VOL. X .-- No. 135.

FIRST EDITION

THE REVENUE.

	-				
e	Annual	Report	of	Commission	-ex

From the annual report of the H a. E. A. Rollins, Commissioner of Internal B venue, we beleet the fellowing paragraphs:-

HIGHEST RECEIPTS AND B' ADVCTIONS. The largest receipts of int mai revenue were during the fiscal year 1866 when taxation had reached its highest it atts. The estimates of the reductions since that period, made from time to time to with eference to proposed legislation, were:—

Intion, were.	Annua ly.
By statute of July 13, 1886 By statute of Maren 2 1887 By statute of February 3 18 By statute of March 31 1888	
By sta .ute of July 20, 1868	45,000,000

the statutes existing July 1, 1867, modified by the act of March 31, 1868. The statute of February relates to cotton, and

relieved only that grown after the year 1867.

AGGREGATE RECEIPTS. The aggregate receipts from internal revenue, exclusive of the direct tax upon lands and the duty upon the circulation and deposits of na-Honal banks, were for the year:— ..\$319 976 984

These amounts include drawsack upon goods
exported and sums refunded as erroneously assessed and collected.
The amounts of drawback and sums refunded

......1,879 980

The increase of drawback in 1867 was due to the increase of exportation of cotion goods and of spirits of turpentine and the presentation of claims for taxes upon articles exported prior to June 30, 1864, which presentation was stipulated by the statute of limitations barring their payment unless presented before October, 1868.

In many districts railroads were taxed upon their gross receipts from freight, long after the repeal of the law imposing such tax, and the smount bas been refunded, as has been also the sun of \$52.856, 11-gally assessed, in the opinion of the Attorney General, upon cotton grown on

of the Attorney General, upon cotton grown on the Inuian reservations. RECEIPTS FROM SEVERAL SOURCES. Banks, Trust Companies, and Savings Institutions, 1366. 1867. 1863. Divs and additions

Circulation 371 074 470,867 Rail oads.

Insurance Companies
1866, 1867, 1868, Divs. and additions \$767,231 563,473 605,489 to surpius ... Premiums and as-

Gross Recei, ts of Telegraph Companies. Gross Receipts of Express companies3645 769 671,919

.. \$15 044 373 14,852,242 In 1867 \$1,927,117 and in 1888 \$2 926.823 were re-ceive, from the sale of one cent stamps. The sum of \$3 231 247 in 1867 and of \$3 519 177 in 14.853,242 for matches, perfumery, cosmetics, medicines, and other proprietary articles. Legacies and Successions.

..... 2,813,751 . 267,891,135 The number of persons assessed for an lucome tax on the annual list of 1866, before the incressed exemption, was 460.170. In 1867 the number was 259 885, and in 1868 in 222 districts,

from which reports have been received, the number was 222 775. In the 18 missing districts the number in 1867 was 20,948 Articles in Schedule A.

...... 18,103 615 during the last three years are presented in the following table:-

Apothecaries \$43,712 \$30 \$48 97,448 Auctioneers 69,724 98 084 97,448 Bankers 1,262,640 1,433,715 1,490,383 105,412 238,155 270,205 674,000 598,854 533,417 674,000 63.149 hysicians and surg... 425 598

crease the receipts from rectifiers and distillers. Outton. .. 24,500,917 Cigars, Cigarettes, and Cheroots. \$3,467,236 \$3,671,981 \$2,951,675 Chewing and Smoking Tobacco. \$12,339,921 15,243,477

The product brought to coarge in 1866 was 85 748 351 pounds; in 1867, 45,635,581 pounds; in 1868, 44,956 886 pounds. The reduction of the consumption of tobacco

during the past year is compensated by its in-creased use in the manufacture of cigars con-sequent upon their reduced taxation. The amount stored in bonded wavehouse on the first day of July, 1866, was 4 123 631 pounds; 1867, 7,625 601 pounds; 1868, 8 280 253 pounds.

The amount exported in bond during 1857 was 11,675,568 pounds; 1888, 11,962,670 pounds, Fermented Liquors.

5 819,345 5 685 663 The tax of \$1 per parrel has been uniform

Distilled Spirits and Brandy.

The failing off of receipts in 1868 resulted in some degree from the general expectation that the tax would be reduced and the consequent un willingness to withdraw spirits from bond at a higher rate, but mainly from the frauds which made such reduction indispensably necessary. In my last annual report I discussed at so great length the nature and extent of these frauds, and that, too, after so long and so cateful attention to the subject, that it is unnecessary for me further to discuss them. Their remedy lies in the improved character of the revenue and judicial officers rather than in the incressed stringency of the law or approved regulations and requirements of the depart-ment.

The amount of spirits in bounded warehouse July 1, 1866, was 6 081,551 Rs 1,000s; in 1867, 17,887, The final light out of warehouse under transports in high and of warehouse under transports in bonds at the beginning of the fiscal year 1867 and of 1868 was at each date conscrabily in excess of 3,000 000 galions. There was none at the commencement of 1868 The quantity exported in bond in 1867 was 4 654,816 galions and in 1868 4,124,188 galions. The number of galions removed to "Class 2 warehouses" in 1867 for the manufacture of coamerics, me illicities, cordials, etc., for exportation, was \$92,7.27; while in 1868, allowed by law during only a portion of the time, it was 89 213 galions.

EXPENSES OF COLLECTING THE REVENUE. The major part of the cost of assessing and collecting the revenue is the compensation of local officers, including assistant assessors and seversions' clerks, who are paid a fixed and definite sum per day or year, regardless of the smount accruing to the Treasury through their

Until the statute of March, 1888, and the close of the last fiscal year, it was found necessary to re ain in most of the collection dis rices the full number of subordinate officers, and the effect of

the reduction since that time will not appear until the next annual report of this office. Expense of Assessing and Collecting Internal Recemus for the Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1866, 1867, and 1868. 1866. 1867. 1868.

Special Rev. Com...... Officers and Clerks..... Stamps and cotton 277,672 296,709 316,789 177 089 186 234 189,365

...\$7,689 700 8,982,686 9 349,001 The receipts of internal revenue for the fiscal years 1866, 1867, and 1868, respectively, and the ratio thereto of the expenses during the same periods, were as follows:-

Years. Gross Collections. Refunded. Drawback 1866............ \$310 906 984 \$514 844 \$798 866 1,018,334 1.379,970 Per cent Per cent. Gross Cal- Net Cal-

Years, tections, Expenses, 1866... \$300,503 273 \$7,689 700 1807... 163,349 261 \$ 8 9-2 685 1808... 188,782 249 9 327,301 lections, lections, \$2.47 \$2.49 3.38 3.41 4.88 4.91 PROBABLE RECEIPTS FOR THE PRESENT FISCAL

TEAR.

It has always been difficult to make any accurate estimate of the receipts for the future itom internal tax tion. The frequent modifications of the laws themselves, the varying condition of the different manufacturing interests the shifting values consequent nate. rests, the shifting values consequent upon paper currency, together with other disturbing elements, have malerially affected the worth of os ta collected at this office, from which other-wise the receipts for any fiscal year could be loreshadowed with considerable accuracy.

The reduction of the sources of revenue has now, however, somewhat diminished these now, however, somewhat diminished these mbarrassments, and the confections for the current year can be calculated with reasonable certainty.
The following tabular statement presents

the following tabiliar statement presents the aggregate of certificates of deposit by collectors received at this office during July, Autust, September, and October, for the fishal years 1867, 1868, and 1869, respectively:

July \$27,079,103 \$21734.656 \$16.989.649

Applied \$8.043.440 \$7734.656 \$18.989.649

August 38 043 340 September ... 38 7 4 7 18 October 26,414,430 17 845 051 13,184 606 14,486 636 13 900 485 9 760,796 10,093,335 the amount collected in 1867, there was 10 come, \$43,463,655; in 1868, \$17,733,714; and Of the amount collected to 1867, there in 1809, \$8,365,817.

The power of compromise has been exercised with great care, and only upon the recommendation of the local revenue officers or discrethe Treasury. No alleged violation by distillers has been compromised except upon the opinion of the Government attorney that the offense was technical, or could not be proved to

the jury.
The number of cases compromised during the year was 536. From these there were received as tax...\$419.043

Total..... ...\$1 154 027 DISTILLED SPIRITS-OPERATIONS OF THE NEW

The remodelling of distilleries to conform to the law and the regulations and the erection of distillery warehouses have been the occasion of great expense and delay to their proprietors, while the survey of distilizries, the procurement and distribution of stamps, the preparation of forms and regulations, and the greatly increased correspondence consequent upon the inauguration of the new law, has imposed an immense layor upon this office and upon the ocal officers of the districts where distilleries

resituated.
The number of distilleries registered and

thus far reported to this office, including those not intended for present use and those for distillation of fruit, is 1890.

The plans of 316 distilleries, other than of fruit, have been received and filed, as in accordance with the law and regulations, and others have been returned for correction. have been returned for correction.

Distillery warehouses have been established to the number of 459. From the reports of the storekeepers it appears that 204 distilieries are in operation, with an aggregate daily producing capacity of 227,753

The number of class B warehouses existing on the 1st day of July last was 779. Their num-ter was gradually and rapidly reduced until the 1st instant, when the number was 172, containing manufactured tobacco and most of the spirits distilled prior to the act of July 20 and allil in warehouse.

The statute now in operation contains many improvements upon that of 1866, is fuller and more definite in its exactions, places the distilleries and their operations more completely in the hands of the Government, and is more rigorous in its punishment of offenders, but its successful operation, after all, must depend upon the vigitance and fidelity of the local officers. The corruption of storescepers, gaugers, and assistant assessors, even when essors and collectors are above suspicion will always open sources of ruin to honest 'ax-payers and loss to the treasury, which neither the wisest legislation nor the most stringent

regulations of the department can close.

Since the date of the present statute, however, there has been a large retuition in the number of lilicit stills in most parts of the country. Those properly registered and authorized have paid, it is believed, a greater proportion of their liability than under the previous law, and the receipts have been in marked and favorable contrast to those of the correspond-

ing time last year. THE OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER-SEPARATE DE-

PARTMENT. The bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means at the last session of Congress pro-posed to create this office into a separate de-partment, with a Commissioner at its heat, instead of continuing it, as it has hitherto been

has the second and the second and partial second as the second and partial second as the second as t its advocacy. Judging from the past, the passage of no general revenue law can be expected until near the close of the approaching season: and as the change, if made, will thus coincidwith the incoming of a new administration, the question can now be considered solely in

the light of its administrative merits. The erection of this office into a separate de partment would conduce to a more vigorous and through enforcement of the law in the first place, by greatly simplifying the work in the office of the Commissioner,
So vast is the volume of business flowing

through the Treasury Department that it is manifestly impossible for the Secretary to make himself familiar with all its details; and the same may be said of the Commissioner and the business of his office. Experienced officers and clerks, in this bureau, devoting their entire attention to special portions of the law, are necessailly better informed than others can be of their particular requirements, and the peculiar conditions of business or trade to which they

When the Commissioner has to determine upon proper regulations to be established, or

orders to be issued, he does so after full consultation with those of his suberdinates who are most familiar with the subject matter in all its connections. His own lack of acquaintance with details is thus corrected, and a safe and prudent conclusion is probably reached. Any changes made in their subsequent revision by the Storetary are likely to be productive of injury rather than advantage, for it is praticully impossible for those here employed to confer as freely with the Secretary as they do with the Commissioner; and in such revisions the benefit of their experience is in a large measure lost.

Under the present relations of the two offices, so many questions pass from one to the other

so many questions pass from one to the other that the recretary is constantly compelled to adopt the opinions of his own immediate sub-ordinates, instead of forming a personal judg ment of his own, and thus the carefully reached conclusions of the Commissioner may be over-ruled by cierks without legal and public respon

The reparation would prevent the necessity for the joint action of the two officers, which is often attended with considerable detay; even when promptness is an indispensable element of success. It would locate responsibility which is now divided, and crothe the Commusioner

with more than a seeming authority.

The benefits of the proposed change would arise especially, however, from its rendering more direct and single the responsibility of the local officers. One applies to the Secretary for Instructions, while another, called to set, perbajs, in the same case, takes direction from the Commissioner. Those included to disregard installed the difference of opinion between him and the Secretary. Those who are striving for and the Secretary. Those who are striving for the same end find themselves working at closs purposes, while the consequent confusion encourages the wrong-doer and disneartens the

out it; but it should be borne in mind that the entire responsibility of the execution of the customs for the responsibility of the execution of the customs is used in the secretary of the customs laws is vested in the Secretary of the Tressury, the Commissioner of Customs under the law acting only as an accounting officer, or discharging such functions as may be devolved

upon him by the Secretary.

The laws relating to internal duties and customs are framed in many particulars with reference to each other. The official regulations under them, especially those covering the storage and movement of bonded property, are oftentimes not dissimilar.

The Treasury Department within a recent period has been enlarged, not alone as other executive departments have been, by the immense increase of its former varieties of busi-ness, but by the addition of several bureaus, either of which, a few years ago, would have been regarded as sufficient for an independent department. It is too large now, and its inte-rests are too complex and diversified for the

supervision of a single officer.

I believe the public interest would be best subserved by the creation of a new department. which should emprace the collection of all the national revenues except those derived from the sale of the public lands.

THE TREASURY.

Annual Report of Secretary McCulloch. From the annual report of Secretary McCulloch, of the United States Treasury, to be supmitted to Congress to-morrow, we clip the fol-

lowing paragraphs:— If there is any question in finance or political economy which can be pronounced settled by argument and trial, it is that inconvertible and depreciated paper money is injurious to public and private interests, a positive political and financial evil, for which there can be but one justification or excuse, to will a temporary necessity arising from an unexpected and prasscessity, arising from an unexpected and pressing emergency, and it follows, consequently, that such a circulation should only be tolerated until, without a financial snock, it can be with-

drawn or made convertible into specie.

If an irredeemable bank note circulation is an evidence of bankropt or badly managed tanking institutions, which should be deprived of theeir franchises or compelled to husband and make available their resources, in order that that they may be prepared at the earliest day practicable to take up their disuonored ob-rigations, why should not not an irredeemable Government currency be regarded as an evicence of bad management of the national finances, if not barlonal bankruptcy? And why should not such wise and equal revenue laws be enseted, and such economy in the use of the public moneys be effected as will enable the Government either judiciously to fund or promptly te redeem its broken promises?

The Secretary still adheres to the opinion so frequently expressed by him that a reduction of the paper circulation of the country until it of the paper circulation of the country until it appreciated to the specie standard, was the true solution of our financial problem. But as this policy was emphatically condemned by Congress, and it is now too late to return to it, he recommends the following measures as the next best calculated to effect the desired result:— Agreements for the payments of coin seem to be the only ones not contrary to good morals, the performance of which cannot be enforced in the Courts. Coin contracts executed before the passage of the legal tender acts, as well as those executed since, are satisfied in all the States except in California by the payment of the amounts called for in depreciated notes.

If it be admitted that the condition of the conntry during the war and for a time after its since created a necessity for laws and decisions

making promissory notes, fluctuating in value according to the results of battles and of speculative combinations, the m-dium in watch contracts should be discharged, twis necessity no longer exists. Steps should now be taken to give stability to business and security to enterprise, and to this end specific contracts to Perhaps no law could be passed which would be productive of better results with so little private or public inconvenience.

Such a law would simply enable the citizen to do what the Government is doing in its receipts for contons and in the payment of its receipts for contons and in the payment of its

receipts for customs, and in the payment of its bonded debt-it would merely authorize the enforcement of contracts volumarily entered into according to their letter. The effect of such a law would be to check the outflow of specie to other countries by creating a necessity for the use of it at home, to encourage enter-prises extending into the future by removing all uncertainty in regard to their value, and show how groundless is the apprehension so generally existing that a withdrawal of depre-ciated notes on the appreciation of two-e notes to par would produce a scarcity of money by proving that specie expelled from the country by an inferior circulating medium will return again when it is made a basis of contracts and needed in their performance.

Business is now necessarily speculative, because the basis is untrustworthy. Currency, by reason of its uncertain future value, although usually plantiful in the cities and readily ob-tained there at low rates, on short time, with ample collaterals, is comparatively scarce and dear in the agricultural districts, where longer cans on commercial paper are requ Prudent men hesitate both to lend or to bo for any considerable period, by reason of their inability to determine the value of the medium in which the loans are to be paid with currency now worth seventy cents on the dollar, and which within six mohihs may advance to eighty

r decline to sixty. Is it strange that the flow is to the business centres, where it can be loaned "on call." leav-ing the interior without proper supplies at reasonable rates for moving the crops, and con-ducting other legitimate business? Is it strange that in such an unsettled condition of the curency gambling is solve, while enterprise balls, trade stagnates, and distrust and appreension exist in regard to the fature. It is not supposed that such a measure as is recommended will cure the fluancial evils which fflict the constry, but it will be a decided movement in the right direction, and the Secretary indulges the hope that it will receive the early and favorable consideration of Con-

The receipts for customs for the last three years have been as follows:—For the fiscal year ending June 50, 1866, \$179,046 651 58; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, \$176 417 816 88; for the Becal year ending June 30, 1868 \$161 413 509 56 While it appears from these figures that cuscoms receipts since the commencement of the fiscal year 1865 have been in a revenue point of view entirely satisfactory, the question arises what co these large receipts under a high tariff indicate in regard to our foreign trade and our flushcial relations with foreign nations? It is impossible to ascertain with precision the mount of our securities held in Europe.

In addition, then, to the stocks referred to and the individual indebtedness of the partieniar amount of which no accurate estimate can be made, Europe holds not less than \$850,000 000 of American securities, on nearly all of which interest, and on the greater part of which late-

rest in gold, is being paid. Nor under the pre-sent revenue systems, and with a depreciate i paper currency, is the increase of our foreign debt likely to be stayed. Wit wide and abundant barvests and a surplus of agricultural products of all descriptions, United States bonds are still creating to no small extent the exchange with which our foreign balances are being adjusted. We are now increasing our debt in Europe at the rate of \$60,000,000 or \$70,debiln Europe at the rate of \$60,000 000 or \$70.000,000 per annum, in the shape of gold bearing bonds. The gold and sliver products of California and the Territories stace 1848 have been upwards of \$1,30,000,000. Allowing that \$100,00,000 have been used in manufacturing, and that the coin in the country has increased to an equal amount, the basishee of this immense aum, \$1,100,000,000, has gone to other countries for their productions. Within a period of twenty years, in addition to our seriouitural produce, and to our manufacour sgricuitural produce, and to our manufac-tures, which have been exported in large quan-titles, we have paried with \$1 100,00000 or the precious metals, and are revertoeless confronted with a foreign debt of some \$850 600,000, which is steadily increasing, and all this has occurred under tariffs in a good degree framed with the view of protreting American against foreign manniscturers. But this is not all. During the recent war most of our yessels engaged in the foreign trade were entuer destroyed by Repel cruisers or transferred to foreigners. ports as well as our imports are now chiefly in fereign bot oms.

There are many intelligent persons who en-tertain the opinion that the country has been tenefied by the transfer: four bonds to Ea ope, on the ground that capital has been received in exchange for them which has been profitably employed in the development of our national resources, and that it matters little whether the literest upon the deot is received by our own people or by the people of other countries. This opinion is the result of misapprehension of facts, and is unsound in principle.

facts, and is unsound in principle.

A pation that owes heavily must have its own people for creditors. If it does not the debt will be a dead weight upon its industry, and will be quite likely to force it eventually into bankruptcy. The United States are not only able to pay the interest on their debt, but to set a good example to other nations by steadily and rapidly reducing that debt. What is now required, as has been already attempted, are measures which will tend not only to prevent for the respiratory of the part of the p regular course of trade to bring back to the country those that have been exported, but which will also tend to restore these important interests that are now languishing as the result of the war and adverse legislation; the first and most important of these measures are those

which shall bring about without unnecessary delay the restoration of the specie standard. The financial difficulties under which the country is laboring may be traced directly to the issue and continuance in circulation of irredeemable promises as lawful money. A sound currency is the life-blood of a commercial nation; if this is debased, the whole cur-tent of its commercial life must be disordered and irregular. The starting point in reforma-tory legislation must be here. Our debased currency must be retired, or raised to the par of specie, or cease to be lawful money, before substantial progress can be made with other re-

Next in importance to the subject of the currency is that of the revenues. Taxes are indispensable for the support of the Government, for the maintenance of the pullic credit, and the payment of the public debt. To tax heavily, not only without impoverishing the people, but without impoversing the people, but without enecking enterprise or putting shackles upon industry, requires the most careful study not only of the resources of the country and its relations with other nations, but also of the character of the people as affected by the nature of their institutions.

The following is a statement of receipts from Internal revenue for the last three fiscal years; For the year ending June 30, 1868, \$309 2.6,813 42; for the year ending June 30, 1867, \$265 027 537 43; for the year ending June 30, 1868 \$191,087,589 41. It thus appears that the internal revenue receipts for the year ending June 3) 1867, fell below the second of the year ending June 3) 1867, fell below the second of the year ending June 30, 1888. receipts for the year ending June 30, 1886, \$43,000,275.99; and the receipts for the year ending June 30, 1886, \$43,000,275.99; and the receipts for the year ending June 30, 1893, fell snort of the receipts for 1867 \$74.039.948.02. The receipts for the four first months of the present fiscal year were \$48,736,348.33. It the receipts for those months are an index of those for the remainder of the present fiscal year than the present fiscal year. ing eight, the receipts for the present fiscal year will be \$146 209,014. This large reduction of internal revenue receipts is attributable both taxes. It is quite obvious that the receipts from customs cannot be maintained without an increase of exports or of our foreign debt; if the receipts from customs should be diministed, even with a large reduction of the expenses of the Government, our internal revenues must necessarily be increased. The first thing to be done is to introduce economy into all branches of the public service, not by reduced appropria-tions, to be made good by deficiency utils, but by putting a stop to all unnecessity dem tads upon the tressury. There is no department of the Government which is conducted with proper economy; the habits formed during the war are still strong, and will only yield to the requirements of inexorable laws. The accompanying report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue gives the necessary infor-mation in regard to the bureau, and contains

many very judicious recommendations and suggestions, which are worthy the careful con-sideration of Congress. The internal branen of the revenue service is the one in which the the revenue service is the one in which the people feel the deepest interest. The customs duties are collected at a few points, and although paid eventually by the consumers, they are felt only by the great mass of the people in the increased cost of the articles consumed. Not so with the internal taxes. These are collected in every part of the Union, and their burdens fail, to a large extent, directly upon the tax-payers. Assessors, collectors, inspectors, detectives, necessary instruments in the collection of the revenues, are tound in every part of the country, there is no found in every part of the country; there is no village or rural district where their faces are not seen, and where collections are not made, The eyes of the whole people are, therefore, directed to this system, and it is of the greatest importance that its administration should be such as to entitle it to public respect. Unfortu-nately, such is not the case; its demoralization is admitted, and the question arises, where is the remedy? The Secretary is of the opinion that it is to be found in such amendments to the act as will equalize the burdens of taxation, and in elevation of the standard of qualification for revenue offices. Upon the subject of internal taxes the Secretary has alreacy spoken in regard to the character of the revenue efficers; he has only to say that there must be a declared change for the better in this respect if the system is to be rescued from its demoralized condition. After careful reflection the Secretary has come to the conclusion that this change would follow the passage of the bill reported by Mr. Lengths from the Joint Commitreported by Mr. Jenckes from the Joint Committee on Retrencoment and Reform on the 14th of May last, entitled:—A bill to regulate the civil service and promote the efficiency thereo; the Secretary gives to this bill his hearty approval, and refers to the speech which was made upon its introduction by the gentleman who re-ported it for an able and lucid exposition of its provisions and for a truthful and grapule description of the evils of the present system of appointments to office. On the 5th day of October last, the day for their regular quarterly reports, the number of national backs was 1534 17 of which were in a country lightly interesting was 8523. volubitary liquidation; their capital was \$529,-634 511; their discounts, \$665 875 277.85; their cir-culation, \$295 684 248; their deposits, \$601,830,-278 46. In no other country was so large a capital ever invested to backing under a single system as is now invested in the national banks. Never before were the interests of a people interwoven with a system of banking as are the interests of the people of the United States with their national banking system. It is not strange, therefore, that the condition and management of the national banks should be to them and to their representatives a matter of the deepest concern. That the national banking system is a perfect one is not a serted by its filends; that it is a very decided improvement as far as circulation is regarded upon the systems which it has superseded most be admitted by its opponents. Before it was established the several States, whether in co-formity with the Constitution or not, jointly with the Gene-ral Government during the existence of the charter of the United States Bank, and solely after the expiration of that charter, exercised the poser of issuing bills of credit in the form of bank bills through institutions of their own creation, and thus controlled the paper money, and thereby, in no small degree the business ard commerce of the country in May, 1863,

On the 5 h day of October last the loans or discounts of the banks of the city of New York emounted to \$163,631,070 28; only \$90.000,000 of which consisted of commercial papes, the balance being chiefly made up of what are

I known as loans of call, that is to say of loans of collatera's subject to be called in at the pleasure of the banks. Merchants or manufacturers of the banks. Merchants or manufacturers cannot, of course, borrow on such terms, and it is understood that these losss are conflued mainly to persons dealing, or rather speculating in stocks or coin This statement shows to what extent the business of the banks in New York had been diverted from legitimate channels, and how deeply involved the banks bave become in the unsertain and dangerons speculations of the sheet. The deposits of these justitutions on the day mentioned amounted to \$226.615.65.80, and of their assets \$113.392.689.20 c insisted of cartain cash items which were in fact mainly certified checks which had been passed to the credit to decositors, and constituted a part of the \$248,645,655.80 of deposits, although the banks always deduct such checks from their deposits in deduct such checks from their deposits in making up their statement for the payment of interes and their estimates for reserves. It is interes and their estimates for reserves. It is understood to be the practice of a number of the banks—perhaps toe practice exists to a limited extent to all—to deroify the checks of their customers in advance of the deposits, out of which they are expected to be paid; in other words, to dertify checks to be good under an agreement between the banks and the drawers that the money to protect them shall be deposited during the day, or at least before the checks which go through the dearing-house can be presented for payment. The Secretary has now learned with greater surprise that a number of banks generally regarded as being under judicious management certify in a stagle under judicious management sertify in a slagie day the checks of stock and gold brokers to many times the amount of their capitals, with no money actually on deposit for the pricestion of the checks at the time of their certifica-tion. A more dangerous practice, or one more inconsistent with prudent—not to say honest berking cannot be conceived. It is unauthorized by the set, and should be prombled by severe penalties.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPA, Tuesday, D.c. 8, 1868,

Money is rather more active, but the rates are without any material change. Call loans rule at 6@7 per cent. on approved collateral. Prime commercial paper ranges from 8210 per cent, per annum. The Strick market continues very oull, but prices are steady. Government securities were firmly neld.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold vania Railroad at 54½, no change; Lenigh Valley at 55½, no change; Lenigh Valley at 55½, no change; Lenigh Camden and Amboy; 46 for Little Schuvikill; 67½ for Norristown; 57 for Minshill; 36 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 421 for Elmira preferred; 30 for Catawis a preferred; 24 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 48 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railway shares were firmly held. Green and Coates sold at 333, an advance of #; Hestonvide at 10;, a clean alvance; 66 was bid for West Philadelphia; 29 for German-town; 17 for Thirteenth and Futeenth; 23 for pruce and Pine; and 46 for Chesnut and bank shares were in demand for investment

at full prices, but we hear of no sales, 159 was bid for Philadelphia; 124 for Farmers' and Me chanies'; 304 for Mechanics'; 166 for South wark; 57 for Penn Township; 82 for Western; 30 for Manufacturers; 72 for City; and 674 for Corn Exchange. In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 29

was bid for Schutkill Navigation preferred; 28 for Lebish Navigation; 72 for Morris Canal preferred; 111 for Susquehanua Canal; and 30 for Wyoming Valley Canal. -The Lebigh Coal and Navigation Company coupons, due on the 15th instant, on their gold loan, will be paid in coin at their office, on and

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Tnird street

atter that date.

-This morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street: 10:60 A. M. . 1364 11:20 A. M. . 135 10.60 A. M. 10.45 11.00 1354 12 20 P. M. . 135/ 12.45 "

-Alesars. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Gevernment securities, etc., as follows:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 1154@1354; old 5-20s, do., 1114@1114; new 5-20s,1864,1078@1073; do., 1865, 1081@1081; 5-20s, July, 1865, 1101@1104; do., 1867, 1101@1104; do., 1868, 111@1114; 10-40s, 1051@1051. Gold. 1351.

Stock Quotations by felegraph-I P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co, report through their New York house the following:-

SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, PRINCIPAL ALSO REPAYABLE IN GOLD.—First mortgage bonds, based upon the valuable franchises, grants, railroad, equipment, etc., of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, now nearly completed, and forming one of the most assured and productive lines of traffic in the world. The way traffic alone is large and remunerative, independently of the immense through business soon to follow.

A partion of this loan is offered to investors at 103 per cent, and accrued interest in currency. The bonds have semi-annual gold courted.

ons attached, psyable in January and July. Information, etc., to be had of DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, etc. No. 40 South Third street.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Dec. 8 -The Flour Market is quiet at yesterday's quotations. The demant is confined to the wants of the home consumers, who parchased 300@400 barrels at \$5 50@5 75 for superfine; \$6@675 for extras; \$7 25@8-25 for spring wheat extra family; \$9,910.75 for white wheat do, do ; and \$11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands \$7.50@5 per barrel. No change to notice in Corn Meat. There is very little prime Wheat coming forward, and this is the only description for which there 1- any inquiry. Sides of red at \$1.85 ± 205; and 800 bushels amber at \$2.12. Rye sells at \$1.53@1.54 per bushel for Western. Corn is without special change; sales of 4000 busnels prime dry new yellow at \$1, and some fair at \$100, old yellow is nominal at \$1.20@1.23. Outs move slowly at former rates; sales of 2000 bushels Western at 60@72c. In Barley and Mait no im-provement to notice.

Whisky is selling at \$1.04@1.06 per gallon, tax

PALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE .- At non to day the following stocks and real estate were sold by Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons,

at the Merchants' Exchange:

1 shere Mercantile Library Company.

\$4100 U.E. Fiye-Ewendes, 1864, May and Nov.

\$2 QU'y Sixes, old.

32 shares Far, and Meca. National Bank.

32 shares Soring Garden Insurance Com.

20 shares Foura National Bank.

19 shares Combolication National Bank.

3 shares Southwark National Bank.

3 shares Southwark National Bank.

5 shares Southwark National Bank.

5 shares Combolication National Bank.

5 shares Combolication National Bank.

5 shares Southwark National Bank.

5 shares Southwark National Bank.

6 shares Academy of Music, with licket.

1 sha e Poin Bretzs Park.

Roy No. 14 Point Bretz Park.

10 shares Poilla and South, Mail Steam Co.

16 si ares 'landen and thadte R R. old.

10 thares Britesburg Manufacturing Co.

10 thares Pacific and Adantic Telegraph Co.

310 stares Second and Third Ste. Pas. R Co.

TWFINTIETH (North), No. 825—Mod'n Residence. at the Merchants' Exchange:-

SECOND EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

A Successor to Commissioner Rollins-The President to Nominate a Republican-The Mail Carrying System-Caucus of Senators.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Rvening Telegraph. The Senate Standing Committees.

Washington, Dec 8. - The Senate will probably hold a short session to-day, and afterwards meet in cancus for the purpose of revising the standing committees for the present session.

Since the Southern Sepators came in no revision of the committees has b en made. At the previous cauces of the Seuate, held

before the close of the last session, the question

A Change in the Offices

of Sergeant-at-arms and Chief Executive Clerk were postponed until December. It will therefore come up at the meeting to-day. It is not anticipated that any change will be made at

A resolution will be introduced in a few days calling upon the Postmast r-leneral to show cause why he has failed to sign a contract with the New York Steam Navigation Company for Carrying the Mails,

as provided by act of Congress passed at the last session. It is rumored that Randall has been subsidized into the interest of the Cunard and other

competing lines of steamers. It is understood that in a few days

The President will send in the Senate the nomination of a Republican to succeed

Commissioner Rollins. The latter's resignation takes effect, according to his own letter, as soon as his successor is confirmed. As he is

Auxious to Leave the office, it is probable the Senate will confirm the nomination of any decent Republican the

President may send in. There is an impression that the name of Alexander Cummings

is still before the benate. This is not so. Desputch to the Associated Press. The Secretary of the Treasury's Report. Washington, Dec. 8. - Secretary McCalloch will send in his report to Congress to-day, and has given instructions to the Assistant Freasureis in the various cities to distribute it to the

has received and distributed the circular from headquarters of the Executive Committee of the Armies of the Camberland and Tennessee, of Ohio at d Georgia, in relation to the meeting of the soldiers of the Cumberland and Tennessee at Chicago on the 15th and 16th inst. Arrangements have been priceed by which all rul-roads centring in Chicago will convey those attending, at reduced rates.

FROM OHIO.

Fatal Railroad Accident. Tolero, Dec. 8.—A wood train on the Cleve-land and Toledo Rathroad was thrown from the track yesterday, near Milbury Station, and John Miland and Michael Cosello were killed and four or five men slightly injured.

Robbery at Zanesville. ZANESVILLE, Onto Dec 8—The dry goods store of Whilism M. Black & Co. was entered last night and \$3000 worth of silks stolen. This is the second time this store has been robbed of

silks within a snort time.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, Dec 8.—Mocks excited. Chicago and Rock Island, 17% Reading, 98%; Cantan Co., 48%; Erle, 37%; Ceverand and Toledo, 101%; Cleverand and Toledo, 101%; Cleverand and Post Wayne, 111%; Michigan Central, 116%; Michigan Southern, 88; New York Central, 116%; Michigan Southern, 88; New York Central, 116%; Minois Central, 114; Comberland preferred 38; Viegloia 4a, 57%; Missouri 6a, 89; Hudson River, 117; 3-298, 382, 111%; do., 1864, 167%; do. 1865, 168; do. new 11-%; 10-40s 165%; Gold, 135%. Money, 6@7p-r cent. Exchange, 109%; Baltimore, Dec 8.—Cotton duil at 23%. Flour duil. Wheat duil and un has ged. Corn duil and lower; new white, 8*@90c.; choic-94@96c. Oats firm at 7.@7 c. Rye duil and normina. Pork duil at \$25.0. Bacon scarce; small-ales rib side, 17c; iclear do., 173%. Shoulders 14c. Hams 18c. Lard firm at 16c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. NEW YORK, Dec. 8 —Arrived steamship Rising Star, from Aspinwall.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIADECEMBER S. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

CLEARED THIS MORNING,
Steamship Fauita Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl,
Schr R. Borden, Borden, Eatlon L. Audeoried & Co.
Schr R. Borden, Borden, Fail River, Castner, Stickney & Weiliogton
Bohr J. W. Everman, Outen, Providence, Biakiston,
Gris ff & Co.
Schr Charm, Baker, Providence, Hammett & Neill.

Behr Charm, Baker, Providence, Hammett & Neill.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Br. brig Lizze Tree D. Neweil 24 days from Havana, with sugar to John Mason & Co.

Big A. B. Patienon. Wilkite, 21 days from Porto Cabello, with coffee, hides, etc., to John Dailett & Co. Pessengers—Mr. E. Aubilate, Mrs. F. Abbilate, Miss N. Abbilate, two children.

Sonr Joseph Long Perry. 14 days from Sagus, with molasses to S. morris Wain & Co.

Schr Patienay, McElwee from Roston.

Schr R. Borden Borden from Fall River.

Schr J. W. Evera an, Outer, from Lynn.

Schr E. M. Bloxsom Bloxsom I day from Lebanon, Del., with grain to James Barrait.

Steamer Henry L. tax. Her. 13 hours from Baltimore, with mose, to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepoon, Shrooshire, 24 hours from New York, with mose, to W. M. Balrd & Co.

BELOW.

BELOW. Brig J. B. Kirby, Baroard from Charleston for Phi-ladeiphia, with jumber and phosphate rook, is at New Osatle, Del., leaking badly; and has telegrapued for a steam tog.

Ship Humboldt, Pryu. for Stremen via Philadelphia. cleared at New York yesterday. Steamship Brunette, Howe, hence, at New York yesterday. cleared at New York Jenterday.
Stesmably Brunette, Howe, hence, at New York yeaterday.
Brig Adnetta. Wainwright, for Philadelphia, salled from Havana 28th urt.
Schr Alice B., Parker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 5 h inst.
Schr Alice B., Parker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 5 h inst.
Schr E. Cabada. Swain, for Philadelphia, was loading at Savas nah 3d inst.
Schr J. M. Loring, Corsun, hence, at Norfolk 4th instant.
Schr J. M. Loring, Corsun, hence, at Norfolk 4th instant.
Schr J. M. Loring, Corsun, hence, at Norfolk 4th instant.
Schr Arile Garwood. Godfrey: Grace Girdler, Smith; and C. Klensle Klienzie, at Boston atti inst. from Georgetown, D. C.
Schr Annie E. Glaver, Wionis, from New Haven for Philadelphia at New York 5th inst.
Bohrs Amos Farkenburg, Ferrill: J. H. Bartlett. Miller; and Smity Garbuit. Chases all from Providence for Philadelphia at New York 5th inst.
Schr Annie F. Glaver, Wionis, from New Haven, and Fmor a Brown, Jones for Hartlord, both from Paliadelphia at New York 6th inst.
Schr J. H. skell. Haskell. for New Haven, and Fmor a Brown, Jones for Hartlord, both from Paliadelphia at New York 6th inst.
Schr John H. Alier, of Philadelphia, which was wicked near schuste was sold as she lay for \$250; her case for \$80; and ber cables, anch its, and salis would be shipped for Boston.