

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR of the MINT

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1864.

PHILADELPHIA:

BRYSON & SON, PRINTERS AND STATIONERS.

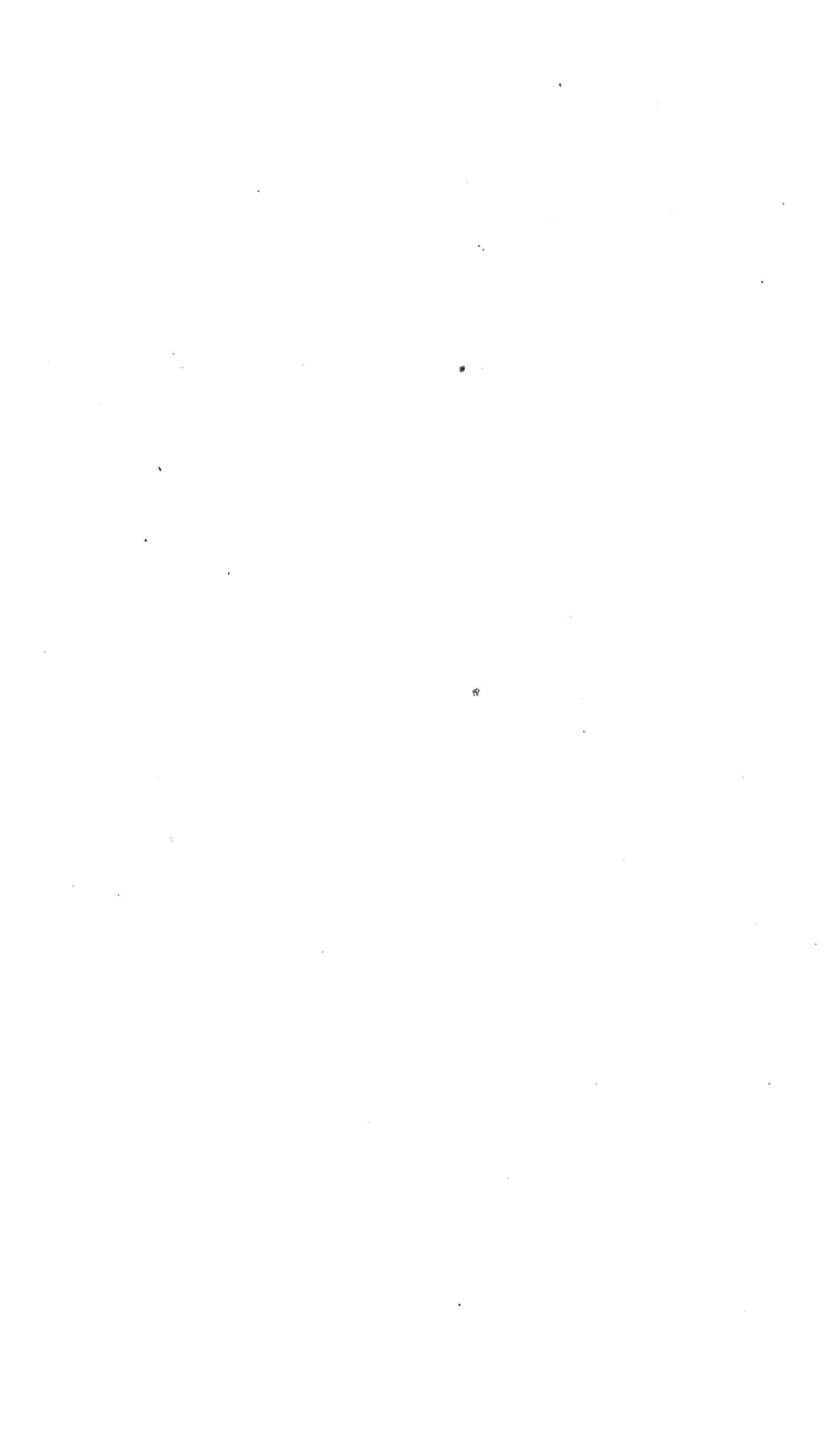
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MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,

PHILADELPHIA, October 3d, 1864.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of the Mint and its Branches, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1864.

The coinage of the late fiscal year although not so large as in some former years, exhibits, notwithstanding the disturbed condition of the country, a satisfactory increase over the coinage of 1863.

The amount of bullion in value, received at the Mint and Branches, during the fiscal year, was as follows:—

Gold, \$23,986,989 92; silver, \$933,818 55; total deposits, \$24,920,808 47. From this total a deduction must be made for the bullion re-deposited; or bars made at one Branch of the Mint, and deposited at another for coinage. Deducting the re-deposits the amount will be \$24,012,741 49.

The coinage for the same period was as follows:—Gold coin, \$21,649,345 00; unparted and fine gold bars, \$2,333,403 31; silver coin, \$548,214 10; silver bars, \$301,872 89; cents coined, \$463,800; total coinage, \$25,296,635 30; number of pieces of all denominations coined, 46,983,396.

The distribution of the bullion received at the Mint and Branches was as follows:—at Philadelphia, gold deposited, \$3,002,287 19; gold coined, \$2,580,945 00; fine gold bars, \$307,322 07; silver deposits and purchases, \$223,695 77; silver coined, \$200,714 10; silver bars, \$7,665 23; cents coined \$463,800 00; total coinage, \$3,560,436 40; number of pieces, 45,114,276; total deposits of gold and silver, \$3,225,982 96.

At the Branch Mint, San Francisco, the gold deposits were \$18,913,547 70; gold coined, \$19,068,400 00; silver deposits and purchases, \$418,570 80; silver coined, \$347,500 00; silver bars, \$120,909 02; total coinage of gold and silver \$19,536,809 02; number of pieces, 1,869,120.

The Assay Office in New York received during the year, in gold bullion, \$1,584,825 06; and in silver, \$291,551 98. Number of fine gold bars stamped at that office, 1,812:—value, \$1,539,751 27; silver bars 1,947:—value, \$173,308 64; total value of gold and silver bullion, \$1,876,377 04.

The Branch Mint at Denver, Colorado Territory, during the past year, has been successfully engaged in melting, refining, assaying, and stamping gold bullion, returning the same to the depositor in the form of unparted bars, bearing the Government stamp of weight and fineness. The number of bars stamped was, 532;—value, \$486,329 97.

The efficiency and usefulness of this Branch would be greatly increased, if a safe and expeditious mode of transportation could be secured. An over-land route of six hundred miles is a formidable obstacle in the way of commercial intercourse with our eastern cities and markets. In addition, the hostility of the Indian tribes along the route, doubtless instigated by rebel emissaries, and bad white men, has increased the difficulty and dangers of inter-communication, and the transportation of bullion to the Atlantic markets. These difficulties will probably be obviated in due time, and that institution will then assume her proper position as a Branch Mint.

Efforts have been made to introduce a system of purchases and exchanges, by which the Government will assume the risk of transporting bullion from Denver, to places where it may be needed for coinage, or purchase. The Government by purchasing the bullion at Denver and paying therefor by draft in specie on the Treasurers in the Atlantic States, would relieve the owners of all responsibility, and enable them to convert their bullion into eastern funds, with but little expense. The Act of Congress, establishing a Branch Mint at Denver, provides, "that the Superintendent of said Branch Mint be authorized, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and on terms to be prescribed by him, to issue in payment of the gold dust and bullion deposited for assay and coinage or bars, drafts or certificates of deposit payable at the Treasury, or any Sub-Treasury of the United States, to any depositor

electing to receive payment in that form." This provision embodies the true policy of the Government, in relation to the deposits of bullion in Branch Mints, or Assaying Offices distant from our great commercial centers. Its accomplishment would not only benefit the hardy miner, and the gold regions of Colorado, but also the general commercial interests of the country and Government. Renewed efforts ought to be made to introduce this system, and when the difficulties now in the way are removed, and the over-land stage route to Denver is in full and successful operation, satisfactory arrangements can be made with that company and others, by which the bullion purchased by the Government, will be safely brought to the eastern cities and depositories.

GOLD-MINING REGIONS.

The reports from the gold and silver regions of our country are very satisfactory, and indicate an abundant and increasing production. The places whence the deposits were obtained, and the amount from each locality, are set forth in the tabular statements attached to this report. These tables contain nearly all we have to say on the subject of our gold-mining regions. There is occasionally an uncertainty as to the origin of a deposit of gold, and Idaho may have obtained some credits which belong to Colorado. Every precaution, however, is taken to have the deposit credited to its proper locality, and where an uncertainty arises, it is credited to the region which the nature of the bullion indicates it to belong. In relation to Idaho, it may be stated, that the production of the last, largely exceeded that of the previous fiscal year; and the indications of a still larger yield are most encouraging. The statistics found in this report prove the correctness of these remarks. For the fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1863, the amount of gold bullion received from Idaho was, \$1,816 97; during the past year the amount reached \$2,306,568 10; an

increase of more than two millions in one year. Indian hostilities, and the troubled state of the country generally, have affected, to some extent, the operations in our gold-producing localities; still our mining regions are the scenes of activity and excitement, and enterprise and capital are fast taking possession of them. In some places, especially where the mining is superficial, individual enterprise is sufficient, but in others, and especially in Colorado, the force of companies with large resources is necessary. Such organizations, under prudent and proper management, cannot fail to be successful; realizing large profits for themselves, and at the same time developing, by associated capital and labor, the national resources and wealth. Within the past year, large investments in that region have been made by parties in New York, Philadelphia and elsewhere. From Nova Scotia we receive some gold, and occasionally small deposits from Canada. A report from the latter region in pamphlet form, received some months ago, does not afford much encouragement as to paying returns; but more recent discoveries render it not improbable that a new and successful gold region will be there developed. Australia and New Zealand continue to be very productive, and doubtless Siberia also, although we have no direct information from that quarter. The past fifteen years has been an era of wonderful activity in gold mining, and the effects of this addition of gold to the wealth of the world upon industrial pursuits, commerce and civilization, are everywhere manifest. But wealth alone cannot secure the peace and prosperity of a nation. Virtue and truth, more than gold and silver, can make a nation great, and its people prosperous and free.

SILVER OF NEVADA.

The history of the development of any mining region is a romance full of surprising incidents; and none is more so than that of Nevada Territory. From the first discovery of silver, in June, 1859, to the present moment, that country has been a

scene of excited search, toil and speculation, of rapid fortunes, severe losses and disappointments. It would be out of place in this report to enter into details which may be found elsewhere, but to inquire what becomes of all this vast yield of silver, and what benefit is to ensue to our country from its production, is certainly alike proper and instructive. In a time of peace, shall we have a share of the gold and silver of our own mines, for our currency and use, or must it be carried off to the plethoric vaults of European banks and capitalists? This latter is precisely the direction all the silver has taken thus far. Among the injuries inflicted upon us by the rebellion, not the least serious is the banishment of silver. None of the Nevada silver is coined here, and but little at San Francisco, where it first goes. Our correspondents at that port inform us that it is all shipped to England, partly in rich ores that can more economically be smelted there, and partly in metallic bars. We have also some information from London as to the receipt of this bullion; but not comprehensive enough to serve as a statistical return. In fact, we do not know how much silver is raised from those mines. They are rich and valuable. We know that some of the best of them sell in the market, at \$2,500 to \$5,000 specie, for one foot frontage, and have yielded from two to four per cent. monthly, on such prices. These mines are not held by British capitalists, nor worked by British subjects, although many of the miners are from Cornwall and Ireland. They are held and controlled by our own citizens, changing owners frequently, as the stock market is extremely active, and prices very fluctuating. The reasons for the disappearance of this silver are very obvious, particularly in this crisis of our country's history. The war in which we are now engaged, has compelled a resort to paper currency to meet the increased taxation and expenditures of the nation. This currency supplies the place of specie, which increases in value commercially, in proportion to the increase of the paper circulation. Its commercial value being thus increased, it ceases to be a circulating medium, and is either hoarded at home, or sent abroad in payment of foreign importations.

Again, the diminished export of our leading products, especially cotton, and the continuance of extravagant and unnecessary importations, (often forced upon our market by unfriendly foreign importers) have caused the balance of trade to be largely against us, requiring the export of our precious metals to pay a debt, which ought, from every motive of interest, every consideration of patriotism, to have been avoided. War has affected our currency and commerce, has driven our specie from present circulation, and poured it into the coffers of the foreign merchant and capitalist. Peace will restore what war has destroyed, the untiring energy of the American people will regain what has been lost, and make our commerce and currency rival that of the most favored nations. Our nation lives, and in the exercise of patience, perseverance, patriotism, and a real confidence in the sentiment recently stamped upon some of our coinage, "In God we trust," we may hope for a speedy restoration of peace and union, a higher national life, and a more perfect and enduring nationality.

ASSAY OFFICES.

The rapid development of our gold-mining regions, and the discovery of new and rich deposits of the precious metals, render it incumbent upon the Government to provide facilities for the melting, assaying and stamping of bullion, in those territories in which the mines are located. These mines afford a wide field for well-directed enterprise, and profitable investment of capital. Already large and well-conducted private refining and assaying establishments have been put in successful operation. They will doubtless be increased in number and capacity, when demanded by an increased production of the precious metals; and whilst the business of refining and parting by private enterprise should be encouraged, the true national policy is to provide Government Assay Offices, which will afford the mining and commercial interests of those regions every practicable facility that can be desired. Neither public

nor private interests, national or local considerations, require the multiplication of Branch Mints for coinage. When located far from our great commercial centres, the difficulties and expense necessarily attending their operations, greatly outweigh every advantage that can be derived from their establishment. The Mints now in operation are sufficient for the coinage of all the gold and silver that can be produced in the United States. San Francisco is the commercial and economical point for the coinage of the precious metals produced from the mines of the states and territories, west of the Rocky Mountains. The parent Mint in Philadelphia occupies the same position in reference to the Atlantic States. These two great central institutions, in their capacity for coinage, can abundantly meet any governmental or commercial demand. These for coinage, and the establishment of Assay Offices by the Government in our mining regions, for melting, refining, assaying and stamping bullion, will secure to the mining interests of the country, every facility that can be desired, and every encouragement that can, with propriety, be expected.

BRONZE COINAGE.

The substitution of the bronze alloy for the nickel mixture, as authorized by Congress, has been highly successful. The demand for the one and two-cent pieces has been unprecedented, and every effort has been made to meet it. The demand still continues, although the number daily issued largely exceeds that of any former period. Large quantities are hoarded, and thus kept from circulation. They have also been bought and sold by small brokers at a premium; this has induced individuals to collect them for the purpose of sale, thus producing a scarcity and inconvenience to the public that ought not to exist. The proportion of the three metals in the bronze alloy has been steadily maintained, as shown by the constant trials in the assay department, and regularly, as required by law, reported to me. The two-cent piece is a most convenient and

popular coin. Its size and weight contribute to its usefulness. The motto, "In God we trust," stamped upon this coin, has been highly approved by the public, not only as improving the artistic beauty of the piece, but also as expressive of our nation's reliance upon the "God of Nations" in this hour of peril and danger. Why should this distinct and unequivocal recognition of the sovereignty of God, of Him who is "the King of kings, and Lord of lords" be confined to our bronze coinage? The silver and the gold are His, and upon it should be impressed by national authority, the declaration of our nation's trust in Him, "who maketh war to cease unto the ends of the earth, who stilleth the raging of the sea, and the tumult of the people." Let our nation, in its coinage, honor Him, in whom is our strength and salvation.

ALUMINUM BRONZE.

During the past year some interesting experiments were made with aluminum as an alloy for coins; not with a view to displace the bronze coinage, but to propose a system of tokens for five and ten cents. More than two years ago experiments were made in aluminum alloys, to try their fitness for medals. Information was received from Paris, that the introduction of only one per cent. of aluminum, into fine silver, would resist the sulphuretted tarnish, which is so apt to attack that metal in certain exposures. The experiments made here did not confirm that statement; on the contrary, a slip of this alloy (99 silver, 1 aluminum) suffered more discoloration from the vapor of sulphuretted hydrogen, than a slip of fine silver. The alloy was also much harder. An alloy of thirteen parts copper with one of aluminum was then tried, and another of nineteen parts copper to one of aluminum. The former gave a pale gold color, the latter the color of standard gold coin, both beautiful, but too nearly resembling the precious metal. Under the press, however, they were both found to be so hard and stubborn in spite of repeated blows, as to be quite imprac-

ticable. The question, however, was still open, whether a different proportion, and the low relief used for coin, would not give a satisfactory result. In fact, we had specimens of aluminum bronze coinage, effected by European manufacturers of aluminum, which proved that the striking was at least practicable, if not easy. A further series of experiments was therefore undertaken here, at the desire of the Secretary of the Treasury and a committee of scientific gentlemen. The latter forwarded to the Mint a bar for this purpose, which, by assay, was found to contain the proportion of nine parts copper to one of aluminum. Their directions were closely followed, and the principal results may be briefly stated as follows:—The aluminum bronze, in the proportion just stated, is very rigid under the rolls, requiring many annealings, and liable to crack and break into plates of oblique fracture. It may, however, be gradually brought down to the gauge of our one-cent coin; but in the coining press it is so hard that it will not take a perfect impression, at least not such as can be given to the present legal alloy. The comparative ductility of the aluminum bronze and of pure copper, will be shown by the following result: to draw a wire from the former from $\frac{1}{16}$ inch diameter down to $\frac{1}{32}$ inch, required twenty-one draughts and four annealings, while the latter required seven draughts, and no annealings after the initial one. This hardness gives it a great advantage in wear. Coins of the cent size were made of this alloy, of legal bronze, and of pure copper. The three varieties placed in boxes and rapidly shaken for a long time, treated equally in all respects, lost by attrition in the following ratio: assuming the aluminum bronze as the standard of comparison, the legal bronze lost about three times, and the copper about six times as much. This property, however, is of no great consequence in coins of little value. A point of much greater consideration, is the avoidance or mitigation of the tendency to change color and become foul from the usual causes, viz:—the action of oily and saline excretions of the hand, the chemical agencies which are met with in market stalls, and the slops of drinking saloons, and the mere exposure

to the air and moisture. If any metal, or alloy, could be found that would look well and keep clean with the usage to which our small coins are generally subjected, it would be deservedly popular. This can scarcely be expected. A silver coin can be deprived of its original beauty, and become of such a hue, as to have its genuineness called into question. Pure aluminum, white at first, assumes a bluish tint by atmospheric action; and aluminum bronze, although closely resembling gold at first, was found, after being held in the sweaty hand for a few hours, to have received an ugly tarnish, which destroyed the last argument for employing it in currency. After these experiments were concluded, others were started, in hopes of finding a binary or ternary alloy, which would answer the required conditions, especially as to ductility and keeping color, for coins of a grade a little above the cent and two-cent pieces. After some progress had been made, it became evident, from the fact that cents were hoarded to such an extent as to keep them out of circulation, that in the present state of the currency, it would be futile to attempt to carry out the project. More than this, we believe that the end of our nation's troubles is nigh, and that peace will soon bless our country. With peace we may confidently expect an influx of silver, always more acceptable than any substitute, which will supply every want, and furnish a currency of "small coins" equal to any demand. Our country is full of the precious metals,—the supply inexhaustible. Peace will restore prosperity, and gold and silver will soon resume their proper channels in the currency of the country.

THE SILVER DOLLAR.

Permit me again to refer to the anomalous character of the silver dollar of the United States, and to the observations on this subject in former reports. The whole dollar should be made, in weight and value, the exact multiple of our fractional silver currency, and the gold dollar should be, by law, declared the unit of value of our money.

STATEMENT OF FOREIGN COINS.

The statement of foreign coins, as required by law, will be found appended to this report.

We have no change to make in these tables, except in the single item of the average fineness and value of the British sovereign. Heretofore we have reported *new* coins at $916\frac{1}{2}$ thousandths fine; the weight 256-7 thousandths of an ounce, and the value before deduction, \$4.86.34. Their standard of fineness is $916\frac{2}{3}$; but our mode of reporting is to the half thousandth, and the above is the nearest statement we can make, of the American value of a pound sterling in perfect condition. At the same time, in consequence of the usual admixture of old coins in any lot, we have been reporting the *average* of weight, fineness and value, at lower figures, making about two cents less per sovereign or pound. The skillful and exact methods of assaying and alloying which have been pursued in the British Mint, have brought up the average fineness to such a measure, that we might report them as of full standard, if it were not that there are still a good many old pieces to be met with, whose fineness is not over $915\frac{1}{2}$. We *might* call the average, even with these, $916\frac{1}{4}$, but in accordance with our method, we cannot put them down higher than 916. The corrected statement will be found in the table of gold coins.

It is necessary to add, that the "value after deduction" means simply, after deducting the Mint charge of one-half per cent. If brought to the Mint for recoinage, a Government tax of one-half per cent. will further be deducted; which holds true of all coins except old gold coins of the United States, prior to the change of standard in 1834.

The Medal Department of the Mint, is in successful operation, and its productions duly appreciated by the Government and the public.

Some valuable additions have been made to the Cabinet, by purchase or gift during the past year. This department of our institution is very attractive, and the multitude of visitors attests the value and usefulness of this collection of coins and medals.

LIST OF TABLES IN APPENDIX.

A.—Statement of Bullion deposited at the Mint of the United States and Branches, during the fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864.

B.—Statement of the Coinage at the Mint of the United States and Branches, during the fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864.

C.—Statement of Gold and Silver of domestic production, deposited at the Mint of the United States and Branches, during fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864.

D.—Coinage of the Mint and Branches, from their organization to close of fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864.

E.—Gold of domestic production, deposited at the Mint of the United States and Branches, to June 30th, 1864.

F.—Statement of the amount of Silver coined at the Mint of the United States, and Branches at San Francisco and New Orleans, under the Act of February 21st, 1853.

G.—Statement of the amount of Silver of domestic production, deposited at the Mint of the United States and Branches, from January, 1841, to June 30th, 1864.

H.—Cents of old issue deposited at the United States Mint, for exchange for the Nickel Cent, to April 22d, 1864.

I.—Statement of the weight, fineness and value of Foreign Gold Coin.

J.—Statement of the weight, fineness and value of Foreign Silver Coin.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES POLLOCK,

Director of the Mint.

HON. W. P. FESSENDEN,

Secretary of the Treasury,

Washington, D. C.

A.—STATEMENT OF DEPOSITS AT THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, THE BRANCH MINT SAN FRANCISCO, ASSAY OFFICE NEW YORK, AND BRANCH MINT AT DENVER, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30th, 1864.

DESCRIPTION OF BULLION.	MINT UNITED STATES PHILADELPHIA	BRANCH MINT SAN FRANCISCO.	ASSAY OFFICE NEW YORK.	BRANCH MINT DENVER.	TOTAL.
GOLD.					
Fine Bars.....	\$542,443 52	.....	.....	.....	\$542,443 52
Unparted Bars.....	128,896 95	.....	.....	.....	128,896 95
U. S. Bullion.....	1,911,184 04	\$18,481,350 20	\$1,170,061 06	\$486,329 97	22,048,925 27
U. S. Coin.....	62,690 15	.....	1,972 00	.....	64,662 15
Jeweler's Bars.....	209,674 07	.....	141,974 00	.....	351,648 07
Foreign Coin.....	96,816 23	.....	185,296 00	.....	282,112 23
Foreign Bullion.....	50,582 23	482,197 59	85,522 00	.....	568,301 73
TOTAL GOLD.....	\$3,002,287 19	\$18,913,547 70	\$1,584,825 06	\$486,329 97	\$23,986,989 92
SILVER.					
Bars.....	\$119,379 51	.....	.....	.....	\$119,379 51
U. S. Bullion.....	40,330 03	\$418,570 80	\$28,538 00	.....	487,438 83
U. S. Coin.....	24,524 66	.....	22,194 00	.....	46,718 66
Jeweler's Bars.....	26,648 40	.....	62,588 00	.....	89,236 40
Foreign Coin.....	11,882 88	.....	154,736 98	.....	166,619 86
Foreign Bullion.....	930 29	.....	23,495 00	.....	24,425 29
TOTAL SILVER.....	\$223,695 77	\$418,570 80	\$291,551 98	.....	\$933,818 55
TOTAL GOLD AND SILVER	\$3,225,982 96	\$19,332,118 50	\$1,876,377 04	\$486,329 97	\$24,920,808 47
Less Re Deposits at different institutions. Gold \$788,687 47; Silver \$119,379 51.....					908,066 98
TOTAL DEPOSITS.....					\$24,012,741 49

**B.—STATEMENT OF THE COINAGE AT THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, THE BRANCH MINT SAN FRANCISCO, ASSAY OFFICE
NEW YORK, AND BRANCH MINT AT DENVER, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1864.**

DENOMINATION.	MINT OF THE UNITED STATES. PHILADELPHIA.		BRANCH MINT. SAN FRANCISCO.		ASSAY OFFICE. NEW YORK.	BRANCH MINT. DENVER.	TOTAL.	
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
GOLD.								
Double Eagles.....	125,962	\$2,519,240 00	947,320	\$18,946,400 00	.....	.....	1,073,282	\$21,465,640 00
Eagles.....	3,580	35,800 00	5,000	50,000 00	.....	.....	8,580	85,800 00
Half Eagles.....	300	1,500 00	10,000	50,000 00	.....	.....	10,300	51,500 00
Three Dollars.....	5,490	16,470 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,490	16,470 00
Quarter Eagles.....	474	1,185 00	8,800	22,000 00	.....	.....	9,274	23,185 00
Dollars.....	6,750	6,750 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,750	6,750 00
Fine Bars.....		307,322 07	.....	.....	\$1,539,751 27	.....		1,847,073 34
Unparted Bars.....			.....	.....	.....	\$486,329 97		486,329 97
Total Gold.....	142,556	\$2,888,267 07	971,120	\$19,068,400 00	\$1,539,751 27	\$486,329 97	1,113,676	\$23,982,748 31
SILVER.								
Dollars.....	23,170	\$23,170 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,170	\$23,170 00
Half Dollars.....	319,970	159,985 00	648,000	\$324,000 00	.....	.....	967,970	483,985 00
Quarter Dollars.....	69,970	17,492 50	20,000	5,000 00	.....	.....	89,970	22,492 50
Dimes.....	370	37 00	140,000	14,000 00	.....	.....	140,370	14,037 00
Half Dimes.....	370	18 50	90,000	4,500 00	.....	.....	90,370	4,518 50
Three-Cent Pieces.....	370	11 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	370	11 10
Bars.....		7,655 23	.....	120,909 02	\$173,308 64	.....		301,872 89
Total Silver.....	414,220	\$208,369 33	898,000	\$468,409 02	\$173,308 64		1,312,220	\$850,086 99
COPPER.								
Two-Cent Pieces.....	1,822,500	\$36,450 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,822,500	\$36,450 00
Cent Pieces.....	42,735,000	427,350 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,735,000	427,350 00
Total Copper.....	44,557,500	\$463,800 00	.....	.....	.....		44,557,500	\$463,800 00
TOTAL COINAGE.....	45,114,276	\$3,560,436 40	1,869,120	\$19,536,809 02	\$1,713,059 91	\$486,329 97	46,983,396	\$25,296,635 30

C—STATEMENT OF GOLD AND SILVER OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, DEPOSITED AT THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, BRANCH MINT SAN FRANCISCO, ASSAY OFFICE NEW YORK AND BRANCH MINT AT DENVER, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR, ENDING JUNE 30th, 1864.

DESCRIPTION OF BULLION.	MINT UNITED STATES PHILADELPHIA.	BRANCH MINT SAN FRANCISCO.	ASSAY OFFICE NEW YORK.	BRANCH MINT DENVER.	TOTAL.
GOLD—					
California, - - - - -	\$ 91,663 75	\$14,863,657 52	\$116,101 06	- - -	\$15,071,422 33
Colorado, - - - - -	935,146 72	- - -	715,208 00	\$486,329 97	2,136,684 69
Oregon, - - - - -	14,192 90	2,139 305 00	8,650 00	- - -	2,162,147 90
Nevada Territory, - - - - -	944 74	- - -	74 00	- - -	1,018 74
Idaho Territory, - - - - -	847,782 60	1,257,497 50	201,288 00	- - -	2,366,568 10
North Carolina, - - - - -	6,093 85	- - -	- - -	- - -	6,093 85
Arizona, - - - - -	114 72	- - -	3,775 00	- - -	3,889 72
Washington Territory, - - - - -	7,347 97	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,347 97
Parted from Silver, - - - - -	7,896 79	220,890 18	7,618 00	- - -	236,404 97
Mint Bars, - - - - -	- - -	- - -	117,347 00	- - -	117,347 00
TOTAL GOLD, - - - - -	\$1,911,184 04	\$18,481,350 20	\$1,170,061 06	\$486,329 97	\$22,048,925 27
SILVER—					
Lake Superior, - - - - -	\$6,162 77	- - -	\$2,603 00	- - -	\$8,765 77
Nevada Territory, - - - - -	- - -	\$310,167 01	1,670 00	- - -	311,837 01
Sonora, - - - - -	- - -	- - -	45 00	- - -	45 00
Parted from Gold, - - - - -	34,167 26	108,403 79	24,220 00	- - -	166,791 05
TOTAL SILVER, - - - - -	\$40,330 03	\$418,570 80	\$28,538 00	- - -	\$487,438 83
Total Gold and Silver of domestic production.	\$1,951,514 07	\$18,899,921 00	\$1,198,599 06	\$486,329 97	\$22,536,364 10

D—COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES.

From their organization to the close of the Fiscal year ending June 30th, 1864.

1.—MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA,

GOLD COINAGE.							
PERIOD,	DOUBLE EAGLES PIECES.	EAGLES PIECES.	HALF EAGLES PIECES.	THREE DOLLARS PIECES.	QUARTER EAGLES PIECES.	DOLLARS PIECES.	FINE BARS VALUE.
1793 to 1817.....		132,592	845,909		22,197		
1818 to 1837.....			3,087,925		879,903		
1838 to 1847.....		1,227,759	3,269,921		345,526		
1848 to 1857.....	8,122,526	1,970,597	2,260,390	223,015	5,544,900	15,348,608	\$33,612,140 46
1858	468,504	13,690	32,633	13,059	113,097	208,724	21,088 10
1859	98,196	8,600	20,718	11,524	76,562	231,873	49,286 59
1860	188,615	16,013	19,724	13,402	13,721	78,743	170,275 34
1861	2,341,921	44,005	56,526	6,072	121,376	13,955	66,434 76
1862	1,052,375	79,299	639,432	5,785	1,253,249	1,799,259	49,421 61
1863	152,963	3,658	6,902	39	20,990	1,950	156,039 74
1864	125,962	3,580	300	5,490	474	6,750	307,322 07
Total,.....	12,551,062	3,499,793	10,240,380	278,386	8,391,995	17,689,862	\$34,432,008 67

D—COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES (CONTINUED.)
MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA, [CONTINUED.]

SILVER COINAGE.

PERIOD.	DOLLARS PIECES.	HALF DOLLARS PIECES.	QUARTER DOLLARS PIECES.	DIMES PIECES.	HALF DIMES PIECES.	THREE CENTS PIECES.	BARS VALUE.
1793 to 1817.....	1,439,517	13,104,433	650,280	1,007,151	265,543	.....	.....
1818 to 1837.....	1,000	74,793,560	5,041,749	11,854,949	14,463,700	.....	.....
1838 to 1847.....	879,873	20,203,333	4,952,073	11,387,995	11,093,235	.....	.....
1848 to 1857.....	350,250	10,691,088	41,073,080	35,172,010	34,368,520	37,778,900	\$32,355 55
1858.....	.....	4,028,000	10,600,000	690,000	4,000,000	1,266,000	843 37
1859.....	73,500	2,636,000	4,996,000	1,760,000	2,840,000	1,380,000	9,341 08
1860.....	315,530	349,800	909,800	576,000	870,000	548,000	21,656 30
1861.....	164,900	741,300	3,034,200	1,573,000	2,787,000	265,000	2,624 37
1862.....	1,750	2,391,350	2,803,750	1,364,550	2,352,550	608,550	1,797 79
1863.....	31,400	425,260	412,860	49,460	64,460	93,460	6,897 83
1864.....	23,170	319,970	69,970	370	370	370	7,655 23
Total,	3,280,890	129,684,094	74,543,762	65,435,485	73,105,378	41,940,280	\$83,171 52

D — COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES, (CONTINUED.)
MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA, [CONTINUED.]

PERIOD.	COPPER COINAGE.			TOTAL COINAGE.				
	TWO CENTS PIECES.	CENTS PIECES.	HALF CENTS PIECES.	NUMBER OF PIECES COINED.	VALUE OF GOLD.	VALUE OF SILVER.	VALUE OF COPPER.	TOTAL.
1793 to 1817.....		29,316,272	5,235,513	52,019,407	\$5,610,957 50	\$8,268,295 75	\$319,340 28	\$14,198,593 53
1818 to 1837.....		46,554,830	2,205,200	158,882,816	17,639,382 50	40,566,897 15	476,574 30	58,682,853 95
1838 to 1847.....		34,967,663		88,327,378	29,491,010 00	13,913,019 00	349,676 63	43,753,705 63
1848 to 1857.....		51,449,979	544,510	244,898,373	256,950,474 46	22,365,413 55	517,222 34	279,833,110 35
1858.....		23,400,000		44,833,707	10,221,876 60	4,971,823 37	234,000 00	15,427,699 97
1859.....		30,700,000		44,832,973	2,660,646 59	3,009,241 08	307,000 00	5,976,887 67
1860.....		34,200,000		38,099,348	4,354,576 84	857,076 30	342,000 00	5,553,653 14
1861.....		10,166,000		21,315,255	47,963,145 76	1,601,324 37	101,660 00	49,666,130 13
1862.....		11,600,000		25,951,899	30,036,808 11	2,172,499 29	116,000 00	32,325,307 40
1863.....		47,845,000		49,108,402	3,340,941 74	365,115 63	478,450 00	4,184,507 37
1864.....	1,822,500	42,735,000		45,114,276	2,888,267 07	208,369 33	463,800 00	3,560,436 40
Total,.....	1,822,500	362,934,744	7,985,223	813,383,834	\$411,158,087 17	\$98,299,074 82	\$3,705,723 55	\$513,162,875 55

D—COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES, (CONTINUED.)

2.—BRANCH MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO.

GOLD COINAGE.

PERIOD.	DOUBLE EAGLES PIECES.	EAGLES PIECES.	HALF EAGLES PIECES.	THREE DOLLS. PIECES.	QUARTER EAGLES PIECES.	DOLLARS PIECES.	UNPARTED BARS VALUE.	FINE BARS. VALUE.
1854.....	141,468	123,826	268	.....	246	14,632	\$5,641,504 05	\$5,863 16
1855.....	859,175	9,000	61,000	6,600	.....	.....	3,270,594 93	88,782 50
1856.....	1,181,750	73,500	94,100	34,500	71,120	24,600	3,047,001 29	122,136 55
1857.....	604,500	10,000	47,000	5,000	20,000	.....	.....	.....
1858.....	885,940	27,800	58,600	9,000	49,200	20,000	816,295 65	.....
1859.....	689,140	2,000	9,720	.....	8,000	15,000	.....	19,871 68
1860.....	579,975	10,000	16,700	7,000	28,800	13,000	.....	.....
1861.....	614,300	6,000	8,000	.....	14,000	.....	.....	.....
1862.....	760,000	18,000	18,000	.....	30,000	.....	.....	.....
1863.....	866,423	9,000	16,500	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....
1864.....	947,320	5,000	10,000	.....	8,800	.....	.....	.....
Total,.....	8,129,991	294,126	339,888	62,100	234,166	87,232	\$12,775,395 92	\$236,653 89

D. — COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES, (CONTINUED.)

22

2.—BRANCH MINT, SAN FRANCISCO, [CONTINUED.]

PERIOD.	SILVER COINAGE.						TOTAL COINAGE,			
	DOLLARS PIECES.	HALF DOLLARS PIECES.	QUARTER DOLLARS PIECES.	DIMES PIECES.	HALF DIMES PIECES.	BARS VALUE.	NUMBER OF PIECES.	GOLD VALUE.	SILVER VALUE.	TOTAL VALUE.
1854...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	280,440	\$ 9,731,574 21	.....	\$9,731,574 21
1855...	.....	121,950	412,400	.....	.....	.....	1,470,125	20,957,677 43	\$164,075 00	29,121,752 43
1856...	.....	211,000	286,000	.....	.....	\$23,609 45	1,976,570	28,315,537 84	200,609 45	28,516,147 29
1857...	.....	86,000	28,000	.....	.....	.....	800,500	12,490,000 00	50,000 00	12,540,000 00
1858...	.....	218,000	63,000	30,000	.....	19,752 61	1,361,540	19,276,095 65	147,502 61	19,423,598 26
1859...	15,000	463,000	172,000	90,000	.....	29,469 87	1,463,860	13,906,271 68	327,969 87	14,234,241 55
1860...	5,000	693,000	24,000	40,000	.....	211,411 52	1,417,475	11,889,000 00	572,911 52	12,461,911 52
1861...	.....	350,000	52,000	100,000	.....	71,485 61	1,144,300	12,421,000 00	269,485 61	12,690,485 61
1862...	.....	1,179,500	120,000	219,500	.....	1,278 65	2,345,000	15,545,000 00	642,978 65	16,187,978 65
1863...	.....	1,542,000	43,000	291,250	100,000	224,763 68	2,872,173	17,510,960 00	1,040,638 68	18,551,598 68
1864...	.....	648,000	20,000	140,000	90,000	120,909 02	1,869,120	19,068,400 00	468,409 02	19,536,809 02
Total,...	20,000	5,512,450	1,220,400	910,750	190,000	\$702,680 41	17,001,023	\$181,111,516 81	\$3,884,580 41	\$184,996,097 22

D. — COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES, (CONTINUED.)

3. — BRANCH MINT, NEW ORLEANS. (To January 31st, 1861.)

GOLD COINAGE.						
PERIOD.	DOUBLE EAGLES PIECES.	EAGLES PIECES.	HALF EAGLES PIECES.	THREE DOLLARS PIECES.	QUARTER EAGLES PIECES.	DOLLARS PIECES.
1838 to 1847.....	.....	1,026,342	709,925	.....	550,528	.....
1848 to 1857.	730,500	534,250	108,100	24,000	546,100	1,004,000
1858.....	47,500	21,500	13,000	.....	34,000	.....
1859.....	24,500	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
1860.....	4,350	8,200	.....	.....	.....	.....
1861 (to January 31st.)...	9,600	5,200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total,.....	816,450	1,599,492	831,025	24,000	1,130,628	1,004,000

D—COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES (CONTINUED.)

3.—BRANCH MINT NEW ORLEANS (CONTINUED.)

PERIOD.	SILVER COINAGE.							TOTAL COINAGE.			
	DOLLARS Pieces.	HALF DOLLARS Pieces.	QUARTER DOLLARS Pieces.	DIMES Pieces.	HALF DIMES Pieces.	THREE CENTS Pieces.	BARB Value.	NO. OF Pieces.	VALUE OF GOLD.	VALUE OF SILVER.	TOTAL VALUE COINED.
1838 to 1847.....	59,000	13,509,000	3,273,600	6,473,500	2,789,000	.....	.....	28,390,895	\$15,189,365	\$8,418,700 00	\$23,608,065 00
1848 to 1857.....	40,000	21,406,000	4,556,000	5,690,000	8,170,000	720,000	.....	43,528,950	22,934,250	12,881,100 00	35,815,350 00
1858 .....	.....	4,614,000	1,416,000	1,540,000	2,510,000	.....	.....	10,226,000	1,315,000	2,942,000 00	4,257,000 00
1859.....	200,000	4,912,000	544,000	440,000	1,060,000	.....	334,996 47	7,184,500	530,000	3,223,996 37	3,753,996 47
1860.....	280,000	2,212,000	388,000	370,000	1,060,000	.....	25,422 33	4,322,550	169,000	1,598,422 33	1,767,422 33
1861 (to Jan. 31.)	395,000	828,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,818 33	1,237,800	244,000	825,818 33	1,069,818 33
Total.....	974,000	47,481,000	10,177,600	14,513,500	15,619,000	720,000	\$377,237 13	94,890,695	\$40,381,615	\$29,890,037 13	\$70,271,652 13

D — COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES, (CONTINUED.)

4.— BRANCH MINT, DAHLONEGA.

GOLD COINAGE.

PERIOD.	HALF EAGLES PIECES.	THREE DOLLARS PIECES.	QUARTER EAGLES PIECES.	DOLLARS PIECES.	TOTAL PIECES.	TOTAL VALUE.
1838 to 1847.....	576,553	.....	134,101	.....	710,654	\$3,218,017 50
1848 to 1857.....	478,392	1,120	60,605	60,897	601,014	2,607,729 50
1858.....	19,256	.....	900	1,637	21,793	100,167 00
1859.....	11,404	.....	642	6,957	19,003	65,582 00
1860.....	12,800	.....	1,602	1,472	15,874	69,477 00
1861 (to February 28th,)..	11,876	.....	.....	1,566	13,442	60,946 00
Total,.....	1,110,281	1,120	197,850	72,529	1,381,780	\$6,121,919 00

D.—COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES (CONTINUED.)

5.—BRANCH MINT, CHARLOTTE.

GOLD COINAGE.					
PERIOD.	HALF EAGLES PIECES.	QUARTER EAGLES PIECES.	DOLLARS PIECES.	TOTAL PIECES.	TOTAL VALUE.
1838 to 1847 . . .	269,424	123,576	. . .	393,000	\$1,656,060 00
1848 to 1857 . . .	500,872	79,736	103,899	684,507	2,807,599 00
1858	31,066	9,056	. . .	40,122	177,970 00
1859	39,500	. . .	5,235	44,735	202,735 00
1860	23,005	7,469	. . .	30,474	133,697 50
1861 (to March 31st.)	14,116	. . .	. . .	14,116	70,580 00
Total . . .	877,983	219,837	109,134	1,206,954	\$5,048,641 50

D. — COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES, [CONTINUED.]

6.—ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK.

PERIOD.	FINE GOLD BARS VALUE.	FINE SILVER BARS VALUE.	TOTAL VALUE.
1854.....	\$2,888,059 18	.....	\$2,888,059 18
1855.. ..	20,441,813 63	.....	20,441,813 63
1856.....	19,396,046 89	\$ 6,792 63	19,402,839 52
1857.....	9,335,414 00	123,317 00	9,458,731 00
1858	21,798,691 04	171,961 79	21,970,652 83
1859.....	13,044,718 43	272,424 05	13,317,142 48
1860.....	6,831,532 01	222,226 11	7,053,758 12
1861.....	19,948,728 88	187,078 63	20,135,807 51
1862.....	16,094,768 44	415,603 57	16,510,372 01
1863.....	1,793,838 16	158,542 91	1,952,381 07
1864.....	1,539,751 27	173,308 64	1,713,059 91
Total,...	\$133,113,361 93	\$1,731,255 33	\$134,844,617 26

D.—COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES, (CONTINUED.)

7.—BRANCH MINT, DENVER.

PERIOD.	UNPARTED GOLD BARS VALUE.
1864	\$486,329 97

D—COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES (CONTINUED.)

8.—SUMMARY EXHIBIT OF THE COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES TO THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1864.

MINTS.	COMMENCEMENT OF COINAGE.	GOLD COINAGE VALUE.	SILVER COINAGE VALUE.	COPPER COINAGE VALUE.	ENTIRE COINAGE.	
					PIECES.	VALUE.
Philadelphia,	1793	\$411,158,087 17	\$98,299,074 82	\$3,705,723 55	813,383,834	\$513,162,885 54
San Francisco,.....	1854	181,111,516 81	3,884,580 41	.....	17,001,103	184,996,097 22
New Orleans, (to January 31, 1861.)..	1838	40,381,615 00	29,890,037 13	.....	94,890,695	70,271,652 13
Charlotte, (to March 31, 1861.).....	1838	5,048,641 50	.....	.....	1,206,954	5,048,641 50
Dahlonga, (to February 28, 1861.)....	1838	6,121,919 00	.....	.....	1,381,780	6,121,919 00
Assay Office, New York,.....	1854	133,113,361 93	1,731,255 33	.....	.....	134,844,617 26
Denver,.....	1863	486,329 97	.....	.....	.....	486,329 97
Total.....	.....	\$777,421,471 38	\$133,804,947 69	\$3,705,723 55	927,864,366	\$914,932,142 62

**E—STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION DEPOSITED AT THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AND
BRANCHES, TO THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1864.**

1.—MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA.

PERIOD.	PARTED FROM SILVER.	VIRGINIA.	NORTH CAROLINA.	SOUTH CAROLINA.	GEORGIA.	TENNESSEE.	ALABAMA.	NEW MEXICO.	CALIFORNIA.
1804 to 1827.....	.....	.....	\$ 110,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1828 to 1837.....	.....	\$427 000 00	2,519 500 00	\$327 500 00	\$1 763 900 00	\$12 400 00	.....	.....	.....
1838 to 1847.....	.....	518 294 00	1,303,636 00	152 366 00	566,316 00	16,499 00	\$45,493 60	.....	.....
1848 to 1857.....	.....	534,491 50	467,237 00	55,625 00	44 577 50	6 669 00	9,451 00	\$48,397 00	\$226 899 521 62
1858.....	.....	18,377 00	15,175 00	300 00	18,365 00	.....	.....	.....	1,372 506 07
1859.....	.....	15,720 00	9,305 00	4 675 00	20,190 00	240 00	.....	275 0	959,191 79
1860.....	.....	17,402 62	8,450 11	.....	7,556 41	595 88	92 76	.....	663,389 02
1861.....	.....	7,203 20	7,523 80	.....	15,049 41	.....	.....	.....	426,807 81
1862.....	\$68 864 66	.....	81 33	.....	135 40	.....	.....	.....	244,259 81
1863.....	3,458 69	69 00	1,178 84	.....	246 66	.....	.....	514 53	109,778 58
1864.....	7,896 79	.....	6,093 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91,663 75
Total.....	\$80,230 14	\$1,538 554 41	\$4,448,180 93	\$549 467 00	\$2 436,336 38	\$36,493 88	\$55,036 76	\$49,186 53	\$230,707,118 45

PERIOD.	OREGON.	COLORADO.	ARIZONA.	WASHINGTON TERRITORY.	IDAHO TERRITORY	DACOTAH TERRITORY.	NEVADA TERRITORY.	OTHER SOURCES.	TOTAL.
1804 to 1827.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 110,000 00
1828 to 1837.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$13 200 00	5,063,500 00
1838 to 1847.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,037 00	2,623,641 00
1848 to 1857.....	\$54 285 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,218 00	228,067,473 62
1858.....	3,600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,428,323 07
1859.....	2 963 00	\$ 145 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,012,701 79
1860.....	2,780 16	346,604 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,462 01	1,048,180 26
1861.....	.....	607,592 08	\$3,048 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,507 96	1,068,822 48
1862.....	.....	1,122,333 50	.....	\$ 215 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,435,890 45
1863.....	7,910 78	1,896,329 87	3,869 75	18 563 88	\$ 1,816 97	\$2,198 88	\$103 68	.....	2,046,050 11
1864.....	14,192 99	935,146 72	114 72	7,347 97	\$47,782 60	.....	944 74	.....	1,911,184 04
Total.....	\$85,723 84	\$4 908,151 22	\$7,032 84	\$23 127 55	\$849 599 57	\$2,198 88	\$1,048 42	\$44,364 97	\$245,815 766 82

E—STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION (CONTINUED.)

2.—BRANCH MINT, SAN FRANCISCO.

PERIOD.	PARTED FROM SILVER.	CALIFORNIA.	COLORADO.	NEVADA.	OREGON.	DACOTAH TERRITORY.	WASHINGTON TERRITORY.	IDAHO TERRITORY.	TOTAL.
1854.....	.....	\$ 10,842,281 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$10,842,281 23
1855.....	.....	20,860,437 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,860,437 20
1856.....	.....	29,209,218 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,209,218 24
1857.....	.....	12,526,826 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,526,826 93
1858.....	.....	19,104,369 99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,104,369 99
1859.....	.....	14,098,564 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,098,564 14
1860.....	.....	11,319,913 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,319,913 83
1861.....	.....	12,206,382 64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,206,382 64
1862.....	\$822,823 01	14,029,759 95	\$ 680 00	\$13,000 00	\$ 888,000 00	.....	.....	.....	15,751,262 96
1863	1,108,466 57	13,045,711 69	59,472 00	11,250 00	3,001,104 00	\$5,760 00	\$12,672 00	.....	17,244,436 26
1864.....	220,890 18	14,863,657 52	.....	.....	2,139,305 00	.....	.....	\$1,257,497 50	18,481,350 20
Total.....	\$2,152,179 76	\$172,107,123 36	\$60,152 00	\$24,250 00	\$6,028,409 00	\$5,760 00	\$12,672 00	\$1,257,497 50	\$181,648,043 62

E —STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION (CONTINUED.)

3.—BRANCH MINT OF NEW ORLEANS.

PERIOD.	NORTH CAROLINA.	SOUTH CAROLINA.	GEORGIA.	TENNESSEE.	ALABAMA.	CALIFORNIA.	COLORADO.	OTHER SOURCES.	TOTAL.
1838 to 1847.....	\$741 00	\$14,306 00	\$37,364 00	\$1,772 00	\$61,903 00	.....	.....	\$3,613 00	\$119,699 00
1848 to 1857.....	.....	1,911 00	2,317 00	947 00	15,379 00	\$21,606,461 54	.....	3,677 00	21,630,692 54
1858.....	.....	.....	1,560 00	164 12	.....	448,439 84	.....	.....	450,163 96
1859.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93,272 41	.....	.....	93,272 41
1860.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	661 53	97,135 00	\$1,770 39	.....	99,566 92
1861 (to Jan. 31.)...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,932 10	1,666 81	.....	21,598 91
Total.....	\$741 00	\$16,217 00	\$41,241 00	\$2,883 12	\$77,943 53	\$22,265,240 89	\$3,437 20	\$7,290 00	\$22,414,993 74

E—STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, (CONTINUED.)

4.—BRANCH MINT CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.

PERIOD.	NORTH CAROLINA.	SOUTH CAROLINA.	CALIFORNIA.	TOTAL.
1838 to 1847.....	\$1,529,777 00	\$143,941 00	.....	\$1,673,718 00
1848 to 1857.....	2,503,412 68	222,754 17	\$87,321 01	2,813,487 86
1858.....	170,560 33	5,507 16	.....	176,067 49
1859.....	182,489 61	22,762 71	.....	205,252 32
1860.....	134,491 17	.....	.....	134,491 17
1861 (to March 31st,).....	.....	65,558 30	.....	65,558 30
Total,.....	\$4,520,730 79	\$460,523 34	\$87,321 01	\$5,068,575 14

E—STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION (CONTINUED.)

5.—BRANCH MINT, DAHLONEGA.

PERIOD	UTAH.	N. CAROLINA.	S. CAROLINA.	GEORGIA.	TENNESSEE.	ALABAMA.	CALIFORNIA.	COLORADO.	OTHER SOURCES.	TOTAL.
1838 to 1847.....	.....	\$64,351 00	\$95,427 00	\$2,978,353 00	\$32,175 00	\$47,711 00	.....	.....	.....	\$3,218,017 00
1848 to 1847.....	.....	28,278 82	174,811 91	1,159,420 98	9,837 42	11,918 92	\$1,124,712 82	.....	\$951 00	2,609,931 87
1858.....	.....	.....	32,322 28	57,891 45	107 33	.....	5,293 52	.....	.....	95,614 58
1859.....	.....	2,656 88	4,610 35	57,023 12	.....	.....	699 19	\$82 70	.....	65,072 24
1860.....	.....	3,485 70	2,004 36	35,588 92	.....	.....	1,097 37	2,490 86	.....	67,085 21
1861 (to Feb.28)	\$145 14	812 79	2,066 91	22,182 14	.....	.....	4,213 79	32,772 28	.....	62,193 05
Total.....	\$145 14	\$99,585 19	\$311,242 81	\$4,310,459 61	\$42,119 75	\$59,629 92	\$1,236,016 69	\$57,763 84	\$951 00	\$6,117,913 95

E —STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION—(CONTINUED.)

6.—ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK.

PERIOD.	PARTED FROM SILVER.	VIRGINIA.	NORTH CAROLINA.	SOUTH CAROLINA.	GEORGIA.	ALABAMA.	NEW MEXICO.	CALIFORNIA.
1854.....		\$167 00	\$3,916 00	\$395 00	\$1,242 00			\$9,221,457 00
1855.....		2,370 00	3,750 00	7,620 00	13,100 00	\$350 00		25,026,896 11
1856.....		6,928 00	805 07	4,052 29	41,101 28	233 62		16,529,008 90
1857.....		1,531 00	1,689 00	2,663 00	10,451 00	1,545 00		9,899,957 00
1858.....		501 00	7,007 00	6,354 00	12,951 00	2,181 00		19,660,531 46
1859.....		436 00	20,122 00	700 00	14,756 00	593 00		11,694,872 25
1860.....		4,202 00	9,755 00		19,368 00			6,023,628 36
1861.....		3,869 00	2,753 00	670 00	6,900 00	818 00	\$6,714 00	19,227,658 14
1862.....	\$241,029 00	316 00	2,232 00	2,065 00	1,469 00		1,543 00	12,580,647 83
1863.....	34,328 00		130 00				5,580 00	346,244 60
1864.....	7,618 00							116,101 06
TOTAL.....	\$282,975 00	\$20,320 00	\$52,159 07	\$24,519 29	\$121,338 28	\$5,720 62	\$13,837 00	\$130,326,002 71

PERIOD.	IDAHO.	COLORADO.	UTAH.	ARIZONA.	OREGON.	NEVADA.	VERMONT.	OTHER SOURCES	TOTAL.
1854.....									\$9,227,177 00
1855.....								\$1,600 00	25,0540,86 11
1856.....									16,582,129 16
1857.....									9,917,836 00
1858.....					\$5,581 00			27,523 00	19,722,629 46
1859.....		\$3,914 00			2,866 00			405 00	11,738,694 25
1860.....		248,981 00	\$4,680 00	\$1,190 00					6,311,804 36
1861.....		1,449,166 00	73,734 00	16,871 00	3,181 00				20,792,334 14
1862.....		912,403 00		391 00	205 00	\$40,846 00		3,293 00	13,786,439 83
1863.....		937,535 00		391 00	7,813 00		\$ 298 00		1,332,319 60
1864.....	\$201,288 00	715,208 00		3,775 00	8,650 00	74 00		117,347 00	1,170,061 06
TOTAL.....	\$201,288 00	\$4,267,237 00	\$78,414 00	\$22,618 00	\$28,296 00	\$40,920 00	\$298 00	\$150,168 00	\$135,636,110 97

E—STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION—(CONTINUED.)

7.—BRANCH MINT, DENVER.

PERIOD.	COLORADO.
1864.....	\$486,329 97.

E—STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION (CONTINUED.)

8.—SUMMARY EXHIBIT OF THE ENTIRE DEPOSITS OF DOMESTIC GOLD AT THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRANCHES, TO JUNE 30, 1864.

MINT.	PARTED FROM SILVER.	VIRGINIA.	NORTH CAROLINA.	SOUTH CAROLINA.	GEORGIA.	ALABAMA.	TENNESSEE	CALIFORNIA.	COLORADO.	UTAH.
Philadelphia.....	\$80,230 14	\$1,538,554 41	\$4,448,180 98	\$540,467 00	\$2,436,336 38	\$55,036 76	\$36,403 88	\$230,707,118 45	\$4,908,151 22	.....
San Francisco.....	2,152,179 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	172,107,123 36	60,152 00	.....
New Orleans.....	.....	.....	741 00	16,217 00	41,241 00	77,943 53	2,883 12	22,255,240 89	3,437 20	.....
Charlotte.....	.....	.....	4,520,730 79	460,523 34	.....	.....	.....	87,321 01	.....	.....
Dahlonega.....	.....	.....	99,585 19	311,242 81	4,310,459 61	59,629 92	42,119 75	1,236,016 69	57,763 84	\$145 14
Assay Office.....	282,975 00	20,320 00	52,159 07	24,519 29	121,338 28	5,720 62	.....	130,326,002 71	4,267,237 00	78,414 00
Denver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	486,329 97	.....
Total.....	\$2,515,384 90	\$1,558,874 41	\$9,121,397 03	\$1,352,969 44	\$6,909,375 27	\$198,330 83	\$81,406 75	\$556,718,823 11	\$9,783,071 23	\$78,559 14

MINT.	ARIZONA.	NEW MEXICO.	OREGON.	NEVADA TERRITORY.	DACOTAH TERRITORY.	IDAHO TERRITORY.	WASHINGTON TERRITORY.	VERMONT.	OTHER SOURCES	TOTAL.
Philadelphia.....	\$7,032 84	\$49,186 53	\$85,728 84	\$1,048 42	\$2,198 88	\$349,599 57	\$26,127 55	.....	\$44,364 97	\$245,815,766 82
San Francisco.....	.....	.....	6,028,409 00	24,250 00	5,760 00	1,257,497 50	12,672 00	.....	.....	181,648,043 62
New Orleans.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,290 00	22,404,993 74
Charlotte.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	951 00	5,068,575 14
Dahlonega.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,117,913 95
Assay Office.....	22,618 00	13,837 00	28,296 00	40,920 00	.....	201,288 00	.....	\$298 00	150,168 00	135,636,110 97
Denver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	486,329 97
Total.....	\$29,650 84	\$63,023 53	\$6,142,423 84	\$66,218 42	\$7,958 88	\$2,308,385 07	\$38,799 55	\$298 00	\$292,773 97	\$597,177,734 21

**F—STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNT OF SILVER COINED AT THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, AND BRANCHES AT
SAN FRANCISCO, AND NEW ORLEANS, UNDER THE ACT OF FEBRUARY 21, 1853.**

YEAR.	UNITED STATES MINT AT PHILADELPHIA.	BRANCH MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO.	BRANCH MINT NEW ORLEANS TO JANUARY 31, 1861.	TOTAL.
1853.....	\$7,806,461 00	.....	\$1,225,000 00	\$ 9,031,461 00
1854.....	5,340,130 00	.....	3,246,000 00	8,586,130 00
1855.....	1,393,170 00	\$ 164,075 00	1,918,000 00	3,475,245 00
1856.....	3,150,740 00	177,000 00	1,744,000 00	5,071,740 00
1857.....	1,333,000 00	50,000 00		1,383,000 00
1858.....	4,970,980 00	127,750 00	2,942,000 00	8,040,730 00
1859.....	2,926,400 00	283,500 00	2,689,000 00	5,898,900 00
1860.....	519,890 00	356,500 00	1,293,000 00	2,169,390 00
1861.....	1,433,800 00	198,000 00	414,000 00	2,045,800 00
1862.....	2,168,941 50	641,700 00	.....	2,810,641 50
1863.....	326,817 80	815,875 00	.....	1,142,692 80
1864.....	177,544 10	347,500 00	.....	525,044 10
Total.....	\$31,547,874 40	\$3,161,900 00	\$15,471,000 00	\$50,180,774 40

**G—STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNT OF SILVER OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION DEPOSITED
AT THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRANCHES,
FROM JANUARY, 1841, TO JUNE 30, 1864.**

YEAR.	PARTED FROM GOLD.	NEVADA.	ARIZONA.	SONORA.	N. CAROLINA.	LAKE SUPERIOR.	CALIFORNIA.	TOTAL.
1841 to 1851.....	\$768,509 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$768,509 00
1852.....	404,494 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	404,494 00
1853.....	417,279 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	417,279 00
1854.....	328,199 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	328,199 00
1855.....	333,053 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	333,053 00
1856.....	321,938 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	321,938 38
1857.....	127,256 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127,256 12
1858.....	300,849 36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300,849 36
1859.....	219,647 34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	219,647 34
1860.....	138,561 70	\$102,540 77	\$13,357 00	\$1,200 00	\$23,398 00	30,122 13	.....	273,167 47
1861.....	364,724 73	213,420 84	12,260 00	.....	12,257 00	25,880 58	.....	293,797 05
1862.....	245,122 47	757,446 60	105 00	.....	6,233 00	13,372 72	.....	610,011 29
1863.....	188,394 94	856,043 27	.....	.....	.....	21,366 38	\$8,224 00	1,032,264 45
1864.....	166,791 55	311,837 01	.....	45 00	.....	13,111 32	.....	1,057,549 53
						8,765 77	.....	487,438 33
Total.....	\$4,324,820 59	\$2,241,288 49	\$25,722 00	\$1,245 00	\$41,888 00	\$128,241 90	\$8,224 00	\$6,771,429 98

H.

STATEMENT OF CENTS OF FORMER ISSUE,

Deposited at the United States Mint, for exchange for cents of new
issue, to June 30, 1864.

PERIOD.	VALUE BY TALE.
1857.....	\$ 16,602 00
1858.....	39,404 00
1859.....	47,235 00
1860.....	37,500 00
1861.....	95,245 00
1862.....	53,365 00
1863.....	6,185 00
1864.....	490 00
Total,.....	\$296,026 00

A STATEMENT OF FOREIGN GOLD AND SILVER COINS,

PREPARED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT, TO ACCOMPANY HIS ANNUAL REPORT,

IN PURSUANCE OF THE ACT OF FEBRUARY 21, 1857.

EXPLANATORY REMARKS.

THE the first column embraces the names of the countries where the coins are issued ; the second contains the names of the coin, only the principal denominations being given. The other sizes are proportional ; and when this is not the case, the deviation is stated.

The third column expresses the weight of a single piece in fractions of the troy ounce, carried to the thousandth, and in a few cases to the ten thousandth, of an ounce. The method is preferable to expressing the weight in grains for commercial purposes, and corresponds better with the terms of the Mint. It may be readily transferred to weight in grains by the following rule—Remove the decimal point ; from one-half deduct four per cent. of that half, and the remainder will be grains.

The fourth column expresses the fineness in thousandths, *i. e.* the number of parts of pure gold or silver in 1000 parts of the coin.

The fifth and sixth columns of the first table expresses the valuation of gold. In the fifth, is shown the value as compared with the legal content, or amount of fine gold in our coin. In the sixth, is shown the value as paid at the Mint after the uniform deduction of one-half of one per cent. The former is the value for any other purposes than recoinage, and especially for the purpose of comparison ; the latter is the value in exchange for our coins at the Mint.

For the silver there is no fixed legal valuation, the law providing for shifting the price according to the condition of demand and supply. The present price of standard silver is 122½ cents per ounce, at which rate the values in the fifth column of the second table are calculated. In a few cases, where the coins could not be procured, the data are *assumed* from the legal rates, and so stated.

I.

GOLD COINS.

COUNTRY.	DENOMINATIONS.	Weight.	Fineness.	Value.	Value after Deduction.
		Oz. Dec.	Trous.		
Australia.....	Pound of 1852.....	0.281	916.5	\$ 5.32.37	\$ 5.29.71
“	Sovereign 1855-60.....	0.256.5	916	4.85.58	4.83.16
Austria	Ducat	0.112	986	2.28.28	2.27.04
“	Souverain.....	0.363	900	6.75.35	6.71.98
“	New Union Crown (assumed)	0.357	900	6.64.19	6.60.87
Belgium,	Twenty-five francs.....	0.254	899	4.72.03	4.69.67
Bolivia.....	Doubloon	0.867	870	15.59.25	15.51.46
Brazil.....	20 Milreis.....	0.575	917.5	10.90.57	10.85.12
Central America	Two escudos.....	0.209	853.5	3.68.75	3.66.91
Chili.....	Old doubloon.....	0.867	870	15.59.26	15.51.47
“	Ten Pesos.....	0.492	900	9.15.35	9.10.78
Denmark.....	Ten thaler.....	0.427	895	7.90.01	7.86.06
Ecuador	Four escudos.....	0.433	844	7.55.46	7.51.69
England.....	Pound or Sovereign, new...	0.256.7	916.5	4.86.34	4.83.91
“	Pound or Sovereign, average	0.256.2	916	4.84.92	4.82.50
France.....	Twenty francs, new.....	0.207.5	899.5	3.85.83	3.83.91
“	Twenty francs, average....	0.207	899	3.84.69	3.82.77
Germany, North	Ten thaler.....	0.427	895	7.90.01	7.86.06
“	Ten thaler, Prussian	0.427	903	7.97.07	7.93.09
“	Krone, (crown).....	0.357	900	6.64.20	6.60.88
Germany, South	Ducat.....	0.112	986	2.28.28	2.27.14
Greece	Twenty drachms.....	0.185	900	3.44.19	3.42.47
Hindustan.....	Mohur	0.374	916	7.08.18	7.04.64
Italy.....	20 lire.....	0.207	898	3.84.26	3.82.34
Japan.....	Old cobang.....	0.362	568	4.44.0	4.41.8
“	New cobang.....	0.289	572	3.57.6	3.55.8
Mexico.....	Doubloon, average	0.867.5	866	15.52.98	15.45.22
“	“ new.....	0.867.5	870.5	15.61.05	15.53.25
Naples	Six ducati, new	0.245	996	5.04.43	5.01.91
Netherland	Ten guilders.....	0.215	899	3.99.56	3.97.57
New Granada...	Old Doubloon, Bogota.....	0.868	870	15.61.06	15.53.26
“	Old Doubloon, Popayan.....	0.867	858	15.37.75	15.30.07
“	Ten pesos, new.....	0.525	891.5	9.67.51	9.62.68
Peru	Old doubloon.....	0.867	868	15.55.67	15.47.90
Portugal.....	Gold crown.....	0.308	912	5.80.66	5.77.76
Prussia	New Union Crown (assumed)	0.357	900	6.64.19	6.60.87
Rome	2½ scudi, new	0.140	900	2.60.47	2.59.17
Russia.....	Five roubles.....	0.210	916	3.97.64	3.95.66
Spain.....	100 reals.....	0.268	896	4.96.39	4.93.91
“	80 reals.....	0.215	869.5	3.86.44	3.84.51
Sweden.....	Ducat	0.111	975	2.23.72	2.22.61
Tunis	25 piastres.....	0.161	900	2.99.54	2.98.05
Turkey	100 piastres.....	0.231	915	4.36.93	4.34.75
Tuscany.....	Sequin.....	0.112	999	2.31.29	2.30.14

J.

SILVER COINS.

COUNTRY.	DENOMINATIONS.	Weight.	Fineness.	Value.
		Oz. Dec.	THOUS.	
Austria.....	Old rix dollar.....	0.902	833	\$ 1.02.27
“.....	Old scudo.....	0.836	902	1.02.64
“.....	Florin before 1858.....	0.451	833	51.14
“.....	New florin.....	0.397	900	48.63
“.....	New Union dollar.....	0.596	900	73.01
“.....	Maria Theresa dollar, 1780.	0.895	838	1.02.12
Belgium.....	Five francs.....	0.803	897	98.04
Bolivia.....	New dollar.....	0.643	903.5	79.07
“.....	Half dollar.....	0.432	667	39.22
Brazil.....	Double Milreis.....	0.820	918.5	1.02.53
Canada.....	20 cents.....	0.150	925	18.87
Central America.....	Dollar.....	0.866	850	1.00.19
Chili.....	Old dollar.....	0.864	908	1.06.79
“.....	New dollar.....	0.801	900.5	98.17
Denmark.....	Two rigsdaler.....	0.927	877	1.10.65
England.....	Shilling, new.....	0.182.5	924.5	22.96
“.....	Shilling, average..	0.178	925	22.41
France.....	Five franc, average.....	0.800	900	98.00
Germany, north.....	Thaler, before 1857.....	0.712	750	72.67
“.....	New thaler.....	0.595	900	72.89
Germany, south.....	Florin, before 1857.....	0.340	900	41.65
“.....	New florin, (assumed).....	0.340	900	41.65
Greece.....	Five drachms.....	0.719	900	88.08
Hindustan.....	Rupee.....	0.374	916	46.62
Japan.....	Itzebu.....	0.279	991	37.63
“.....	New Itzebu.....	0.279	890	33.80
Mexico.....	Dollar, new.....	0.867.5	903	1.06.62
“.....	Dollar, average.....	0.866	901	1.06.20
Naples.....	Scudo.....	0.844	830	95.34
Netherlands.....	2½ guild.....	0.804	944	1.03.31
Norway.....	Specie daler.....	0.927	877	1.10.65
New Granada.....	Dollar of 1857.....	0.803	896	97.92
Peru.....	Old dollar.....	0.866	901	1.06.20
“.....	Dollar of 1858.....	0.766	909	94.77
“.....	Half dollar, 1835-'38.....	0.433	650	38.31
Prussia.....	Thaler before 1857.....	0.712	750	72.68
“.....	New thaler.....	0.595	900	72.89
Rome.....	Scudo.....	0.864	900	1.05.84
Russia.....	Rouble.....	0.667	875	79.44
Sardinia.....	Five lire.....	0.800	900	98.00
Spain.....	New pistareen.....	0.166	899	20.31
Sweden.....	Rix dollar.....	1.092	750	1.11.48
Switzerland.....	Two Francs.....	0.323	899	39.52
Tunis.....	Five piastres.....	0.511	898.5	62.49
Turkey.....	Twenty piastres.....	0.770	830	86.98
Tuscany.....	Florin.....	0.220	925	27.60



