and the cape. Excepting at this port, there is not an officer of the customs between Tampa Bay and Indian river, a distance of about five hundred miles of seacoast, every point of which may be approached by the small smugglers of Cuba. I have never considered the station at Indian river as of the least importance to the public interests, but one at Cape Florida is much required.

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

S. R. MALLERY, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs.

Letter from the collector at New Orleans.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *New Orleans, June 7, 1849.*

SIR: I have the honor to reply to your circular of 19th April, and to lay before you the information called for, with such suggestions as a thorough investigation of the subject induces me to submit to your consideration. Animated by an earnest desire to co-operate in the laudable effort to diminish the expenses of collecting the revenue derived through the customs, I entered on the examination of this subject; and I must be allowed to express my regret, not only at not being able to recommend any material curtailment of expenditures here, as being consistent "with a due regard to the public interest," but also at finding it my duty to make known to you, that a due regard for that interest imperatively requires a very considerable increase of force, by which the revenue may be more effectually protected.

The following documents I enclose herewith:

A.—A list of all the persons in any way connected with the customs at this port; the dates of their original appointment; of their present appointment; the rate of compensation received by them; and a description of the nature of their services.

B.—Surveyor's report to me on the inadequacy of the force under his department to prevent violation of the revenue laws; increase required; the inexpediency of reducing the present rates of compensation.

- C.—Weigher's report.
- D.—Measurer's report.
- E.—Marker's report.
- F.—Captain Winslow Foster's report.
- G.—Gauger's report.

The total annual amount of expenditures incurred for the collection of the revenue at this port, you will find, by statement A, to be \$163,735.

The reductions which may be made are quite inconsiderable when compared with the sum total, or with the increased expenditure which I consider necessary.

I have recently recommended to the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury a plan by which payments of duties may be made in treasury certificates, issued on deposits of coin in the treasury, instead of being made, as now, in coin at the custom-house. If adopted, it will enable me to dispense with at least one clerk.

I have also recommended that the boarding station at Point La Hache, about 40 miles below the city, be abolished, as useless. At the same time, I have recommended other boarding stations, and other additional expenditures, far exceeding in amount any saving which can thus be effected.

That you may judge, sir, of the inadequacy of the present force, as limited by law, I will enter into some details.

The extent of our port is now about 8 miles, which is at times lined with vessels. There are authorized by law sixty-two day-inspectors: five are detailed to attend to five warehouses of the first class; one to attend to a warehouse of the second class, and to aid in the collector's office; five more are detailed as boarding officers at various points distant from the city; and three may be assumed as the ordinary number on the sick list—thus leaving an effective force, to protect the revenue along so extensive a line of shipping, of forty-eight inspectors.

This number, during eight months of the year, is entirely insufficient, as you will perceive from the report of the surveyor, B. A policy so parsimonious as not to allow a sufficient number of inspectors, cannot be otherwise than injurious, and assuredly defeats its own object.

It is well known here, and I am daily accumulating facts confirmatory thereof, that smuggling to a very considerable extent has been, and is now, carried on. In certain articles, cigars particularly, it has reached that point to almost entirely prevent legitimate importations. Distilled liquors is another article that is thus introduced. The means by which the revenue laws have been evaded, are the following: Getting such articles as are of small bulk ashore from vessels during the night. The late night inspectors having been very inefficient, and their number too small, more of such articles have been seized during the last three weeks, under a new organization of the night inspectors, than during the last year. Similar frauds occur during the day from the same two causes. 2. Landing articles from on board vessels coming up the river, there not being inspectors enough to place one on board of vessels from foreign ports at the entrances of the river. 3d. Articles of large bulk, as well as cigars, introduced through the several bayous emptying into the bay of Barataria, &c., as is more particularly described in the letter of Captain Winslow Foster, a copy of which is enclosed, F. These bayous communicate with the river above and below the city, by means of canals, and there can be no security against smuggling unless a revenue cutter drawing

six feet water is placed on this station; and besides, there should be a boarding station at Fort Livingston, with a suitable boat with six men. Provisional inspectors, *without compensation*, can be employed at the junction of each canal with the river, who will be entitled to receive one half of all they seize. These means, if adopted, will prevent smuggling to a very large amount.

There is one gauger and one deputy; one marker and one deputy; one weigher and one deputy; one measurer and one deputy. None of these officers can be dispensed with.

Previous to 1838 the gauger, marker, weigher, and measurer were compensated by fees; the amount of these fees was of course in proportion to their labors, and they employed assistants as they were required. But from that year the number has been fixed as above, regardless of the great increase of business since. The consequence is, that it is becoming physically impossible for these officers to perform their duties. They are applying to me for assistance, but I am prohibited from according it, by the Secretary of the Treasury's letter of 25th October, 1848, although I am convinced that justice to them and a due regard to the public interest require that it should be given.

Assistant collector, deputy collector, and clerks in collector's office.— Their number cannot be diminished without most serious inconvenience to the public having business with the custom-house, and injury to the public interests.

Their compensation is moderate, averaging less than the compensation allowed by mercantile houses and banking institutions to persons of equal capacity; and, considering the greater cost of living in this city, their pay is relatively less than in any other city in the Union.

Any considerable reduction of compensation will expose the government to lose the services of able and experienced accountants, who would be able to improve their condition by obtaining other employment. These remarks are applicable generally to all the persons employed in the customs at this port.

The duties of the persons attached to the collector's office have been more than doubled by the adoption of the warehousing system; hundreds of entries being made in instances where, before the adoption of that system, one sufficed. This at times renders it necessary to call in the aid of one or more capable inspectors; and one is now employed in my office, and so is another during the time he is not occupied by attending to 2d class stores under his charge.

The increased force which I conceive to be indispensable, may be thus stated:

1. A revenue cutter drawing not over six feet water, to protect the coast from the Mississippi to the Rio Grande. [See Captain Winslow Foster's letter, F.]

2. A boarding station; with large boat, at Fort Livingston.

3. A boarding station at the city of Lafayette, within the port.

4. Additional inspectors to be employed, as recommended in the surveyor's letter, B.

5. One additional weigher, one additional measurer, one additional gauger, and one or more laborers to assist the marker and his deputy.

With this increase of force I believe we shall be able to prevent the

evasion of the revenue laws to so great an extent; as to save to government annually an amount fully equal to the whole expenditure now incurred in collecting the revenue at this port.

I have the honor to be, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
SAM. J. PETERS, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs, Washington.

F.

PASS CHRISTIAN,
May 25, 1849.

SIR: In compliance with your expressed wish, "that I should give you in writing my opinion of the description of vessel for a revenue cutter in this district," I have the honor to state, that no vessel drawing over six feet of water can be efficient in her duty of suppressing or detecting violations of the revenue on this coast, because of the numerous inlets, and the rivers west of the Mississippi to our western limit, (the Rio Grande,) only two of which admit vessels over that draught—Galveston and Matagorda, in Texas; while we have in Louisiana eight entrances, viz: Barataria, Cuyo or La Fourche, Grand Caillon, Attakapas, Cote Blanche, Vermillion, the Grand Pass, and Sabine; and in Texas, St. Louis, Aransas, and Brasos St. Jago—making in all eleven ports, all having very considerable trade and navigation, which is daily increasing in extent and importance; yet will only admit, in ordinary times vessels drawing six feet and under, where every facility invites the smuggler and offers abundant market for his contraband goods, or even *human traffic*.

During my operations in the "Woodbury," on this coast, either under the collector's orders in our legitimate duties, with the board of engineers on survey, or with General Taylor in his advance to Del Norte, it is true that I got into several of these places by lightening and trimming much by the head, but never in a single instance without hard thumping, and at imminent risk of losing the vessel. The duties and authority of a revenue cutter, as you well know, extend only four leagues from the coast, and she can be of little aid in the protection of the revenue if incapable of proceeding inland as far as the vessels ordinarily engaged in both the foreign and domestic navigation of the country.

I can assert, without fear of contradiction, that a suitable vessel has not been assigned to this coast for the past twenty-three or four years; and it is evident that if not constructed with a due regard to the nature of the coast on which they are to operate, they consequently are inefficient. I would therefore respectfully recommend, that a vessel be built on the approved model of what is understood and called by shipwrights the *flat-sharp*, and to be of the following dimensions, viz: seventy-five feet keel, twenty feet moulded beam; eight feet hold, with deadrise on floor not to exceed sixteen inches to half breadth of beam, and in ballast trim to draw six feet forward and aft. Such a vessel will ton about 130, be roomy and comfortable for all, and sail fast.

It is strange that for years past no discrimination has been made in assigning these vessels to shallow or bold coasts.

In making this representation; the good of and usefulness of the service is my sole motive; and under a full conviction that adopting my humble advice will secure the object of the establishment and protect the fair trader,

I remain, with very great respect, faithfully your obedient servant,

WINSLOW FOSTER,

Captain United States Revenue Marine.

SAMUEL J. PETERS, Esq.,

Collector of the Customs, New Orleans.

B.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE,

New Orleans, June 2, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, under date of the 1st instant.

Before answering the interrogatories propounded, I beg leave to premise that the information which you seek, and I now communicate, is not the result of personal experience, (being so short a time in office,) but is principally derived from the chief officers of my predecessor. I will, however, remark that, so far as my own knowledge of the subject extends, I have every confidence in the statements which have been made to me, and do not hesitate to endorse them.

The first query is as follows: "What number of inspectors you consider sufficient for the protection of the revenue at this port; and how you would deem it necessary to employ them; also, as to the night inspectors." In answer to that portion of the query contained in the following words: "what number of inspectors you consider sufficient for the protection of the revenue at this port," I would remark that I consider *ninety-seven* necessary, including in this number those employed temporarily. And in answer to that portion of the query which is as follows: "and how you would deem it necessary to employ them," I would state that they should be divided into the classes of inspectors for day duty, inspectors for night duty, and inspectors for river duty; and the numbers attached to each class should be sufficient for each specific purpose.

From the knowledge which I have acquired, I would recommend them to be classed as follows, viz:

Forty-seven permanent day inspectors, (as now provided for by law.)

Twenty-five temporary day inspectors, (being an increase of fifteen over the number now allowed.)

Fifteen permanent night inspectors, (being an increase of five over the present number.)

Ten river inspectors, (permanent.)

The reasons for the increase over the present force will be given in answer to a subsequent interrogatory.

The second query is as follows: "Do you think a revenue cutter indispensable to the protection of the coast and bayous against smugglers?"

The law of 1799, in reference to revenue cutters, makes the officers of the cutters also officers of the customs, and attaches to them certain duties, which, I am informed, so far as this port is concerned, have never been

performed, even when revenue cutters have been attached to the station. Without a reform, a revenue cutter would be a useless expense. In connexion with this matter, I would further remark, that if the force could be increased, and classed as above designated, and inspectors appointed to guard certain points on the coast, a revenue cutter could be easily dispensed with.

The third query is as follows: "If the present number of inspectors has been found inadequate, be pleased to state particularly what inconveniences have been thereby occasioned," &c.

I will quote the following remarks, made by Dr. Reyburn, who has been deputy surveyor for the last two and a half years, and from whom the information was specially solicited upon the subject:

"The injury to the revenue from inadequacy of inspection force is almost incalculable. The delays and losses to the merchants from want of officers has been considerable. It was a common occurrence for one officer to have two and three vessels under his charge at once, and two out of the three with assorted cargoes. Six vessels with coffee have had but one officer assigned to them; and often the officer has discharged at the same time salt, bricks, slates, and mahogany from different vessels. Merchants have had to wait for officers repeatedly; and a demand has been often made for an officer by the merchant when it was impossible to comply with his demand. At least five months in the year, six out of the ten night inspectors are on duty in this office."

From the foregoing remarks, you will readily perceive that the force is entirely inadequate, and that the door is left open for smuggling, and of which I have every reason to believe, from information I have obtained from various sources, many persons have availed themselves. It is estimated, by those who are capable of forming an opinion, that the revenue is defrauded annually of from one to two hundred thousand dollars, at this port, in consequence of the parsimonious spirit which has hitherto characterized legislation on this subject.

In answer to the residue of the query, which is as follows: "Can the compensation now allowed by law to inspectors be diminished here with a due regard to the public interest?" I would remark that the law fixing the compensation of inspectors at \$3 per diem is general, and pervades all parts of the Union. Any person acquainted with the rates of living at the northern ports and at this place is aware that, while \$3 would support an inspector with ease and comfort at the North, in this place it is with the utmost difficulty (to make use of a common expression) they can "make both ends meet."

I can say, most unhesitatingly, that any reduction in the rate of compensation to inspectors at this port would be both unwise and injudicious, as it would tend to drive every respectable man from the service; and, as a consequence, those who are bankrupt in character and reputation would be the only applicants.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
ROBERT B. STILLE, *Surveyor*.

SAMUEL J. PETERS, Esq., *Collector*.

Letter from the collector at Franklin, Louisiana.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Franklin, Louisiana, May 10, 1849.

SIR: In compliance with your circular of the 19th ultimo, I beg leave to transmit herewith a "list of all the persons in any way connected with the customs" at this port; and I am of opinion that no reduction can be made of the expensurés in this district, with a due regard to the public interest.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

K. N. McMILLAN, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq.,

Commissioner of Customs, Washington City, D. C.

Letter from the collector at Galveston.

GALVESTON, May 11, 1849.

SIR: I have received your circular of the 16th ultimo announcing your appointment as Commissioner of Customs. I have also received your circular of the 19th ultimo requiring "a list of all the persons in any way connected with the customs at your (this) port, designating the dates of their original appointment, and the rate of compensation received by them, together with a description of the nature of the services rendered by each, and a statement of the reduction that can be made, and the manner in which the same can be effected, with a due regard to the public interest."

I transmit herewith the list required; by reference to which, it will be seen that I have at this port a deputy, with a salary of \$600; one clerk, who discharges the duties of impost, drawback, and entry clerk, with all the miscellaneous duties of the office, at a salary of \$800; one boarding inspector, who discharges the duties assigned to that office, with that of weigher, gauger, and measurer, with a salary of \$1,200; one inspector, who discharges the duties of storekeeper; and one inspector, who discharges the duties of inspector exclusively.

In view of the executive and preventive means necessary to protect the public interest at this port, I would be remiss in my duty to recommend a reduction of the number of officers at this time employed; nor could I with propriety, knowing the expensive means of living at this place, recommend a reduction of the salaries. I do not believe that competent persons could be procured for less compensation.

At this port there are many arrivals and departures of vessels, foreign as well as coastwise, and the duties of inspector are as essential as though direct importations and receipts from the customs were much larger. The current fiscal year has not produced at this office a revenue proportional with the expenses. It is, however, confidently believed that the fiscal year commencing 1st of July next will present a different figure, as did the two preceding years.

There are in this district two ports of delivery. At Sabine Pass there is a deputy collector, and at Velasco a surveyor, both appointed by the President, with each a salary of \$1,000, the expenses of which have to be paid at this office, the fees accruing at those ports being very considerable.

Very respectfully,

H. G. RUNNELS, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq., *Commissioner of Customs.*

Letter from the collector at Sandusky.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, SANDUSKY, OHIO,
April 30, 1849.

SIR: In obedience to your circular of the 19th instant, I have to report that there are six persons connected with the collection of the customs within the district of Sandusky, Ohio, as follows:

(Table omitted.)

There is nothing in this office "showing the dates of their original appointments." Their services are—granting clearances to vessels leaving their ports, collecting duties on imports, and generally protecting the revenue from illicit trade.

I think that the convenience of commerce and the protection of the revenue require their continuance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. PATTERSON, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq.,

Commissioner of Customs.

A list of officers connected with the collection of the customs in the district of Chicago, Illinois, May 1, 1849.

Names of officers.	Nature of services rendered.	Date of appointments.	Rate of compensation.
William B. Snowhook..	Collector and inspector and marine hospital agent.....	August 4, 1846	\$840 85
Valentine A. Boyer.....	Deputy collector and inspector at Chicago	October 1, 1846	480 00
John White.....	Deputy collector and inspector at Milwaukie.....	October 1, 1846	360 00
John B. Macy.....	Confidential inspector.....	January 17, 1849	\$3 00 per diem, and mileage 10 cents per mile.

The district of Chicago, comprising the following ports, viz: Michigan City, in Indiana, Little Fort, or Wankegan, in Illinois, Southport, Racine, Milwaukie, Port Washington, and Sheboygan, in Wisconsin, is but poorly supplied with officers for the collection and protection of the revenue; the duties of the deputy collector and inspector have been on that account laborious and constant, particularly as there is but one at the port of Milwaukie, Wisconsin, and another at Chicago, Illinois, who have been obliged to perform the services pertaining to the office of deputy collector, and also those belonging to special surveyor.

In consequence of the rapid increase of the commerce of this district, I consider it highly important and necessary that an additional inspector be appointed at the port of Chicago, the necessity thereof being more strongly indicated by the great number of vessels constantly arriving at this port from the neighboring British provinces, which require a more particular supervision and inspection than can be afforded under existing circumstances.

Upon due consideration I offer the above suggestion, and most respectfully submit the same for your consideration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. B. SNOWHOOK, *Collector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL, *Commissioner of Customs,*

Washington, D. C.

*Letter from the collector at Michilimackinac.*COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, *May 6, 1849.*

SIR: Your circular of 19th ultimo is received. Below, the answer to queries. (Table omitted.)

Remarks.—There should be no reduction made here either in number of persons employed or amount paid.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. K. HARING, *Collector.*

HON. C. W. ROCKWELL,

Commissioner of Customs, Washington, D. C.

*Letter from the surveyor at Nashville.*CUSTOM-HOUSE, NASHVILLE, TENN., *April 30, 1849.*

SIR: Enclosed you have my returns for the month ending April 30, 1849. In answer to your circular of the 19th April, I have to inform you that I have performed all the duties as surveyor, and inspector, and collector of this port, and have performed all the duties connected with these several offices since my appointment. My commission commenced on the 8th September, 1846. My salary is \$350 per annum, and the perquisites—such as licensing steamboats—and am allowed one per cent. on the amount of duties and hospital fees collected—the perquisites and salary making about \$400 per annum; for the correctness of which I refer you to my quarterly returns of fees and emoluments. When I was first appointed, the amount collected was not sufficient to pay the current expenses of the office; but you will perceive that within the last twelve or eighteen months, the imports have increased considerably; and by prompt and efficient attention to the duties of the office, they may gradually increase. In addition to the above office, I have also performed the duties of depositary at this place; for which I have not received one cent up to this date, and can recommend no system that could curtail the expenses at this place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JESSE THOMAS, *Surveyor, &c.*

*Letter from surveyor and inspector at St. Louis, Mo.*CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICE, ST. LOUIS, *May 4, 1849.*

SIR: In accordance with your circular of the 19th ultimo, I respectfully represent that the only person employed at this port to aid in the collection of the revenue is Mr. Richard F. Barry, at the rate of two dollars per day. His present and only appointment took place on the first of August, 1848, by permission of the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, by letter of 22d July, 1848. The duties he performs are, first, looking after smuggled goods; second, aiding in collecting marine hospital money; and at times, when I am engaged in examining the books and money in the

custody of the assistant treasurer, acts as my assistant in discharging my duties. When engaged in such service, (which is monthly,) and rendering aid generally, his services cannot be dispensed with, without injury to the revenue.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. GRAY, *Surveyer and Inspector.*

HON. C. W. ROCKWELL,
Commissioner of Customs.

NOTE.—From the collectors of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and many other districts, no letters were received.

Letter from the collector at Detroit.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, DETROIT,
May 12, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of the 19th ult., and herewith enclose a list of subordinates in this district, with the date of their appointment, compensation and duties. I also submit a list of the officers considered necessary and proper to guard the interests of the government, graduated so as fully to meet the act of Congress so far as this district is concerned, which act, I perceive, requires a reduction of something like 25 per cent. of the aggregate cost of collecting the revenue from customs. In doing which, I beg leave to submit a few remarks in explanation.

The district of Detroit is large, and so situated as to be rather a fencing district against smuggling than a collection district for the entry of goods; commencing at the Ohio line and running along the west end of Lake Erie, through Detroit river, Lake St. Clair and river, and about one hundred and fifty miles along Lake Huron, north to Thunder Bay islands, crossing thence westerly to the east shore of Lake Michigan, thence south to the Illinois State line. It will be perceived that for about one hundred miles it is separated from Canada only by a few hundred yards of navigable waters. It should be borne in mind also that the ports on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, as well as the other ports in the district, are the frequent resort of vessels and propellers coming from Lake Ontario through the Welland canal, which gives great facility for the illegal introduction of articles subject to duty. To guard this extent of coasts a large number of men are requisite. From the experience of over three years which I have had, I am quite well assured that a large force properly posted, even with small pay, is the surest way to prevent frauds upon the revenue. The pecuniary advantage is less tempting than formerly; and as chances of detection are multiplied, efforts to evade the laws diminish. I have taken great pains, in the list of offices and proposed pay submitted as the future force requisite, to graduate the prices of each according to the service to be rendered.

The increase of tonnage, and the necessary transfer of vessel property, with the collection of duties, and returns to be made to the several bureaus, demand a thorough and capable deputy always in the office; and the two others recommended at \$40 per month should be good clerks, copyists,

&c. One of them should understand the French language. Where other deputies are recommended, some duties are collected, and vessels are more or less arriving and departing. The number of inspectors cannot, in my judgment, be further reduced with safety, and the price fixed is the minimum compensation for which proper men can be had. You will perceive that I dispense with a secret or confidential inspector altogether. This is a saving of \$300 per quarter, as by their pay and travel they generally receive the maximum sum annually, \$1,200. My experience thus far has produced the conviction that however discreet they are, their official relation soon becomes known; and I have before recommended that the same person should not hold the post beyond six months, if at all. Instead of such officer, it would be worthy of experiment, if legal, to clothe the collector with power to appoint, for a special emergency, some discreet man to act for fifteen days, or at the most twenty, at a time, and the collector's authority to do so might so far be limited as to make the pay of such special agent depend entirely upon the necessity of the case shown by the collector to the proper department. If any need arises for secret service, it can thus be much better provided for than by the continuance of such secret inspectors, as such, for there is nothing secret about them but the name. Permit me to add, that to fulfil the duties required with this reduced number and reduced compensation, must be considered an experiment; but I shall cheerfully make this experiment, if deemed proper by the department; awaiting whose orders,

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. HAMMOND, *Collector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL,
Commissioner of Customs.

ROCHESTER, July 16, 1849.

A list of all the persons in any way connected with the customs at the port of Rochester, in the district of Genesee, with the dates of their appointment, the rate of compensation received by them, and the nature of services rendered by each, as required by treasury circular of April 19, 1849.

Names of persons employed.	In what capacity.	Date of appointment.	Rate of compen'n.
Elias Pond -	Collector -	April 30, 1849	\$796
Erasmus D. Smith -	Deputy and inspector	May 30, 1849	730
Phineas B. Cook -	" "	" "	610
Jno. P. Bennett -	" "	" "	730
Geo. B. Hannahs -	" "	June 16, 1849	730
Jared Coleman -	" "	" "	730
			4,326

The duties required of the several deputies are various, and general in their nature, as follows:

John P. Bennett is located at the port of Pultneyville, about thirty miles distant from this city.

Phineas B. Cook at Charlotte, seven miles distant.

Messrs. Hannahs and Coleman at the principal landing, two and a half miles distant.

Erasmus D. Smith at this office, in the city. There are no deputies but such as are in constant requisition, although at Charlotte and Pultneyville the amount collected is trifling—the duties of the deputies being principally of a *preventive* character. A plank road is nearly finished from this city to Charlotte, which will much increase the duties at that place; and I suggest that the compensation of the deputy at the place should be increased to the same amount as the others, viz: 730 dollars.

I would respectfully recommend that the salary of Mr. Smith, the deputy at this office, be increased to three dollars per day, and beg leave to submit the following reasons, which I trust will receive the consideration which they are justly entitled to:

1. The customs collected at this port since the year 1844 have increased from about 2,000 dollars to 16,000 dollars in 1848, and a proportionate increase of duty at this office.

2. The amount of duty has been much more increased by the operation of the warehouse act of 1846, and the requirements of the 27th section of circular instructions of February 17, 1849, will further augment the service at this office.

3. The compensation of some of the deputies in the adjoining districts, where much less business is done, is three dollars per day; and where the occasional assistance of the other deputies can be had when necessary. The revenue boat here has never answered any useful purpose; and has cost the government about \$1,200 per annum, without being in the least degree beneficial, and is now in so bad order that, without large expenses, it is useless. I would, therefore, recommend that it be dispensed with altogether; she is now tied up, under the charge of the deputy at Charlotte. This district comprises about eighty miles of coast, with a large number of bays and creeks, and the boat was placed here to watch those places and to prevent smuggling; but her construction was such as to render her incapable of any proper degree of service—(see my predecessor's letters in your department.) I have consulted my predecessor and made a suitable examination, and am well satisfied that she cannot be of any service to the department; and I recommend that the boat and her tackle be disposed of, and in its stead there be employed about three night-watch, at about one or one and a half dollars per day or night, as the case may be; and that they be employed so much of the time as the collector shall deem necessary, during the season of navigation. My district extends about forty-five miles west on the lake from this place; and there is nothing to prevent smuggling, unless by accident we happen to be apprized. I have said nothing of the matters connected with the light-house, supposing them to belong to the supervision of the Fifth Auditor.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELIAS POND, *Collector.*

Hon. Wm. M. MEREDITH,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Letter from the collector at Cleveland.

DISTRICT OF CUYAHOGA,
Port of Cleveland, May 2, 1849.

SIR: Your circular of the 19th instant is received, calling for "a list of all the persons in any way connected with the customs at this port, designating the dates of their original appointment and their present appointment, and the rate of compensation received by them, together with a description of the nature of the services rendered by each, and a statement of the reduction that can be made, and the manner in which the same can be effected, with a due regard to the public interest."

To which I reply, viz:

Collector, Smith Inglehart, appointed by the President about the 1st of April, 1845; confirmed February, 1846. Compensation \$591 20; salary and commissions amounting to about \$65 per year; making in all about \$656.

Deputy collector, George B. Tibbit, appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury in June, 1845. Salary \$730 per year.

Inspector James K. Elwell, appointed in September, 1847. Salary \$600 per year.

Inspector James Lawrence, appointed in April, 1847. Salary \$600 per year.

These are all the officers employed at this port, and their pay is not too high. I think the best manner to effect the reduction called for, would be to vacate one of the inspectors' offices. This could be done without materially affecting the public interest.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SMITH INGLEHART, *Collector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL,

Commissioner of Customs, Washington, D. C.

Letter from the collector at Cape Vincent.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, CAPE VINCENT,
May 12, 1849.

SIR: A severe relapse of an illness from which I had been recovering must be my apology for not replying to the circular of April 19, 1849, from your department, at an earlier day.

These officers are all engaged in the ordinary duties of deputy collectors and inspectors, by attending to the arrivals and departures of steamboats and vessels employed upon the lake and river, and in guarding the frontiers from illicit trade, and also detecting smugglers, where practicable.

The last officer named on the list herewith sent is a secret inspector, which might be discontinued, if thought proper, after June 30 next, it being a class of officers which I should think hardly ever accomplished what was expected of them at the time of their appointment, so far as this frontier is concerned, whatever they may do upon the Atlantic coast. But beyond this, I do not think that the public interest will be promoted by reducing this force, as the frontier extends upon the river for more than 40 miles, and the river in many places being not over a mile wide, besides

the many bays and creeks running up into the land, affords great facilities for the smuggler, of which they are not slow to avail themselves.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant;

P. BURCHARD, *Collector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL,

Commissioner of Customs, Washington, D. C.

Letters from the collector at Oswegatchie.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF OSWEGATCHIE, N. Y.,
Custom-house, Ogdensburg, May 1, 1849.

SIR: Your circular of 19th April, in relation to diminishing the expenses of collecting revenue, is received; and I enclose, herewith, the required statement, showing the expenses of this district for the year ending 31st March last, the names of officers, dates of appointment, where employed, nature of service, and the amount which I think may be deducted from former pay, without detriment to the public service.

It will be seen by the table, that the expenses of this district for salaries of officers for the year above mentioned, amounted to the sum of - - - - - \$6,005 60
And that the proposed reduction is - - - - - 1,428 10

Leaving - - - - - 4,577 50
as the expenses of the district after the new arrangement goes into effect.

I would recommend that the office of "secret service," now held by John L. Barnes, be discontinued, and that but one oarsman and night-watch be employed at this place, and that the pay of the officers employed in the district be as follows:

Salary of collector	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,200 00
Do deputy collector, Ogdensburg	-	-	-	-	-	750 00
Do inspector, Ogdensburg, \$1 50 per day	-	-	-	-	-	547 50
Do deputy collector and insp'or, Waddington, \$1 pr. day	-	-	-	-	-	365 00
Do do do Massina, do	-	-	-	-	-	365 00
Do do do Hammond, do	-	-	-	-	-	365 00
Do do do Morristown, per annum	-	-	-	-	-	500 00
Do do do Louisville, \$1 per day	-	-	-	-	-	365 00
Do one oarsman and night-watch, \$10 per month	-	-	-	-	-	120 00

4,577 50

This district has a frontier of about seventy miles, divided from Canada by the river St. Lawrence, and can be crossed by small and large boats, at almost every point, the whole distance. It may, perhaps, be necessary from time to time to make changes in the arrangement of officers, and an addition to the expenses greater than is now proposed; but, at the present time, I have no doubt that the proposed changes and deductions can be made without prejudice to the public service. Formerly, at Morristown there was but one officer, with a salary of \$708 per annum, but it was

afterwards changed by the appointment of a second, dividing the salary between them. It is now proposed to have but one officer, at a salary, as stated, of \$500.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. BACON,
Collector.

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF OSWEGATCHIE, N. Y.,
Custom-house, Ogdensburg, July 9, 1849.

SIR: In answer to your circular of the 19th April last, in relation to diminishing the expense of collecting the revenue, I addressed you a letter dated May 1, 1849. Among the recommendations in that letter were the following:

That the salary of deputy collector at Morristown be \$500.

Do do do at Hammond be \$365.

Not having received from you notice of the adoption of these recommendations, I suggest an alteration in the apportionment of these two salaries: that \$432 50, half the aggregate of the two salaries, be paid annually to each of the officers above named.

The business of Hammond, as a port of entry, has rapidly increased in the last year, so that now the customs received there exceed, quarterly, the receipts of any other port in the district, except this. On either side of that port, an uneven, woody country, with obscure retreats, offers every facility to smugglers, and calls for great vigilance from the officer there. The "Thousand Isles," lying along that frontier, contain a population most active in the evasion of the revenue laws, many of whom make smuggling their occupation.

The officer stationed at Hammond is vigilant and energetic, and during the last quarter his expenses very nearly equalled his compensation.

For these reasons, I recommend the adoption of the suggestions of this letter;

And have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

THOS. BACON,
Collector.

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq., *Commissioner of Customs.*

P. S. If it would be convenient, I would be gratified to hear of the settlement of the compensation of officers in this district at an early day. At present the old arrangement exists, and if postponed to a late period, the adoption of my suggestions in relation to the salaries in this district will be disadvantageous to many concerned.

Respectfully, &c.,

THOS. BACON,
Collector.

V.

Letters relative to Marine Hospitals and Life-Boats.

OFFICE W. R. IMPROVEMENTS,
Louisville, December 15, 1849.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions of the 14th ult., I have the honor to report the progress already made in the construction of the marine hospital at this place, the work remaining to be done, and the probable period of its completion; which last, under existing circumstances hereinafter to be explained, must be made contingent on an additional appropriation of \$5,000 over and above the amount of appropriations already made.

My annual report to the chief topographical engineer, under date of September 1st of the current year, shows the progress made in the construction of this work prior to the 1st July, 1849, the amount of expenditures incurred thereon, viz: \$11,054 93, and of the unexpended balance applicable to the same, viz: \$18,945 07, on the same date.

My communication of the 5th instant to the Treasury Department contained an extract from the report above mentioned, designed to show the condition of the work at the commencement of the current year, and to give a general view of the various items of work in progress subsequently to that date. The works therein enumerated and now nearly completed are as follows, viz: Plans and working draughts of all parts of the building, arrangements for the introduction of hot-air furnaces, flues, &c.; a competent supply of bricks for the construction of the hospital and other works of masonry pertaining thereto; lumber for the construction of the hospital in all its parts and appendages; workshops, &c., for preparing and storing the various articles of carpentry required for the building; the completion of the mason work of the building proper; the framing and setting of the flooring joists, rafters, and other frame work of the building; the sheathing of the entire roof with copper and roofing tin, including the cornices, gutters, &c., of the building; the insertion of door frames, window frames, and blinds in all exterior walls of the building, together with numerous other items of work already begun and now in progress.

The amount expended on these operations since the commencement of the current fiscal year, as per accounts rendered and settled, is \$14,878 97
 Which added to the amount previously expended, viz: - 11,054 93

Gives for the whole amount expended in the construction of the Louisville hospital up to the present date	-	25,933 90
		25,933 90

The principal work remaining to be done at this time embraces the following items: laying of the floors; setting bases, sur-bases, &c.; framing and setting partitions; making and setting doors, inside door frames, mantels, &c.; making and setting staircases; preparing windows, inclusive of sash and glazing; door hangings, including locks, hinges, handles, &c., for the same; constructing and setting water-tanks, rain-water cisterns, &c., including plumbers' work, &c., connected therewith; preparing water closets, privy vaults, together with the soil pipes, drains, &c., pertaining to the same; constructing hot-air furnaces, including stoves,

flues, registers, &c., connected with the same; procuring and setting cast-iron fire fronts, with grates, &c.; plastering interior of rooms, inclusive of materials; painting the exterior and interior of the entire building, &c., together with numerous other small items not susceptible of a distinct enumeration.

The expenditures already incurred on the work done and still in progress since the commencement of the current fiscal year to the present date amount to \$14,878 97, as above stated; while the amount received and applicable to the work during the same period is only \$10,278 40, leaving a deficit of \$4,600 57, a portion of which, viz: \$4,000, has been called for in my requisition dated on the 5th instant, and the residue, viz: \$600 57, will be covered by the requisition herewith submitted, calling for an additional sum of \$2,000 to liquidate the balance last mentioned, and to meet other expenditures incident to the current month.

In the original plan and estimates for the construction of this hospital, many items of expenditure were omitted, which have since been deemed essential to the commodiousness of the building and necessary to the proper finish of the work. These items, some of which have already been provided for in estimates, are mainly as follows, viz: The fencing of the hospital lot; the formation of a cellar under the main body of the building, and of substantial stone walls therein; a plain belvedere at the top of the building, deemed useful in illuminating and ventilating its interior; the formation of terraces about the building, and other gradings upon the lot; the formation of a well, rain-water cisterns, privy vaults, &c.; the construction of hot-air furnaces, flues, registers, &c.; paving cellar floor and sundry walks leading to and around the building, together with various items for the purchase of tools, hire of laborers, construction of workshops, pay of architect, master carpenter, supervisor, horse hire for removing materials, &c., &c.—all of which, with due economy, have been made subservient to the progress and completion of the work.

It has already been intimated that an additional appropriation of five thousand dollars will be necessary to complete the building, and to put it in a proper condition for the reception of the furniture, and for its occupancy in the way for which it was originally designed.

The following synopsis will show the nature of the objects contemplated and provided for in former estimates; the adequacy or inadequacy of the prices at which they were estimated, in so far as experience will enable us to judge; the nature of the objects omitted in former estimates; the probable cost of the latter, and the extent of the deficiency for which an additional appropriation is required.

The synopsis is as follows:

Tabular synopsis.

Object.	Original estimate.	Probable cost.
Excavations for cellars and foundations -	\$200 00	\$229 31
Stone masonry complete for foundations -	1,995 00	2,300 00
Brick masonry complete -	5,285 00	4,960 00
Inside plastering with three coats -	1,428 00	1,428 00
Painting exterior with three coats, instead of cement plastering -	572 50	350 00
Tin roofing, with copper gutters -	1,344 00	1,437 00
Flooring joists, scantling, &c. -	1,455 00	1,200 00
Plank boards for joiners' work -	2,583 00	4,000 00
Services of journeymen carpenters -	4,500 00	4,500 00
Inside painting and glazing complete -	1,450 00	1,450 00
Plumbers' work complete -	1,500 00	1,500 00
Dressed stone work complete -	1,050 00	1,698 00
Well, cistern, and privy vaults, including drains -	500 00	500 00
Hard ware, locks, hinges, &c. -	860 00	860 00
Railings and other iron work -	570 00	600 00
Superintendence, &c., including travelling expenses, say -	1,707 50	2,400 00
Fencing hospital lot, omitted in original estimate -	-	800 00
Grates, fire fronts, and setting same, omit- ted in original estimate -	-	600 00
Furnaces, smoke-pipes, hot-air flues, regis- ters, &c., omitted in original estimate -	-	250 00
Architect and master carpenter, omitted in original estimate -	-	800 00
Paving and grading lot and cellar, omitted in original estimate -	-	1,200 00
Office rent, and custody of public property, omitted in original estimate -	-	300 00
Horse hire, laborers, &c., for sundry pur- poses, omitted in original estimate -	-	1,100 00
Contingencies, say -	-	537 69
Amount of probable cost -	-	35,000 00
From this amount deduct amount of appropriations already made -	-	30,000 00
Additional appropriation required -	-	5,000 00

In conclusion, I take leave to add, that in the event that a seasonable appropriation of \$5,000 in addition to existing appropriations shall have

been made by Congress at their present session, the hospital may be completed in all its parts, and ready for occupancy, on or about the 1st of September, 1850.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. H. LONG,

Lieut. Col., Superintendent Marine Hospital.

HON. WM. M. MEREDITH,

Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

CLEVELAND, OHIO,

November 30, 1849.

SIR: In conformity with your instructions of the 15th inst., I have the honor to report, that the walls of the marine hospital have been carried up to their proper height, the two upper stories having been built during the past season. The foundations for the stone columns have been also laid, and the joists and beams of the first and second stories have been put on. The portions of the work yet to be completed are the stone cornice, stone pedestals and columns, and roof, and the finishing of the interior work.

The building will be ready for occupation by the close of the next season, provided sufficient funds are furnished.

It is proper for me to add, that under no circumstances could greater progress have been made in the construction of the building since the work was recommenced. Great difficulty has been experienced in procuring suitable stone, and as fast as it could be had it was cut and laid; that for the cornice is now about being delivered.

In my opinion the cost of the work yet to be done will be as follows:

Stone cornice	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,000 00
Stone pedestal and columns	-	-	-	-	-	2,500 00
Stone flagging for floors and piazzas	-	-	-	-	-	500 00
Metal roof	-	-	-	-	-	3,000 00
Finishing the interior	-	-	-	-	-	5,000 00
						13,000 00

By the above it will be seen that had not a portion of the present appropriation been diverted for securing the lake bank, another will be required to complete the work.

I would, therefore, respectfully suggest that an estimate be made asking for \$10,000 to complete the edifice, \$5,000 to enclose it, and secure the lake bank.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. H. WEBB, *Superintendent.*

HON. W. M. MEREDITH,

Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

March 22, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to the following clause in the appropriation bill of the last session, in reference to the selection and purchase of a site for a marine hospital at St. Louis, Mo., viz:

“For the purpose of erecting a marine hospital at or near St. Louis, in addition to the \$10,000 heretofore appropriated by the act of 3d of August, 1848, for the same object, \$20,000, to be expended only when the government shall have obtained a *bona fide* title to the site; and for the purchase of said site the \$10,000 heretofore appropriated by the act aforesaid, or so much thereof as is necessary, shall be applied.”

Concurring in the views of my predecessor on this subject, as expressed in a letter to the honorable Secretary of War, dated 19th December last, I have the honor to request that measures be taken, under the power given to the Executive, and assigned to the War Department, by the act of 30th March, 1837, for the selection of a site for a marine hospital at St. Louis.

I am, very respectfully,

W. M. MEREDITH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR.

CLEVELAND, OHIO,
August 22, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to enclose a sketch representing the present condition and appearance of the lake bank, upon which the marine hospital of this place is in progress of erection. I would also respectfully suggest that immediate measures be taken to protect this work from further encroachments of the lake, by making its foundation secure.

This can only be done by properly grading the bank, taking up the springs which undermine it, and by driving heavy piles in the lake, so as to prevent the action of the water from continually working it away.

Since this structure was commenced, four years ago, very serious inroads have been made upon the government lot by heavy rains, and by the continued working of the water at its base, and large masses of earth have fallen from it in several places.

The great weight added daily to the building by the heavy materials used in its construction, increases the danger of a slide in the bank, which is what we must guard against. I would, therefore, recommend that \$1,500 or \$2,000 of the present appropriation be expended for the purposes above named.

To guard the bank properly, and make it permanent, a much larger sum will be required, but what I have named will be sufficient to secure it in its present position until an appropriation is made to complete it.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. H. WEBB,
Superintendent.

HON. WM. M. MEREDITH,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
September 6, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of a board of medical officers of the army, convened in St. Louis in May last, for the purpose of selecting a site for a marine hospital at that place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of War.

HON. WM. M. MEREDITH,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington city.

St. Louis, Mo.,
May 11, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the proceedings of a medical board which met at this place in pursuance to orders, (No. 20) for the purpose of selecting a site for a marine hospital; also, sundry papers in relation to that matter.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. N. McLAVEN,
Surgeon U. S. A., Secretary of the Board.

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C.

St. Louis, Mo.,
May 10, 1849.

In pursuance with the foregoing order the board met on the 1st day of May, 1849, (the members not having all arrived before,) when all being present, as in the execution of the first part of their duty, and in accordance with the instructions received from the Hon. Secretary of War, and after having given public notice of the duty they were upon, they proceeded to visit various parts of the city of St. Louis and its vicinity, with the view of selecting a suitable position for a marine hospital.

In making this selection the board had in view a tolerably elevated spot of ground, in full view of, and of easy access from the river; and have also given preference to the lower part of the city, from the larger number of boats coming up the river, of greater size, and of course having a greater number of hands; and lastly, as a much greater number of sick come from points below the city than from above.

The board, after being several days thus employed, have given a decided preference to three different lots of ground lying contiguous to each other, between the United States arsenal and the magazine belonging to it. These lots run east and west from a public road to the river, and all having much the same surface, and in their formation in accordance with the views above stated.

But the board have now to state, that upon making proposals to the owners of these lots, and stating to them the terms on which only they could purchase, they have positively declined to sell. As the legislature of Missouri does not meet but once in two years, and as no one can be

found willing to dispose of property on such terms, more especially as the lands about this city are so greatly increasing in value, the board consider it quite in vain to make any further efforts under their instructions. As an expedient under these circumstances, they would beg leave to state, that having been informed of, and pointed out to them by T. T. Gantt, esq., district attorney, a certain lot of land (in the same relative position with the river as the lots above mentioned, and having the same advantages) said by him to be claimed by the United States, they have addressed to him a note, asking for his opinion in the case, to which he has given them the answer herewith enclosed. The board would also beg leave to state, that having been informed by Major Bell, of the ordnance corps, in command of the United States arsenal at this place, that the present magazine is too small for its requirements, and so near the city as to have become a nuisance, it is to be removed, they would suggest that the position it now occupies they consider as decidedly the most eligible situation for a marine hospital that can be obtained, at a convenient or suitable distance from St. Louis in any direction.

Should it be deemed proper to occupy this position, the hospital can be constructed before the magazine is removed, and thus much time be saved.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. N. WHEATON,
Surgeon U. S. A.
S. G. J. D. CAMP,
Surgeon U. S. A.
A. N. McLAVEN,
Surgeon U. S. A., Secretary of the Board.

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C.

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
Washington, November 17, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the enclosed extracts from the reports of officers of the corps superintending the constructing of certain marine hospitals.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. J. ABERT,
Colonel Corps Top. Eng.

HON. W. M. MEREDITH,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

Extract from a report of Lieutenant J. D. Webster, dated 14th September, 1849, relative to the construction of a marine hospital at Chicago, Illinois.

“The work upon the marine hospital of this city has been retarded by an indisposition, owing probably, in some degree, to the prevalence of the cholera during the past summer, on the part of the builders and masons,

to contract for the execution of the work. After advertising for two weeks for proposals, I got no bids for the mason work of the basement story. A contract for the stone for this part of the work was then made and approved, and the work is now going on well. The basement walls will probably be finished this fall. The stone is of excellent quality, and I hope to make good work with it. That part of the walls below the surface of the ground, consisting of substantial rubble masonry, will be laid in hydraulic mortar. The portions above ground will be faced with hammered stone in eight inch courses.

“The greatest difficulty in the matter of materials is to get the lumber sufficiently seasoned. This will be obviated by procuring the greater portion of it this fall, so that it can be dressed and seasoned during the winter. The delay of this work, although it might at first seem unfortunate, will be of much ultimate benefit, by enabling me to go on with a much fuller understanding of the methods of business here, so that I can economize the appropriation to the best advantage, and at the same time secure the best quality of work.”

Extract from the monthly report of Lieutenant J. D. Webster, for October, 1849, of operations upon the marine hospital at Chicago, Illinois.

“The work on the marine hospital has gone on very satisfactorily, with but one or two trifling detentions. The foundations all around the building have been put in a substantial manner. The mortar in which they are laid is composed of two parts coarse sand, one part fine sand, one part common (Chicago) lime, slacked, one part hydraulic lime (Oswego, New York.) This mortar sets well, and is very tenacious. Great care has been taken to get down to a good bottom before commencing to lay the foundation wall; and as I found on the eastern end of the site a deposit of black mould, judged to be quite unsafe, the greater depth to which it was necessary to carry the trenches has somewhat increased the expense. Nearly enough stone to face the walls of the basements in the areas and above ground has been hammer-dressed, and a portion of it laid on the northern wall.”

Extract from the annual report of Lieutenant Colonel S. H. Long, dated Louisville, September 1, 1849.

“*Construction of United States Marine Hospital at Paducah.*—The arrangements made on account of this hospital embrace the preparation of the requisite drawings, the construction of a fence surrounding the hospital lot, the demarcation of the site of the building, &c.; the excavations for the cellar, foundations, &c., all now in progress; the preparation and delivery of one million bricks and for all the cut-stone work required for the building, all of which are now in progress; the procuring and delivery of all the lumber required therefor; the execution of all the masonry required for the foundations and superstructure; the preparation and delivery of all the window and door frames, casings, &c., doors, windows, inclusive of glazing, shutters, blinds, &c., and the em-

ployment of supervisors, carpenters, &c., to direct and execute the work, &c., &c. These several operations were commenced within the year, and are still going on with all practicable despatch.

“The expenditures on account of this hospital, for the current quarter, are expected to exceed very considerably the amount hitherto estimated and required, and now applicable to its construction.

“Written agreements for various items of the work above designated have recently been concluded, and will be forwarded in due time, as accompaniments of my accounts, covering the cost of the items alluded to.”

“*Construction of United States Marine Hospital at Natchez.*—The measures adopted in reference to the construction of this hospital, and the progress made toward their accomplishment, are similar in all respects to those detailed under the preceding head.

“It is believed that the appropriations above considered, (amounting to \$30,000 for each hospital,) will be sufficient to cover the cost of constructing the same on the plans adopted. While, at the same time, it should be observed that the completion of these several structures is not likely to be accomplished within the current fiscal year.”

PITTSBURG, November 24, 1849.

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 15th instant, I have to report that the work at United States marine building has been progressing regularly under the contracts during the season, according to the plans and specifications furnished by the department. The structure is now under roof, and secure from the weather; all the work necessary to complete the exterior part of the edifice will be finished in a few days, (except the doors, which will be secured in temporary manner for the present,) including the slating, copper-work of the roof, the carpenter work, and painting of cornices and balustrades, and glazing the windows, &c. The balance of the work yet to be completed, after the exterior is finished, will be the inside carpenter work, the plastering, painting, setting grates and furnaces, plumber's work, hearth-stones, flagging of the piazzas, iron railing of the piazzas and iron stairway. A large portion of the materials necessary for the completion of the building are on the premises, and the contractors are prompt in executing the work and supplying the materials when required; there will, therefore, be no detention in the prosecution of the work, except from unseasonable weather. From the advanced period of the season the plastering cannot be commenced before next spring; and from the amount of other work to be done, having a due regard to the execution of it in a substantial and workmanlike manner, I think the building will not be ready for furnishing and occupancy before the last of next August. There will be about 300 feet of small sewers to construct yet, the greater part of it 12 inches square, to connect the pipes of the water-closets in the north end of the foundation walls with the main sewer, and to convey the water from the spouts of the building. You would infer from remarks in a communication of my predecessor to the department, dated December 10, 1845, that the connexion had been completed at that time, but it was only made at the south end next the main sewer. This work can be done next spring, and will cost about \$600, from estimates furnished by Robert Swan, on file.

There has been no provision made yet to furnish the building with water. I have had my attention directed to supplying it from springs situated on the hills adjacent to the hospital site, and have examined them during the dry weather in the summer, and recently with Mr. Tate, one of our most experienced plumbers. He concurs with me in opinion, that a spring situated on a property belonging to the Reverend Luther Halsey would supply a sufficient quantity of water for the purposes of the hospital—say, enough to fill from a half to a three-quarter inch pipe. It is situated about 2,000 feet from the building, and at a proper elevation, and is the most convenient and the only one in the neighborhood that would be likely to supply the quantity of water required. Mr. Halsey resides in the State of New York. John Sampson, esq., of Manchester, is his agent, and will address him immediately on the subject, and ascertain whether, and upon what terms, he would be willing to dispose of the privilege of the water, and the erection of a reservoir of sufficient capacity at the spring, and the right of way through his ground for the pipe, &c. When I obtain this information, and have made further explorations of the spring, and have procured an estimate of the probable cost of the reservoir, pipe, excavation, and tank and fixtures at the building, I will submit it for your consideration. If the government should fail in supplying the building with water from this source, it can be supplied from a well by a force-pump, the cost of which I will also submit in a short time.

The department is already in possession of the probable cost of filling and levelling the lot, and securing the river front, made out by William Alston at the instance of Captain John Saunders, and transmitted to the department by my predecessor, August 29, 1845. The item in it of \$15 per yard for filling and levelling swamp, I think too low. The portion of the lot above the Beaver road would furnish but little material for that purpose; it is principally rock.

It would have to be brought from a great distance, and would cost about \$25 per yard. It will also require a considerable expenditure to enclose the lot with a secure fence or wall, as may be determined upon.

I am of opinion that the amount still at the disposal of the department will be sufficient to finish the structure, but it is probable that an additional appropriation will be necessary for supplying the building with water and constructing the sewers, and for other expenses not included in the estimates furnished the department. If it is your desire that I should attend to the furnishing of the building, it will be necessary to furnish me with a description of the bunks and furniture that will be required for the use of the hospital.

An experimental line for the location of the Pennsylvania and Ohio railroad has been run through the lot, about one third of the distance from the Beaver road to the edifice; and it is probable it will be located at or near that point.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. ROBINSON,

Superintendent and Disbursing Agent.

HON. W. M. MEREDITH,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Extract from report of Lt. Col. S. H. Long, Topographical Engineers.

OF THE HOSPITAL AT NAPOLEON.

The town of Napoleon is built on alluvial ground, immediately below the confluence of the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers. The immediate town site, as laid out in squares, lots, and streets by its proprietors, embraces also the entire lot of ten acres purchased as a site for the hospital. The latter includes probably some of the highest ground covered by the town, the whole of which, even including the most elevated portions, is subject to occasional inundations, to various depths, from a few inches to six, eight, and in some places ten feet, the surface being variegated after the manner of sand and clay bars, formed at different stages, and by variable currents of water.

At the time of my late examination, March 12, 1849, the two rivers above mentioned were unusually high, and much of the town site, and considerable portions of the hospital lot, were covered with water—leaving no portion of either more than about three feet above the surface of the flood. At an earlier date of the same month, the water had been about two feet higher, so that the highest part of the site was about one foot only above water. The memorable flood of 1844 is said to have risen about three inches above the highest point of ground within the limits of the town.

The town site is a portion of an extensive alluvial peninsula, extending downwards along the Mississippi some twenty miles to Cypress Bend, and about an equal distance upwards along the Arkansas. Within these distances are at least two narrow gorges, separating the waters of the two rivers, and at one or the other of which it is feared by some that a junction of the two rivers is sooner or later to be apprehended, and especially at one of the gorges, where the distance between the waters of the two rivers is now said to be only about a quarter of a mile, and where the Arkansas is now making rapid encroachments on one side, while the Mississippi is undermining the banks on the other side of the gorge.

These and other considerations, connected with the apparent insalubrity of the site, induce the conviction that a position for the hospital far more eligible in all respects is to be found at Helena, in the State of Arkansas, ninety-four miles above Napoleon, or ten miles below the mouth of St. Francis river—the only point at which the highlands approach the margin of the river within the limits of the State; which is also the point from which Little Rock, the seat of government of Arkansas, is most readily and conveniently accessible by land communication from the Mississippi river. I hazard the suggestion that a seasonable change, if deemed advisable, may be made in determining the site of the hospital, prior to the commencement of its construction.

The lot purchased for the hospital covers four squares or blocks of the town site, numbered 2, 9, 12, and 19, and contains, according to the deed given in favor of the United States, (a duly authenticated copy of which I obtained from the clerk's office of the county of Desha,) 10.26 acres. It extends from a sort of common, on the bank of the Mississippi, about 165 feet wide, northwardly and upward along the Arkansas, and at a distance of three to four hundred feet from the latter, 1,528 feet, and has a uniform width of 300 feet.

None of the boundaries called for by the deed could be found. A bar of iron, designating the first boundary specified in that instrument, had been dug up and removed. The bar was found, bearing the marks "U. S. M. Hospital;" but the position at which it was originally placed could not be discovered. The boundaries at the two northerly angles of the lot had been demolished, or otherwise obliterated; and the position of the fourth corner boundary was concealed from observation by the existing inundation, which prevailed at this time over this and other considerable portions of the lot.

By information obtained from sundry citizens of the town, who were present, and aided in attempts to discover the true boundaries, we were enabled to find the boundary line separating between the lot and one of the town streets, and from this line to determine another passing longitudinally and centrally through the lot. On the line last mentioned, which we regarded as the transverse axis of the building site proper, we selected the most elevated and most favorable portion of the lot, as the position most suitable for the hospital, and set landmarks in connexion with it, by which the longitudinal and transverse axis of the building, together with its centre, was appropriately designated. The position thus defined is such as to place the front of the hospital about 350 feet back from the immediate bank of the Mississippi, and its easterly end about the same distance from the Arkansas river. (The exact distance could not be ascertained, at the stage of water then prevailing.)

The accompanying diagram, marked No. 2, is intended to show approximately the locality selected as the immediate site of the hospital, and the local relations subsisting between it and the town of Napoleon; also, the relative position of the Mississippi, the Arkansas, the town, and the hospital lot.

By sinking a cellar three feet deep at the site of the hospital, the excavated earth will be sufficient to form a terrace, &c., twenty feet broad, rising two and a half feet above the natural surface of the ground, from which flights of steps, rising three and a half feet, will land on the basement floor of the building, which will give for the elevation of this floor above the highest freshet about four and a half feet.

The position selected as the immediate site of the hospital, and its bearings and relations to the town of Napoleon, and to the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers, will be more clearly understood by reference to the diagram, which is intended to show the boundaries of the lot, &c., as accurately as circumstances would permit.

NEW YORK, *November 20, 1849.*

The duty assigned me by order from the department in carrying into effect the act of Congress of the 3d of March last, entitled "An act making appropriation for light-houses, light-boats, buoys," &c., and "in providing surf-boats, life-boats, and other means for the preservation of life and property shipwrecked on the coast of the United States," has been performed, and, in obedience to your instructions, I have the honor to lay before you the following report on the work I was designated to supervise on the 30th of May last.

Immediately after my appointment as superintending agent of the

Treasury Department, I repaired to the city of New York, and reported myself to Walter R. Jones, esq., president of the Life Saving and Benevolent Association, who, with a committee of the association, acting in concert, located ten surf-boat house stations on the coast of Long Island, lying eastward of the entrance into New York bay, as follows:

Station No. 1,	is located	on Eaton's Neck,	Long Island sound.
No. 2,	do	on Fisher's island.	
No. 3,	do	near Amaganset,	on the Atlantic coast.
No. 4,	do	opposite Bridge Hampton,	do.
No. 5,	do	opposite Quogue,	do.
No. 6,	do	opposite Moriches,	do.
No. 7,	do	opposite Belleport,	do.
No. 8,	do	near Fire Island inlet.	
No. 9,	do	on Long Beach.	
No. 10,	do	on Barren Island.	

The construction of the boat-houses in all respects conforms to the following specifications:

The buildings to be 28 feet long and 16 feet wide in the clear; 18 locust posts, not less than 6 feet long, and 8 inches in diameter, to be sunk 5 feet below the surface of the ground, the bottom resting on a piece of timber 2 feet long, 1 foot wide, and 4 inches thick. The upper part of the posts to be 1 foot above the ground, and the sills, best white oak, 6 by 8 inches, to be treenailed to them with $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch locust treenails; floor, pine; beams 4 by 8, framed into sills not more than 20 inches from centre to centre; floors to be laid with mill-worked $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch pine plank, tongued and grooved; oak or pine posts, 6 by 6, framed into sills, and not distant more than 4 feet 7 inches from centre to centre, and to be $10\frac{3}{4}$ feet long; uprights of pine between each post 3 by 6, and $10\frac{3}{4}$ feet long, framed into sills; braces, 4 by 4, two to each corner post; joists for upper floor will rest on a plate secured and let into posts in such a manner as to leave the height of the lower room $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the clear. A space of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet square in the corner of the building, and through the upper floor, to be left open, and a ladder furnished for a stairway; rafters, 4 by 6 inches, will rest on a broad collar plate, plank, framed on the top of the posts, not less than 3 by 6 inches, and have a grade of $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the foot, both to be oak, and secured to rafters and posts with twelve-penny wrought nails; door frame 8 by 8 feet, folding doors cased, to be made of mill-worked white pine, with battons and braces, and nailed with twelve-penny wrought nails; each door to be 4 feet wide, and 8 feet high, to be hung with 3 feet wrought iron strap hinges, which are to be screwed with a nut and riveted to the door; the hooks for the same to be fastened with screw nuts; one door to be fastened with hooks and staples inside, with a wooden bar; hooks to be made of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch iron, and staples of the same, with bar and hooks for fastening the other.

There will be 4 windows in each house, 2 in the lower and 2 in the upper story, with 12 lights 8 by 10 glass in the lower, and half the size window in the upper story; plain sashes $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, in plain frames, with batton shutters of white pine, to be hung with wrought iron strap hinges 18 inches long, and hook with screw nuts, and to fasten inside with well secured hooks and staples; and a door to be made on the west side of the building $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, to be made and hung the same as shutters, with 7-inch city made "dead lock" for fastening.

The building to be enclosed with the best quality of cedar shingles, to be laid not less than 3 in thickness on the roof, and 2 on the upright; the lath to which the shingles are nailed to be oak or chestnut. Two pieces of 3 inch oak plank, 12 inches wide, and 10 feet long, will be fitted into folding-door sill in such a manner as will answer for running a wagon in or out of the house on. It is also understood that a cord of pine wood is to be sawed and piled on the upper floor. When the work is completed, and approved of by the agent of the United States, the said contractors are to receive four hundred and thirty dollars for each boat-house.

It is also further agreed, that if, in the opinion of said agent of the United States, the contractor shall neglect or refuse to prosecute the work embraced in this contract with sufficient energy to insure its completion by the 25th November, 1849, he, the said agent, may declare the said contract abandoned, and may proceed to contract for the work with any other person. The contractors commenced their work within ten days from the date of their agreements, and will have their jobs completed by the 25th of this present month.

The galvanized iron surf-boats were adopted by the committee appointed by the board of the New York underwriters on account of their durability, and not being likely to need repairs for a long time.

Ten metal surf-boats with air chambers and cork fenders, (seven oars and two India rubber bailing buckets to each boat.) The model of the boat is the same as those on the coast of New Jersey, with the following modifications: The length of the boat is 25 feet, being two feet shorter than the boats furnished by the Novelty works for the coast of New Jersey. The depth has also been diminished two inches, which was taken off the under portion of the boat. The galvanized iron has been extended across the bottom, and a plank secured over the iron to prevent its wearing.

The iron mortars, and the shot fitted with spiral wire, have been ordered, and will be shipped to the stations, together with the necessary lines, &c., as soon as the houses are completed.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD WATTS,

Agent for the Treasury Department.

HON. WILLIAM M. MEREDITH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

PHILADELPHIA, *November 4, 1849.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the duty assigned me of carrying into effect the act of Congress for the preservation of life and property from shipwreck, between Little Egg Harbor and Cape May, coast of New Jersey, is completed, and I respectfully beg leave to offer the following report:

In obedience to the orders of the committee of the board of underwriters of Philadelphia, I proceeded to the coast and selected six points, (all of them on islands except Cape May,) as the most suitable for stationing the apparatus—all of which places were approved of by the committee. At each station there is constructed a frame boat-house 29 by 16 feet, sufficiently large to contain the surf-boat, life car, wagon, and all the

apparatus, besides plenty of room for crews of wrecked vessels. The houses were built by Messrs. N. & S. Middleton, of this city, and are of the best material; they are located as near the beach as the safety of the building would admit, and are perfectly secure from any storms that may occur. They are erected upon locust and cedar piles 6 feet long, and buried 5 feet in the ground, and securely treenailed to the piles with locust treenails $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch diameter; they are well painted with two good coats of white lead, and the roofs well covered with red ochre and tar. The ropes were made (by Messrs. Geo. J. Weaver & Co. of this city) according to the recommendation of Captain Ottinger; that is, spun in very fine yarns, like whale line or bolt rope, the yarns coated with a light coat of tallow and laid slack, thereby making it float light and very pliable in cold weather, and not apt to kink. The boats and life cars were built by Mr. Francis, of New York, and are the same as those built for and recommended by Capt. Ottinger, with an important improvement of covering the whole inside bottom with the galvanized iron and securing it well to the wooden bottom, thereby making the boat perfectly secure, and not liable to leak should the wood become rent or cracked from hard usage. To show the capability of the boats, I will mention that I landed in one of them on Cape May while blowing a double-reef breeze, with considerable surf on the beach, and had in the boat all the life-saving apparatus for the Cape May station, weighing full 2,000 pounds, and five men, and landed the whole in safety.

At each of the stations I have placed everything in proper order in the boat-houses, and left with the persons having charge a card of printed directions how to use the apparatus; and in order to give them confidence in the use of it, at each place I fired off a rocket and shot out of the mortar with the lines attached, and was very successful in carrying the lines to the points designated. Those persons that witnessed the experiments feel satisfied that they can now throw a line to a stranded vessel, (if not over 300 yards from the beach,) when it is impossible for a boat to venture off.

As the persons who have charge of the apparatus receive no compensation for taking care of it, I am fearful some of them will neglect keeping it in proper order. I would respectfully recommend that the commander of the Forward be instructed to visit some of the accessible stations occasionally, to see that everything is in good condition. I am much indebted to Richard C. Holmes, esq., collector of the Great Egg Harbor district, for assisting me in selecting the locations, procuring the deeds from the owners of the land, and rendering me much valuable assistance; being perfectly acquainted with the coast, and having the confidence of the board of underwriters. I have given him the keys of two of the houses nearest his dwelling, and have requested him to assume the general superintendence of the whole line in his district (except Cape May) until further orders from the government.

I herewith transmit the deeds for the land, receipts for the articles furnished each station, and a printed list of the articles; also a deed and receipt left by Captain Ottinger.

The names of the stations are as follows:

Brigantine beach, about midway.

Absecom beach, opposite Ryan Adams's.

Peck's beach, east end.

Ludlam's beach, west end.

Five Mile beach, east end.

Cape May light-house.

There has been expended, as per bills in the hands of the board of underwriters, the sum of eight thousand three hundred and sixty-four dollars and sixty-seven cents, which has provided everything that was supposed useful or necessary.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN MCGOWAN,

First Lieutenant, United States Revenue Service.

Hon. WM. M. MEREDITH,

Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

W.

Letters respecting the manufacture of cotton in some of the southern States.

CHARLESTON, December 1, 1849.

SIR: You enclosed me a printed sheet some months ago, making inquiries with regard to a tariff of duties, which I had not the information necessary to answer. Mr. Boyce has just put in my hands your letter to him of 1st ultimo, requesting me to answer the same.

There are 16 factories in this State, containing 36,500 spindles; about 700 looms, mostly throstle spindles, which consume an average of half pound to the spindle per day; about 50 bales of cotton per day—15,000 bales per annum. The capital invested, counting the present value, is about one million of dollars; operatives employed about 1,600.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. GREGG.

HON. WM. M. MEREDITH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

W—No. 2.

AUGUSTA, GA., November 10, 1849.

SIR: I regret that a temporary absence from the city has delayed my reply to your letter of the 1st instant, and am sorry that my knowledge of the subject referred to does not enable me to furnish as reliable information as I could wish.

The manufacturing interests of Georgia have engaged much of my attention for two or three of the past years, and I had recently written to every cotton mill of which I could hear, propounding, among others, the questions you submit to me, but as yet have replies from but few. I cannot, therefore, give you *ascertained facts*, but from information received I am enabled to say that the appended statement will be found very nearly correct.

With much respect, yours,

WM. M. DE ANTIGUA.

To HON. W. M. MEREDITH,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington city, D. C.

The number of cotton mills in Georgia is	-	-	36
Do bales of cotton, averaging 400 lbs. each, is	-	-	27,100
Do spindles employed is	-	-	51,140
The amount of capital invested is	-	-	\$121,600

W—No. 3.

PRATTVILLE, ALA., November 10, 1849.

SIR: Yours of the 1st instant has been received, making the following inquiries in relation to cotton factories in this State: 1st. The number of cotton factories in Alabama. 2d. Amount of capital invested. 3d. Num-

ber of bales of cotton consumed annually. 4th. Number of spindles, mules, and looms.

1st. Number of factories in operation	-	-	-	10
2d. Supposed amount of capital	-	-	-	\$500,000
3d. Supposed number of bales of cotton	-	-	-	5,500
4th. Supposed number of spindles	-	-	-	12,580
5th. Supposed number of looms	-	-	-	300

There is machinery now contracted for sufficient to make the number of spindles about 20,000, and looms 550.

Not having the means of ascertaining *exactly* the number of spindles without more time, I give you, to the best of my information, the number of spindles and location of each factory, so that by comparing it with such information as you may obtain from others you may correct the error if any occur.

The factory at Autaugaville is to commence operations about 1st January next; the Mobile factory on 1st of 1851. On next page you have a list of factories and location, with number of spindles.

Yours, with respect,

DANIEL PRATT.

List of cotton factories in the State of Alabama.

Bell factory, in Madison county	-	-	-	2,500	spindles.
Florence factory, in Lauderdale county	-	-	-	2,000	"
Decatur factory, in Lawrence county	-	-	-	1,000	"
Tuscaloosa factory, in Bibb county	-	-	-	1,800	"
Clement's factory, in Bibb county	-	-	-	500	"
Fish-pond factory, in Tallapoosa county	-	-	-	600	"
Tallassee " " "	-	-	-	1,000	"
Bradford's factory, in Coosa county	-	-	-	600	"
Warrior factory, in Tuscaloosa county	-	-	-	1,000	"
Prattville factory, in Autauga county	-	-	-	2,682	"
Autaugaville " " "	-	-	-	3,280*	"
Mobile factory, in Mobile county	-	-	-	3,000†	"

N.B.—The machinery of the Mobile factory has been contracted for, I understand, and that of Autaugaville is now in the mill.

D. P.

* Commences January, 1850.

† Commences January, 1851.

W—No. 4.

NASHVILLE, November 13, 1849.

SIR: From the best information I can obtain, I estimate the number of cotton factories in this State, the number of spindles employed in them, the capital invested in them, and the number of bales annually consumed as follows: Factories, 30; spindles, 36,000; capital, \$100,000; bales consumed, 12,000. Several of the factories employ a small number of looms but I am unable to make any statement of their number.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. BELL.

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