THE PRESS.
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The Press.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1865.

THE NEWS.

In the case of the recent collision on the Long Island Railroad, the coroner's jury have returned a verdict which states that the accident was caused by the combined carelessness of the conductor of the mail and the engineer of the express train. The president of the road is also censured for the reckless and irregular manner in which the trains are run, and urged to pay more attention to duty and more definite rules are recommended.

Late Texas advices state that Indian atrocities have recently been so great on the borders that the inhabitants have been compelled to call upon the United States military authorities for protection. The Texas papers are discussing the situation in which the Western people have been left by the close of the war, and advising submission in all things to the Government.

Advices from San Domingo to the 8th, confirm the appointment of Cabral as Protector. The Dominicans are now sole masters of the island, General Gardaro having left. A national convention is soon to meet, and a permanent reorganization of the Government effected.

It is announced that the French International Exhibition will open on the 1st of April, and close on the 31st of October, in the present year. Application for places to exhibit can be made before the 31st of October next, together with a list of the articles the applicants desires to exhibit.

An accident (!) occurred to an express train on the New Jersey Central Railroad on Saturday by the baggage-car was thrown off the track and the baggage-master instantly killed. None of the passengers were injured. Cause—breaking of an *old* axle.

Elsewhere will be found a lecture, by the Hon. William Gilpin, upon "Our New Territories." The lecture was delivered at the Board of Trade room, on Saturday evening, and phonographically reported for *The Press*. We will well repay a careful reading.

Orders having been issued from the War Department, reducing the number of officers on the staffs of commanding generals, the work is now progressing. Four were detached from the staff of General Augur on Saturday. General G. R. Walbridge is acting as Provost Marshal of the defences north of the Potomac. Colonel Ingraham being absent from Washington.

Secretary Welles has left Washington for Connecticut. He will be absent for several weeks. Assistant Secretary Fox will act as Secretary during the absence of Mr. Welles.

Secretary Stanton has given orders that the Maine Heavy Artillery, and the District of Columbia Volunteers, be immediately discharged.

A number of State rendezvous for the recruiting of troops have been discontinued. A list will be found in another part of the paper.

It has been ordered that all general and staff officers return to their homes, and from there report to the Adjutant General of the Army.

Señor Don E. Salgar, Minister from the Colombian States, has been recalled. He made a farewell parting speech to the President on Saturday. The President replied kindly.

Brevet Brig. Gen. Margeram, of the 3d Pennsylvania Artillery, died at Fortress Monroe on Friday last. His remains have been sent home.

The first New York Regiment was mustered out at Fortress Monroe on Saturday. The regiment is on its way home, via Baltimore.

Two negro pickpockets were arrested at Fortress Monroe. They had robbed a gentleman of $40 in notes and a lady of her jewelry.

Washington is still crowded with pardon seekers, and new ones are daily arriving.

A special despatch, published elsewhere, gives a detailed account of the public debt.

Flour was very dull on Saturday, there being very little demand, either for export or home use, and prices are without favorable change. Wheat is also dull and unsettled. Corn and Oats are unchanged. Cotton continues quiet. Sugar is in demand and prices are firming up. In Provisions there is little or nothing doing. Whisky is in fair demand at full prices.

The stock market, on Saturday, was very dull, the sales being exceedingly light; prices, however, were firm, and many of the railroads improved materially.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1865.

I have not conversed with one man from the South who does not tell the same story: The people of the late insurgent States are inconceivably destitute and poor. The rebellion absorbed so much of their substance that when it ended in defeat they were associated with over-work, hungry, homeless, and hopeless. The situation of East Virginia is terrible beyond description. Fredericksburg is a pile of wretchedness and ruin—a second Richmond, in fact. Petersburg, though not as much battered as others, is only slowly recovering its former prosperity. Lynchburg, the great tobacco mart, where, for a long period during the war, natural advantages repelled attack and permitted trade, is stricken as with a paralysis. What is true of these three is true of all the Virginia towns. From the harried country come starving multitudes to prey upon despairing citizens. Masterless slaves, slaveless masters, women bereft of the comforts of home, reckless men, who see their situation, and yet refuse to mend it, discharged rebel soldiers, make up a populace that would be a comical picture if it did not alarm and shock good men by its inexpressible woe. The farther you penetrate into the bowels of the land the more horrors you encounter. Sherman's march from Atlanta to Savannah, and back through the Carolinas, has left behind it a trail of vengeance, terrible in all its aspects, and the more so because made by one who loved those stupendous crimes invited and quickened his chastening blow. Atlanta itself, Rome, Athens, Savannah, Andersonville, Millan, Macon, Augusta, Poland blasted monuments of the anger of God upon slavery and its fiend-like instruments. In Alabama the spectacle is the same, or worse. From Mobile to Montgomery—including Huntsville, Selma, and other places of equal importance—the work of ruin is hideously complete. South Carolina is one great poor-house, with its dismantled fort of Charleston, its charred and crumbling State Capitol, Columbia, and its once beautiful Beaufort, abandoned by its slave despots, and now in the hands of their former "chattels." In Louisiana, New Orleans is gorgeous in the wealth and trade of the Yankee occupation, happy in the easy bonds of the friendly conquerors, but the rattling country has been stripped by the contending hosts. Wherever loyalty lived and yet lives in the South, there is comparative ease and safety. But elsewhere, as I have said, there is unbroken poverty and despondency. The one hideous feature after this appalling review, *is the absence, in the Southern country, of an intelligent and independent rural population.* From the Virginia border to the Mexican frontier, it was given up to the slave blacks and the degraded whites. The millions of affluent acres, half tilled by compelled toil, were as bare of school-houses and churches as a New England country is of taverns. They were, so to speak, "punctuated" at long intervals by splendid mansions, situated like the houses of the British officials in the penal colonies, a combination of seraglio, hotel, and garrison. All else was slavery and sloth. The breakdown of the rebellion has destroyed these "great houses" and left the myriads of poor toilers in a most miserable plight. Had the rebellion prevailed, the foreign nations that helped it on, would have been compelled to relieve and to feed the exhausted multitudes of the South, to work their cotton, tobacco, sugar, and rice fields, to rebuild the towns, and to rule those who, even in destroying their own Government, proved that they could not not govern themselves. That the foreign powers would have done, or could have done this, it is not our business to debate. Enough for us that all this mighty task is now ours. How light and trivial the possible power of a people thus prostrate is to make new opposition to the Government! Before that one fact the sharpest memories of the early chiefs of leaders, and the delusion and submission of themselves, are blunted or softened; and we feel that it is our first province to help, our next to forgive, and our last to punish them.

OCCASIONAL.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE—PAST AND PRESENT.

[For The Press.]

When President MONROE put forth his declaration, that this country would look upon future attempts on the part of European Governments to colonize any portion of the American Continent, as an unfriendly act toward the United States, the main object which he had in view, and perhaps the only one, was to warn Spain against further measures in respect to her revolted colonies in this hemisphere.

It is believed that in this action of President MONROE, the British Ministry concurred.

The Spanish colonies on the continents, one and all, having gained their independence, the declaration of Mr. MONROE subsided, and was almost forgotten, until revived during the war with Mexico.

Upon a message of President POLK, recommending the seizure and holding of Yucatan, because of the designs the English were supposed to entertain against that province, the question was debated in the Senate, and the proposition was rejected.

The Southern leaders of that day, expressed their belief, that matters pertaining to the Monroe doctrine, were subjects for diplomatic action, but not for military measures, even when a portion of the enemy's country was in question, during actual war. An exception was made, however, in the case of Cuba, Mr. CALHOUN saying, that the United States should take possession of that Island by force of arms, if it should be likely to undergo a change of owners, on the ground that it commanded the Gulf of Mexico, his real desire being, of course, to add Cuba as two more slave States to the Union.

The advent of the French army and of MAXIMILIAN, as Emperor, into Mexico, brings up the Monroe doctrine, somewhat amplified and intensified, once more, and the idea that the United States must expel both army and Emperor is now somewhat extensively advanced and advocated throughout the country, upon the ground of that abstraction of a past age and generation.

The condition of things upon this continent and in the Pacific ocean has undergone a total change since the time of Mr. MONROE. We have now populous, wealthy, and thriving States upon the shores of the Pacific, with which our mail and travel communication is mainly maintained by the Isthmus route, and, commercially, by Cape Horn. England has new and growing colonies, adjoining our own States upon the main, and others more remote, as New Zealand and New Holland. France also has colonies at the Marquesa, Taluitia, and New Caledonia, and is in quest of other islands to found more. Intercourse between our possessions on the Pacific side and those of England and France with China and with Japan is increasing annually in value and in importance. All the fertile groups of islands in the Pacific ocean are receiving or awaiting white settlers, and are producing tropical products, which find a market in Australia, Chili, and California. The native rule over these groups will soon be transferred to stronger hands, a matter in which England and France are greatly interested, and will probably divide the spoils. We are now commencing a line of steamers from San Francisco to Japan and China. An English company have had steamships from Valparaiso to Panama, and by the West Indies to Southampton, for many years. An English line from Australia to Panama is in contemplation.

These surprising developments, as interesting to England and France, and to Europe generally, as to ourselves, were certainly not in contemplation when Mr. MONROE made the declaration by which it is now sought to bind the action of the Government of the United States, even to the extent of plunging the country into a foreign war.

On the Atlantic side Spain still holds Cuba in closest contiguity to the debatable land of Mexico and Central America; holds it safe, it is to be hoped, from future filibusters, now that the slave power of this country has been laid in the dust. Near by to Cuba, England has Jamaica, and Barbadoes a little further off. Denmark has St. Thomas and Santa Cruz. France has Martinique, Guadaloupe, and French Guiana upon the Spanish Main. Holland has adjacent colonies on the Main and the island of Curacoa. Brazil, extending over the greatest portion of South America, remains as a monarchy, and by intermarriage with the family of Louis PHILIPPE, has extended and strengthened its connection with Europe.

The modern interpretation of the Monroe doctrine, at present seeking popularity among our people, proclaims to all these nations, and to those dependencies bordering upon America, that neither all of them, nor any of them, shall do anything upon this western continent that may be displeasing to us; and forbids them to set further foot upon it without our permission. Should they presume so far, the great American eagle will rend them to pieces.

Now, considering what we have had to go through with recently to maintain the Government of which that same eagle is the emblem, over our own undoubted possessions, and, considering further, that we shall have full occupation for years to come in the management of our own affairs, financial, political, and social, it certainly does not seem to be a propitious moment for casting down the gage of defiance to half a score of nations, and daring them to touch a finger of it, even supposing ourselves to be altogether in the right.

We may be in the wrong. Europe says we are in the wrong, and is not disposed to allow us to be the unquestioned arbiter of the new world, and sole dispenser of its products, or to have within our control all the overland routes to the Pacific.

Remembering the moral of the fable of the dog and the shadow, let us not be too greedy after what we do not need, nor, under the influence of an absurd vanity, and of a frantic jealousy, grasp at something that we cannot hold. Nations, like individuals, can be over-ambitious, and, while striving to become too great, may fall, never to rise again.

England assumed to be the chief disposer of public affairs in Europe and throughout the world generally, and during many years of folly and crime expended money and men unsparingly to effect her object. But she overtasked herself, and has subsided, to be the mere lacquey of France and an obsequious ally of LOUIS NAPOLEON.

Russia, hankering after Turkey, as some of our folks to after Mexico, brought a war upon her hands of four to one, but did not get Constantinople, and lost her fleet and fortress in the Black Sea. Examples might be multiplied, but it is needless.

We must either, it would seem, maintain the Monroe doctrine or give it up. If the latter, like a sensible people, we can then put our own house in order, make ourselves strong at home, within our own borders, and let the world wag on as it may outside. If we are to be Quixotic and run a tilt against the rest of mankind, because our neighbors' affairs are not managed to our liking, we shall never again know the repose of peace, and, instead of disbanding the army and navy, should put both services on a war footing forthwith.

England and France will fight upon this question, with other Powers for allies. They are determined to oppose the pretensions of this country to interpose the whole length of the American continent between Europe and the vast and varied interests which pertain to the Pacific ocean, and they will not shirk from the appeal to arms, for which they are well prepared.

We shall have to fight in such a quarrel alone, and may contemplate as among the first effects of the war the complete destruction of our ocean commerce, the loss of the Isthmus route, and of all communication with Oregon and California except overland.

We cannot invade England or France, nor could they invade this country. We could injure but not destroy their commerce, and might conquer Canada and a portion of Mexico, neither of which we want. Whatever other issues would ensue at the close of the war, this may be set down as certain: That the Powers allied against us, in despite of all possible efforts on our part, would succeed in making good a lodgment in some part of Mexico (the French are already in possession) or Central America, and would remain there. We should thus lose the very identical right, privilege, or phantom, for which we engaged in the war.

*

EUROPE.

ANOTHER AND A NEW CABLE TO BE LAID IN JUNE NEXT.

The Cholera Disappearing in Marseilles, Gibraltar, and Constantinople.

The Cattle Plague Still Devastating Around London.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The steamship Saxonia has arrived, with Southampton advices of August 23d.

The Tarifa arrived out on the 21st, the City of New York and City of London on the 22d, and the Bavaria on the 23d ult.

The Great Eastern had arrived at Sheerness. Captain Anderson fully believes in being able to lay the Atlantic cable, and advocates the manufacture of a new cable and improved picking-up appliances, by May, 1866; then to lay a new cable, and afterwards pick up the old one and continue to lay the same.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company has resolved to lay a new cable in June next, and pick up the old one afterward.

Mason, writing to the *Times*, says that orders were immediately forwarded to stop the Shenandoah's cruize, on the termination of the war.

The French and English squadrons will arrive at Spithead on the 29th of August.

The cattle plague continues around London.

Consols 89¾@89⅞ for money. French rentes 68f. 10c. United States 5-20's recovered 1. Erie paid up recovered ½. Illinois Central ¼.

GERMANY.

By the convention based on the Astro-Prusso Danish treaty of peace concluded at Gastein, Prussia gets Lauenburg, paying Austria a pecuniary indemnity. French troops in Schleswig and Austria Holstein until the future of the Duchies is decided. The Emperor of Austria has cordially received the King of Prussia, and the Duchess Augustenburg has been invited to Coburg by Queen Victoria.

It is officially stated that, by the Salzburg conference agreed to between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, Kiel harbor is to be occupied by Prussia, although in Holstein, Prussia will propose to the Diet the construction of a German fleet.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress of France are in Switzerland. Walewski has been almost unanimously elected for Mont de Marsan.

The English squadron arrived at Brest on the 21st of August.

TURKEY.

The cholera is disappearing at Constantinople.

SPAIN.

The cholera is disappearing at Gibraltar, Barcelona, and Valencia.

SUEZ.

The Suez canal floodgates have been opened, and a vessel laden with coal passed through from the Mediterranean to the Red sea on the 15th of August.

ITALY.

The *Italia* denies that a financial arrangement exists between the Italian Government and the Holy See for the settlement of the Roman debt.

Commercial Intelligence.

Sales of cotton for two days 25,000 bales, the market being firmer but unchanged; sales to speculators and exporters 2,000 bales. Flour firm; Western buoyant. Corn quiet and steady. Mixed Corn 30s 6d@31s 6d. Beef quiet but firm. Pork steady. Bacon firmer and 1s@2s higher. Lard firmer. Tallow advancing. Butter firmer and 2s higher. Sugar steady. Coffee to arrive 1c. higher. Rice, sales small. Linseed Oil quiet and steady. Rosin firmer. Spirits of Turpentine dull and nominal. Petroleum quiet and steady at 2s 6d for refined.

Consols 89⅝@89⅞ for money.

Illinois Central shares, 78.

Erie 53¼@53¾. U. S. 5-20s 69.

LATER.

FATHER POINT, L. C., Sept. 3.—The steamer Peruvian, from Liverpool August 24, via Londonderry August 25, passed this point, bound for Portland.

Nothing additional has transpired relative to the Atlantic cable. Five-pound shares were selling at 22@23.

The New York correspondent of the *Times* writes upon the depth and earnestness of irritation which prevails against England in classes of American society, and comments upon and endeavors to palliate some of the reasons for this ill-feeling.

H. P. Walker, British Vice Consul at Charleston, is gazetted as Consul for the States of North and South Carolina.

The *Morning Post* has a bantering article upon the alleged invitation of Mr. Bright to visit America, and says the President of the United States could not have done this more radical a greater service than he has done in inviting him to see with his own eyes those things of which he has so often drawn such bright imaginary pictures. The *Post* hopes he will find it convenient to go to Virginia, Carolina, and Tennessee.

Great preparations are making at Portsmouth to give a fitting reception to the French fleet, and a grand banquet, with speeches, military reviews, etc., are in the programme.

Cork papers say the Fenians are very active in that city and neighborhood, and that public crowds, it is said, regularly assemble for drill, and these illegal gatherings are no longer held in out-of-the-way places, but in open day, and numbers avow their intention almost without reserve.

The weather continued to be unsettled in England, and the rains still interfere with the harvest, and caused much anxiety for the crops.

The Paris Bourse was steady. Rentes f68.15c

A summary of the new convention between Austria and Prussia relative to Schleswig-Holstein has been published. The terms agree with the statements already issued, and it is expected that the Prussian troops will evacuate Holstein, and Austria will assume the administration there on the 15th of September, and that at the same time Austria will evacuate Schleswig, to leave the administration to Prussia.

It is proposed to make Rendsburg a Federal fortress, to be garrisoned alternately for a year at a time, by Austrian and Prussian troops. The passage of a boat through the Suez Canal, and the alleged opening of the canal, proves to be a very small affair. It is asserted that, so far from being open, the canal will not be open for three years at least, and the question will then come how far it can be made available for large ships.

With the subsidence of the cholera, business was again assumed its ordinary terms legally, and quantities of cotton are again reaching market. The prospects of the next crop are reported to be favorable.

In the London money market the funds were heavy, the unsettled weather causing a depression in consols. The discount transactions at the Bank of England continued extremely light. Money was easy in the open market. American securities were rather easier.

SHANGHAE, July 12.—General Burgevine is still in custody, and the American minister has demanded his release, intimating that a refusal would be considered a *casus belli*.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.—LIVERPOOL, August 24.—Cotton sales for three days 33,000 bales, including 12,000 to speculators. The market opened firmer, but unchanged, and closed at a partial advance of ⅛d.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Breadstuffs firm Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., and Highmore, Athern, & Co., report Flour firm; Wheat firmer, at the extreme rate, winter red 9s 2d@9s 6d; Corn quiet and steady, mixed 30s 6d@31s 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Messrs. Gordon, Bruce, & Co., and others, report Beef quiet, but firm. Pork advancing. Bacon advanced 2s@2s. Cheese firmer. Lard firm at 86s. Tallow still advancing. Butter 2s higher.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Ashes quiet. Sugar firm. Coffee steady. Rice firm. Sperm Oil buoyant at £100. Rosin steady. Spirits Turpentine unchanged at 40s. Petroleum firm at 2s 6d for refined.

LONDON MARKETS—LONDON, Aug. 24.—Breadstuffs still advancing. Coffee easier. Tea firm. Rice buoyant. Tallow tends upwards.

Consols for money 89⅝@89¾. Illinois Central shares 78@79. Erie 53@53¼. U S 5-20s 69@69¼

Latest Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, August 25.—The Cotton sales for the week foot up 67,000 bales. The Brokers' Circular reports the market opened buoyant, all qualities advancing a trifle; but the market subsequently became dull. Of the above sales exporters took 12,500 bales. The following are the authorized quotations: Orleans, 16 11-16d; Uplands (Georgia), 18½d. The sales to-day foot up 8,000 bales, the market closing quiet and unchanged. The stock of cotton in port is 430,000 bales, of which 27,000 are American.

The Manchester market was easier and tending downwards. Breadstuffs inactive. The weather has been favorable for the crops. Provisions quiet and steady.

LONDON, August 25.—Consols for money, 89¼@89⅝. Illinois Central shares, 78@78¼. Erie shares, 52@53¼. United States 5-20s, 69@69¼. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £41,000.

ST. DOMINGO.

The Dominicans Let Alone by Spain—The Island Abandoned by Her.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Later advices from San Domingo to the 8th ult. confirm the previous news of the appointment of Cabral as protector.

General Gandara has left the island, and the Dominicans are now sole masters of their territory. They are engaged in reorganizing the Government. A national convention will meet at an early date to form a permanent organization.

A new journal, called the *El Monitor*, has been started at San Domingo City.

The Spanish occupation is now really, as well as nominally, at an end.

WASHINGTON.

[Special to the Press.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1865.

Public Debt of the United States, August 31, 1865.

The following is a statement of the National debt in detail:

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Rate of Interest.	Amount Outstanding.	Interest Payable.
March 3, 1847	Loan of 1847	6 per cent	$16,663,000 00	At maturity.
March 31, 1860	Loan of 1860	5 per cent	18,000,000 00	January and July.
June 14, 1861	Loan of 1861	6 per cent	29,000,000 00	January and July.
June 22, 1860	Loan of 1862	6 per cent	18,000,000 00	January and July.
February 25, 1863	Loan of 1863	6 per cent	1,140,000 00	January and July.
July 17 and August 5, 1861	Loan of 1864	6 per cent	3,000,000 00	January and July.
March 3, 1863	Loan of 1865	6 per cent	5,000,000 00	January and July.
March 3, 1863	Loan of 1867	6 per cent	5,000,000 00	January and July.
March 3, 1863	Loan of 1868	6 per cent	5,000,000 00	January and July.
March 3, 1864	Loan of 1881	6 per cent	18,000,000 00	January and July.
June 30, 1864	Bonds, 5-20s	6 per cent	1,771,000 00	January and July.
June 30, 1864	Bonds, 10-40s	5 per cent	1,000,000 00	January and July.
February 9, 1861	Bonds, 5-20s	6 per cent	1,000,000 00	January and July.
July 17 and August 5, 1861	Bonds exchanged for 7 3-10	3-10 per cent	146,000 00	One year from date.
	Bonds exchanged for 6 per cents	6 per cent	1,000,000 00	Three years from date.
	Bonds exchanged for 5 per cents	5 per cent	1,000,000 00	Three years from date.
	Bonds exchanged for 6 per cents	6 per cent	1,000,000 00	Three years from date.
	Bonds exchanged for 5 per cents	5 per cent	1,000,000 00	Three years from date.
	Bonds exchanged for 6 per cents	6 per cent	1,000,000 00	Three years from date.
	Aggregate of debt bearing Coin interest		$194,000,000 00	

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Rate of Interest.	Amount Outstanding.	Interest Payable.
July 17, 1861, and August 5, 1861	Demand Notes		$60,000 000 00	On demand.
July 17, 1861, and Feb. 12, 1862	Legal Tender Notes		428,993 000 00	On demand.
July 17, 1861, and Feb. 25, 1862	Certificates of Indebtedness	3 per cent	16,000 000 00	One year from date.
	Aggregate of debt bearing Lawful Money interest		$504,993,000 00	

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Rate of Interest.	Amount Outstanding.	Interest Payable.
March 3, 1863	Treasury Notes	6 per cent	$839,000 00	At maturity.
March 3, 1863	Treasury Notes	5 per cent	331,450 00	At maturity.
March 3, 1863	Treasury Notes	3-10 per cent	208,800 47	At maturity.
March 3, 1863	Treasury Notes	3-10 per cent	194,911 64	At maturity.
March 3, 1863	Treasury Notes	6 per cent	8,800 00	At maturity.
March 3, 1863	Treasury Notes	5 per cent	600 00	At maturity.
March 3, 1863	Treasury Notes	6 per cent	5,850 00	At maturity.
March 3, 1863	Treasury Notes	5 per cent	1,200 00	At maturity.
	Aggregate of debt on which interest has ceased		$1,590,020 00	

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Rate of Interest.	Amount Outstanding.	Interest Payable.
July 17, 1861, August 5, 1861, and Feb. 12, 1862	Compound Interest Notes	6 per cent	$154,087 50	At maturity.
July 17, 1861, and March 3, 1863	Compound Interest Notes	6 per cent	2,111,000 00	At maturity.
	Aggregate of debt on which interest has ceased		$2,265,087 50	

RECAPITULATION.

	Amount Outstanding.	Interest.
Debt bearing Int. in Coin	$1,108,310,191 80	$64,567,590 50
Debt bearing Int. in Lawful Money	1,274,478,165 16	73,591,037 74
Debt on which interest has ceased	1,503,020 00	.....
Debt bearing no interest	373,398,256 38	.....
	2,757,689,571 43	138,031,628 24

Legal Tender Notes in Circulation	Amount.
One and Two Years 5 per cent. Notes	$33,954,290
United States Notes, old issue	495,963
United States Notes, new issue	432,757,601
Comp. Interest Notes, act of May 17, '63	15,000,000
Comp. Interest Notes, act of June 30, '64	222,024,160
	$684,133,969

Debt on which interest has ceased.	Amount Outstanding.
Sept. 9, 1850	$63,453 00
July 1, 1861	1,000 00
April 15, 1862	1,000 00
Acts prior to 1857	2,000 00
December 22, 1857	1,000 00
December 23, 1857	1,000 00
Various dates prior to March 2, 1861	1,000 00
March 2, 1861	1,000 00
	$72,454 00

Debt on which interest has ceased.	Amount Outstanding.
Coin Certificates	$1,000 00
Currency	18,000 00
	$19,000 00

Debt bearing no interest.	Amount Outstanding.
Supposed Republican	$1,000 00
Amount in Treasury	297,024,160 00
Cash in Treasury	34,364,320 00
Gold Coin	31,095,000 00
Gold Certificates	15,000,000 00
Silver Coin	4,000,000 00
Silver Certificates	1,000,000 00
Fractional Currency	1,000,000 00
Less amount in Trustees' hands	1,000,000 00
	382,484,320 00
Aggregate of debt not bearing interest	$382,504,320 00

Debt bearing interest in Coin	Amount Outstanding.
Interest Due and Unpaid	
Principal Matured	
Interest thereon	
Gold Certificates	1,000 00
Silver Certificates	1,000 00
Coin Interest Bonds	2,000 00
Interest thereon	1,000 00
Interest Due and Unpaid	1,000 00
Principal Matured	1