ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR OF THE MINT

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1882.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
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REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Document No. 329,
Bureau of the Mint.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF THE MINT,
October 12, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fourth, the tenth annual report of the Director of the Mint since the organization of this Bureau, showing the operations of the mints and assay offices of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882.

The receipts of foreign coin and bullion declined, and at the close of the year had almost entirely ceased, yet a large amount of bullion was deposited for parting and refining, and the mints were fully occupied in coining the silver purchased for that purpose, and the large amount of gold previously received from foreign countries as well as that produced during the year by the mines of the United States.

The import of gold continued to exceed its export during the first half of the fiscal year, at the close of which the excess amounted to $30,100,230. In the latter part of the year the movement was reversed and the excess of the exports over the gold imports was $28,311,047, reducing the net gain during the whole of the fiscal year to $1,789,183.

DEPOSITS AND PURCHASES.

The deposits of bullion and coin, exclusive of redeposits, were, of gold $66,756,652.95, and of silver, including purchases, $33,720,491.42, making a total of $100,477,144.37; of which $57,993,086.03 of gold and $1,787,385.67 of silver were again deposited, making the total amount received and operated upon during the year at all the mints and assay offices $124,749,738.98 of gold and $35,507,877.09 of silver, a total of $160,257,616.07.

The deposits of domestic production were, gold, $31,298,511.97, and silver, $30,956,588.18, a total of $62,255,100.15; of foreign coin and bullion, gold, $33,088,617.82, and of silver, $2,287,463.17; of United States coin, gold, $599,356.80, of silver, $127,572.40, a total of $726,929.20, and of jewelry, plate, &c., gold, $1,770,166.36; silver, $348,867.67.

COINAGE.

The gold coinage of the mints during both the fiscal and calendar year was greater than that of any previous year in their history; being for the latter nearly eleven millions greater than the gold coinage of the fiscal year 1881, and nearly twenty-seven millions in excess of the heavy coinage in 1851 of $62,614,492.50.

At the commencement of the fiscal year the coinage mints and New York assay office held of uncoined gold bullion $86,548,696.96, and at the close of the year there remained $53,700,225.57, the amount on hand having been reduced $32,848,471.39. With this and $66,756,652.95 gold deposited during the year there were coined 11,266,003 pieces of gold of the value of $89,413,447.50, the balance having been paid to depositors in fine bars and accounted for in the wastage of the operative officers and the loss on sale of sweeps. About five-sixths ($65,000,000) of the total gold coinage was in eagles and half eagles. The coinage of double eagles being $14,563,920; of eagles, $44,369,410, and of half eagles, $30,473,955.

The gold coinage of the Philadelphia Mint was nearly all in eagles and half eagles, the value of the former being $36,700,050 and of the latter $22,971,725.

At the San Francisco Mint little over half of the coinage was in eagles and half eagles, the denominations coined being, double eagles, $14,200,000; eagles, $7,400,000; half eagles, $7,250,000. Coinage at the San Francisco Mint of a portion of the bullion belonging to the United States into denominations of $20 has been permitted because of the greater demand for large coins on the Pacific coast, where the large exchanges and settlements are generally effected by the actual use of gold, and less paper is employed for the purpose than in other portions of the country.

The silver coinage amounted to $27,783,388.75, of which $27,772,075 were silver dollars and $11,313.75 were proof silver coins of other denominations.

The total number of pieces struck during the year, and their value, were as follows:

	Pieces.	Value.
Gold	11,266,003	$89,413,447 50
Silver	27,821,300	27,783,388 75
Minor	46,865,725	644,757 75
Total	85,953,028	117,841,594 00

The coinage of gold, silver, and minor coins executed during the calendar year 1881 compares with the fiscal year 1881–'82 as follows:

	Calendar year 1881.	Fiscal year 1882.
Gold	$96,850,890 00	$89,413,447 50
Silver	27,939,203 75	27,783,388 75
Total	124,790,093 75	117,196,836 25
Minor	428,151 75	644,757 75
Total coinage	125,218,245 50	117,841,594 00

The stock of 5-cent nickel coins in the Treasury having become depleted, and there being a demand for such coin, the Secretary of the Treasury, on the 12th day of November, 1881, directed that the coinage of 5-cent nickels be resumed, and that the copper and nickel cents issued under acts in force prior to the passage of the Coinage Act of 1873, held in the custody of the superintendent of the mint at Philadelphia for the Treasurer of the United States, should be recoined into

5-cent nickel pieces, of which 4,400,775 pieces, of a value of $220,038.75, were struck during the year. This recoinage has occasioned no loss, but on the contrary has resulted in a large profit.

BARS.

Gold bars were manufactured during the year to the value of $37,505,120.04. At the New York Assay Office, fine bars of the value of $12,147,674.90 were prepared for depositors, and bars of standard fineness of the value of $23,739,978.18 were made for shipment to the Philadelphia Mint for coinage. Fine silver bars of the value of $7,769,898.15 were manufactured for depositors, principally at the New York Assay Office.

The total value of fine, standard, and unparted silver bars manufactured at all the mints and assay offices was $8,129,202.94, and the total value of both gold and silver bars $45,634,322.98.

BARS EXCHANGED FOR COIN.

The act, approved on the 26th of May last, authorizing the receipt of United States gold coin in exchange for gold bars has been found, as was anticipated, advantageous to the government. Under its provisions, during the month of June, gold bullion to the value of $2,697,166.15, in the form of fine bars suitable for export, was exchanged at the New York Assay Office for gold coin, saving to the government the expense of its coinage, as well as of transporting it to Philadelphia and of the resulting coin back to New York. During the months of July, August, and September there was a further exchange of gold bullion for coin to the amount of $3,890,833.91, a total of $6,588,000.06 since the passage of the law and up to October 1.

PARTING AND REFINING.

The deposits of bullion for parting and refining were about one million of gross ounces more than in the previous year, resulting chiefly from increased receipts for that purpose at the New York Assay Office.

The following table shows the gross ounces of bullion sent to the acid refineries of the coinage mints and the New York Assay Office, and the ounces of standard gold and silver received:

OUNCES.

Mint or assay office.	Gross.	Standard gold.	Standard silver.
Philadelphia	362,846.46	101,008.620	246,343.69
San Francisco	6,322,638.28	483,677.714	5,680,334.17
Carson	621,555.00	45 462.630	626,378.16
New Orleans	8,536.38	5,905.202	1,425.57
New York	5,139,768.90	563,926.000	4,424,682.00
Total	12,455,344.12	1,199,980.166	10,979,163.59

VALUE.

Mint or assay office.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Philadelphia	$1,879,230 14	$286,654 47	$2,165,884 61
San Francisco	8,998,655 14	6,609,843 39	15,608,498 53
Carson	845,816 37	728,876 40	1,574,692 77
New Orleans	109,864 13	1,658 84	111,522 97
New York	10,491,646 51	5,148,720 84	15,640,367 35
Total	22,325,212 29	12,775,753 94	35,100,966 23

DIES AND MEDALS.

Of the dies executed at the Philadelphia Mint, 410 were prepared to be used in striking gold coins, 260 for silver, 567 for minor and 30 for proof coins, and 28 for the striking of medals; a total of 1,295.

Medals were made and sold to the number of, in fine gold, 876; silver, 4,522; bronze, 803; a total of 6,201; and proof-sets, of gold, 34; silver, 1,112.

SILVER PURCHASES.

The silver bullion purchased for coinage, on hand in the coinage mints at the commencement of the fiscal year, amounted to 3,145,014.83 ounces, costing $3,191,092.25.

There were purchased during the year, including partings and bullion received in payment of charges, 23,465,452.39 ounces, costing $23,975,165.22. Of this amount 23,875,720.37 ounces of standard silver bullion, costing $24,342,501.60, were used in coining standard silver dollars and subsidiary proof coins, and 31,524.25 ounces were wasted and sold in sweeps, costing $31,992.83, leaving of purchased silver at the close of the year 2,703,222.60 ounces of standard fineness, costing $2,791,763.04.

The average monthly coinage was 1,988,885.50 ounces of standard fineness, at an average cost of $2,027,777.04.

In addition to the purchases at the mints, 161,776.98 standard ounces were obtained at the New York Assay Office, at $1 per standard ounce, in payment of charges, making the total receipts of silver by purchase during the year as follows:

SILVER BULLION PURCHASES, 1882.

Mint or assay office at which delivered.	Purchases.		Partings and received for charges.		Total purchased.	
	Standard ounces.	Cost.	Standard ounces.	Cost.	Standard ounces.	Cost.
Philadelphia	9,236,104.16	$9,453,878 82	32,818.68	$32,804 33	9,268,922.84	$9,486,683 15
San Francisco	8,722,938.89	8,889,764 83	92,963.37	92,963 37	8,815,902.26	8,982,728 20
New Orleans	4,516,965.37	4,626,194 29	1,391.47	1,391 47	4,518,356.84	4,627,585 76
Carson City	859,709.12	875,606 78	2,561.33	2,561 33	862,270.45	878,168 11
New York	.....	.....	161,776.98	161,776 98	161,776.98	161,776 98
Total	23,335,717.54	23,845,444 72	291,511.83	291,497 48	23,627,229.37	24,136,942 20

In the weekly purchases it has been the purpose to obtain not less than $2,000,000 worth of silver bullion for each month.

Where this has not been the case, it was either on account of the failure of sellers of silver to deliver their bullion promptly during the month in which it was purchased, or from the fact that sufficient silver was not offered at rates not exceeding the market price. The table of purchases during the year shows, however, a monthly delivery and coinage averaging over $2,000,000 worth of silver bullion, and a compliance with the provisions of the law as far as practicable.

The average price paid during the year for silver bullion was $1.02.15 per ounce standard. The average London quotation for silver bullion of British standard was $51\frac{13}{16}$ pence per ounce, equivalent at the par of exchange to $1.13.623 per ounce fine, or $1.02.26 per ounce standard. The New York selling price of silver during the year was $1.13.799 per ounce fine, or $1.02.419 per ounce standard. No offers of silver were

accepted or purchases made at rates in excess of the equivalent of the London price on the date of purchase.

The difficulties heretofore experienced in supplying the New Orleans Mint with silver at market rates have been overcome, and purchases of silver bullion are now made for delivery at that mint at rates little, if any, in excess of the price paid for delivery at the Philadelphia Mint. It was therefore deemed expedient to keep the New Orleans Mint well supplied with silver bullion and employed in the coinage of silver dollars. This enabled the Philadelphia Mint to meet the requirements of the Treasury and of the public for gold and minor coins, and relieved it from the necessity of increasing its silver coinage when the high prices asked for silver bullion at San Francisco prevented the mint at that place from obtaining a supply.

The Secretary of the Treasury, on the 30th of January, 1882, authorized the superintendents of the coinage mints to purchase mutilated and uncurrent silver coin when delivered in sums of $3 and upwards and to pay, without previous melt or assay, at the rate of $1 per ounce of silver of standard fineness contained, the coins so purchased to be used in the coinage of the standard silver dollars. The mutilated and uncurrent silver coin presented in sums of $3 and upward, from the 1st of February to June 30, 1882, have amounted, as nearly as can be ascertained, to about $29,000.

The assayers in charge of the United States mint at Denver and of the assay offices at Helena, Charlotte, Boise, and Saint Louis were authorized, under date of February 7, 1882, to purchase the silver taken for assay of silver bullion deposited for unparted bars and to pay for the same in coin at the rate of $1 per ounce of standard silver, and the bullion thus purchased to be transmitted by them, with other bullion, to the coinage mints, to be used in the coinage of the standard silver dollars.

The profits on the silver bullion coined during the year and credited to the silver profit fund amounted to $3,440,887.15. Of this sum $3,438,829.41 were profits on the coinage of standard silver dollars, and the remainder, $2,057.74, were profits on the fractional silver coined.

Fractional silver coins of the nominal value of $11,313.75 were struck at the Philadelphia Mint by the superintendent's orders, to enable him to supply numismatists and others desiring to keep up complete collections of the coinage.

Of the profits on the coinage of silver $2,554,729.33 were deposited in the Treasury during the year, together with $1,101,645.43 standing to the credit of that account at the commencement of the year; $64,026.11 were paid for transportation, and $15,055.99 for wastage and loss on sale of sweeps, leaving a balance to the credit of the silver profit fund in the mints, on June 30, 1882, of $807,075.72, which sum has since been deposited in the Treasury.

DISTRIBUTION.

The following statement exhibits the balance on hand June 30, 1881, coinage and distribution of silver dollars at each mint, being compiled from statements made to this Bureau, from which it will be seen that the amount distributed during the year from the mints aggregates $15,747.463:

AMOUNT of SILVER DOLLARS REPORTED by the COINAGE MINTS on HAND June 30, 1881, COINED during the year and on HAND at the CLOSE of the FISCAL YEAR ended June 30, 1882.

Period.	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	Carson.	New Orleans.	Total.
On hand June 30, 1881	$1,250,802	$15,941,135	$1,060,991	$5,088,132	$23,341,060
Coinage fiscal year 1882	11,051,075	11,000,000	763,000	4,958,000	27,772,075
Total	12,301,877	26,941,135	1,823,991	10,046,132	51,113,135
In mints June 30, 1882	4,248,069	25,114,407	1,260,901	4,742,295	35,365,672
Distributed	8,053,808	1,826,728	563,090	5,303,837	15,747,463

Of the $27,772,075 coined during the year, $12,025,783 had not at the close of the year been called for or moved from the mints, and of the total standard dollar coinage there were still in the mints $35,365,672.

From the monthly statement of assets and liabilities the following table exhibits the coinage, movement and circulation, by periods of six months each, from July 1, 1882, to October 1, 1882:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the COINAGE, MOVEMENT and CIRCULATION of STANDARD SILVER DOLLARS at the end of each six months from July 1, 1881, to July 1, 1882, and for the three months ending September 30, 1882.

Period.	Total coinage.	In the Treasury.			In circulation.
		Held for payment of certificates outstanding.	For distribution.	Total.	
July 1, 1881	$91,372,705	$39,110,729	$23,433,993	$62,544,722	$28,827,983
January 1, 1882	105,380,980	62,315,320	7,274,617	69,589,937	35,791,043
July 1, 1882	119,144,780	54,506,090	32,647,726	87,153,816	31,980,964
October 1, 1882	126,029,880	63,205,780	29,022,869	92,228,649	34,007,011

The amount of silver dollars put into circulation from the New Orleans Mint exceeded the coinage of the year at that mint about $400,000, while at the Philadelphia Mint it was $3,000,000 less, at the San Francisco Mint over $9,000,000 less, and at the Carson Mint $200,000 less than the yearly coinage of these mints respectively.

APPROPRIATIONS, EARNINGS, AND EXPENDITURES.

The total amount appropriated for the support of the mints and assay offices for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882, was $1,209,000, of which amount the sum of $1,176,265.21 was expended. In addition thereto there was expended from the appropriation contained in the act authorizing the coinage of the standard silver dollar, passed February 28, 1878, the sum of $137,559.61 on account of the mints, and $2,173.37 at the Treasury Department, a total of $139,732.98. Of this amount $10,124.89 was paid for four automatic weighing machines, two of them to be used at Philadelphia and two at San Francisco.

The appropriations for the several mints and assay offices, and the amounts expended from them, are shown in the following table:

APPROPRIATIONS, 1882.

Institution.	Salaries.	Wages.	Contingent.	Coinage of the standard silver dollar, act of February 28, 1878 (indefinite).	Total.
Philadelphia Mint	$34,850 00	$300,000 00	$100,000 00	.....	$434,850 00
San Francisco Mint	24,900 00	260,000 00	70,000 00	.....	354,900 00
Carson Mint	23,550 00	65,000 00	30,000 00	.....	118,550 00
New Orleans Mint	21,400 00	85,000 00	35,000 00	.....	141,400 00
Denver Mint	10,950 00	12,000 00	6,000 00	.....	28,950 00
New York Assay Office	33,150 00	25,000 00	9,000 00	.....	67,150 00
Helena Assay Office	5,950 00	12,000 00	10,000 00	.....	27,950 00
Boise Assay Office	3,000 00	.....	6,000 00	.....	9,000 00
Charlotte Assay Office	2,750 00	.....	2,000 00	.....	4,750 00
Saint Louis Assay Office	5,500 00	.....	*16,000 00	.....	21,500 00
Total	166,000 00	759,000 00	284,000 00	.....	1,209,000 00

EXPENDITURES, 1882.

Philadelphia Mint	$33,424 72	$299,999 27	$99,999 38	$121,619 30	$555,042 67
San Francisco Mint	24,900 00	259,896 42	62,892 46	12,417 76	360,106 64
Carson Mint	23,550 00	64,237 00	28,474 85	.....	116,261 85
New Orleans Mint	19,974 14	84,994 95	34,637 30	3,522 55	143,128 94
Denver Mint	10,950 00	10,497 75	4,125 68	.....	25,573 43
New York Assay Office	33,073 59	24,830 25	8,988 32	.....	66,892 16
Helena Assay Office	5,950 00	9,744 79	6,756 77	.....	22,451 56
Boise Assay Office	3,000 00	.....	5,233 62	.....	8,233 62
Charlotte Assay Office	2,750 00	.....	1,503 30	.....	4,253 30
Saint Louis Assay Office	2,999 80	.....	†8,880 85	.....	11,880 65
Total	160,572 25	754,200 43	261,492 53	137,559 61	1,313,824 82

* Includes $10,000 for fixtures and apparatus.
† Includes $6,896.11 for fixtures and apparatus.

In the appendix will be found a statement showing the total earnings and gains from all sources at the mints and assay offices during the year, and the total expenditures, wastages, and losses of all kinds. The gross earnings amounted to $4,268,742.56, and the gross expenditures and losses to $1,689,544.68.

A statement is also given showing the wastage of the precious metals at each of the mints during the year and the loss occasioned by the sale of bullion in sweeps.

The total value of the precious metals wasted during the year at the four coinage mints and the New York Assay Office was only $36.658.93; while bullion of the value of $16,685.28 was returned by the melter and refiner of the mint at San Francisco in excess of the amount with which he was charged, and by the melter and refiner at the New York Assay Office of the value of $21,729.15, making a total gain of $38,414.43, or a net excess over and above the entire amount of bullion wasted of the value of $1,755.50; showing that on the large amount of gold and silver bullion operated upon at the mints of the United States and the New York Assay Office, there was an absolute gain of over seventeen hundred dollars.

The loss on the sale of sweeps is not, strictly speaking, a loss in the

ordinary operations of the mints, but represents the difference between the value of the gold and silver contained in sweepings, as determined by assay, and the price received for the sweeps, which are sold because the mints, with their inadequate facilities for working such material, cannot extract gold and silver of sufficient value, less expenses, to equal the sum which smelters will pay for them.

REFINERY EARNINGS AND EXPENDITURES.

The charges collected during the year for parting and refining bullion, which by law are appropriated for the payment of the expenses of those operations, amounted to $278,882, of which the sum of $264,609.56 was paid out for expenses.

The following statement shows the amounts collected and expended for parting and refining bullion, including that portion of the wastages of the operative officers and the loss on sweeps sold, properly payable from that fund:

Institution.	Charges collected.	Expenditures.
Philadelphia Mint	$10,850 97	$6,518 51
San Francisco Mint	158,200 21	154,864 62
Carson Mint	14,749 24	15,320 61
New Orleans Mint	176 10	252 26
New York Assay Office	94,905 48	87,653 56
Total	278,882 00	264,609 56

The net excess of the earnings of the refineries over the expenses from the first of July, 1876, to June 30, 1882, remaining in the Treasury of the United States, amounted on the first day of July last to $153,311.80. This is a very satisfactory exhibit, especially in view of the fact that the rates charged for parting and refining at some of the mints had been reduced and were less than in previous years, and shows that the refineries have been more than self-supporting.

The charges for parting and refining collected during the year at each institution were sufficient to defray the expenditures of those operations, except at Carson and New Orleans. The slight deficiencies at those mints were occasioned in part by the payments of bills accruing in former years, and will not, it is believed, necessitate an increase in the rates of charges.

ANNUAL ASSAY.

The annual assay to test the weight and fineness of the coins struck at the mints during the calendar year 1881 was made at the Philadelphia Mint on the second Wednesday of February last, as required by law. Assays were made and the weights tested of the reserved coins from deliveries in each month throughout the year, and the results were reported by the committee on weighing "that all the coins weighed are within the limits of exactness required by law, and that, in fact, very few vary from the standard by one-half the tolerance"; and by the committee on assaying that they had taken the gold and silver coins reserved from the several mints "and have assayed the same in mass, and also the individual coins," and that—

The greatest deviation from the standard in the coinage examined is far within the limits allowed by law, and exhibits a remarkable degree of uniformity in mixture,

while there appears a very great perfection of workmanship. An analysis of the copper alloy present shows that it is substantially in accordance with the law and regulations.

Whereupon it was resolved by the commission—

That the assay commission having examined and tested the reserved coins of the several mints for the year 1881, and it appearing that these coins are within the tolerance prescribed by law, the trial is considered and reported as satisfactory.

ESTIMATION OF THE VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS.

The estimation of the Director of the Mint and the proclamation of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the 1st day of January, 1882, of the values of standard coins in circulation of the various nations of the world will be found in the appendix.

The valuation of foreign coins estimated in the circular of January 1, 1882, was based upon the average price of silver bullion for the last three months of 1881 to December 29.

The average price was 51.886 pence per ounce British standard, and the equivalent price 113.74 cents per fine ounce.

Upon this basis the following changes were made in the values of silver coins from those estimated by the circular of January 1, 1881: The Austrian florin, from 40.7 cents to 40.6 cents; the Japan yen, from 88.8 cents to 88.7 cents. The "gourde" of Hayti was estimated to be worth 96.5 cents.

EXAMINATIONS AND ANNUAL SETTLEMENTS.

An account was taken at each of the mints and at the New York Assay Office at the close of the fiscal year of the coin, bullion, and other moneys belonging to those institutions in the hands of the superintendent, and delivered to him by the operative officers.

The annual examinations of the operative officers were superintended by the Director or a representative of the Bureau, and were found satisfactory, the wastage in no case exceeding the legal limits.

The gold bullion operated upon in the melter and refiner's departments in the mints and New York Assay Office amounted to 14,618,071 standard ounces, on which the legal allowance for wastage was 14,618 standard ounces, and the actual wastage 835.27 standard ounces. Of silver bullion 54,540,070 ounces of standard fineness were operated upon, on which the legal limit of wastage was 81,810 ounces, and the actual wastage 7,996 ounces.

In the coiner's departments, 10,616,313 ounces of gold of standard fineness were operated upon, on which the legal limit of wastage was 5,308 ounces, and the actual wastage 470 ounces. Of silver bullion 47,293,782 ounces were operated upon, upon which the legal limit of wastage was 47,293 ounces, and the actual wastage 4,279 ounces.

The total wastage at all the institutions during the year was 1,305.27 ounces of gold, of the value of $24,306.30, and 12,275 ounces of silver, of the value $12,352.63.

Besides the annual settlements, special examinations were had at the San Francisco and New Orleans Mints to ascertain the facts in respect to charges affecting their management, and the result of the examinations, with the evidence, were submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury. A special settlement also was made at the close of the calendar year at the New York Assay Office, having been rendered necessary by reason of the resignation of the superintendent, Thomas C. Acton, and the appointment of Pierre C. Van Wyck as his successor.

REVIEW OF THE MINT SERVICE.

Besides the current office work of this Bureau in supervising the operations of the mints and assay offices, their contracts, purchases, and expenditures, in examining their monthly and quarterly accounts, and their daily, weekly, and monthly reports, their business transactions, coinage, &c., much time was given to the procuring and compiling of statistical information concerning the production of the precious metals in the United States and the preparation of a special report thereon.

At the laboratory of the Bureau 166 deliveries of gold coins and 168 silver coins were tested by assays of the coins forwarded from the mints for that purpose, and assays were made of ores received at this office from various portions of the country, the receipts for which, amounting to $261, were deposited in the Treasury.

The business of the mints and assay offices has been conducted with fidelity and skill, and to the general satisfaction of the public. While less gold bullion was received and handled than in the preceding year, the work of the coinage mints and the New York Assay Office in parting, refining, and coining bullion was greater. The receipts of bullion from the public and deliveries to and from the operative officers involved transactions and accounts, accompanied by vouchers, which received careful examination in the Mint Bureau as well as in the accounting offices of the Treasury Department.

PHILADELPHIA MINT.

At this mint, besides striking a large number of silver coins and an unprecedented coinage of gold, there was a continuous demand for minor coins, of which, during the year, 4,400,775 five-cent pieces and 42,461,475 one-cent pieces were coined. The total number of pieces coined at the mint in 1882 was 66,236,475, being 11,500,000 more than in the preceding year.

The demand for small coins, as has been noticed in other countries, increases with business activity, and is a favorable indication of the frequency of actual exchanges and of a prosperous condition of the country.

A greater amount of gold and silver was operated upon by the melter and refiner and by the coiner than in any previous year.

The heavy coinage of gold and of minor coins at the Philadelphia Mint has continued to require large expenditures, and to defray a considerable portion of the expense of the silver coinage has necessitated the use of the appropriation contained in the act for the coinage of the standard silver dollar. It is believed, however, that as the gold coinage will be diminished, the efficient superintendent of that mint will have effected, and at the close of the year will be able to show a considerable reduction in the expenses of the mint.

SAN FRANCISCO MINT.

This mint at its annual settlement made a favorable exhibit of its condition and operations, and appeared in all its departments to be in excellent order. The coiner had a small wastage. The melter and refiner's settlement was quite satisfactory and creditable to him. He returned an excess of $16,685.28 in gold and $1,560.43 in silver above the amount charged to him.

The work of this mint in coinage was about the same as in the previous year, 13,900,000 pieces having been struck in 1882, and 14,234,000 in 1881. Although the value of the gold coinage in 1882 was less, the number of

pieces executed was 334,000 greater than in 1881, while the silver coinage, which was wholly of silver dollars, was $460,000 less.

Some official changes occurred during the year. At the commencement Mr. E. F. White superseded F. X. Cicott as coiner, and the superintendency of the mint, which for over four years had been under the able and careful management of Mr. H. L. Dodge, was at the close of the year surrendered to Mr. E. F. Burton, who, although previously appointed and commissioned, preferred not to enter upon duty until after the annual settlement and with the commencement of a new fiscal year.

CARSON MINT.

The difficulty in procuring silver for coinage was less than that experienced in former years, and coinage operations, which had been previously suspended, were resumed in the month of October and continued during the remainder of the year.

The refinery was kept open during the whole year for the purchase of silver and reception of deposits for parting and refining.

The work performed at the Carson Mint, as to the value of the deposits, number of pieces, and value of the coinage, was nearly double that of the preceding year.

The annual settlement made at the close of the fiscal year was satisfactory.

NEW ORLEANS MINT.

Less silver was purchased for coinage at the New Orleans Mint than in the preceding year, and although there was a greater coinage of gold, the number of pieces and value of the silver coinage was about a million and a half dollars less than the previous year.

At the commencement of the year the coiner, Mr. J. W. Helffrich, resigned. Mr. B. F. Butler, his assistant, was designated by the Secretary as acting coiner, and had charge of that department of the mint until appointment of Mr. F. K. Jones, February 10, 1882, who, as soon as confirmed, was placed in charge.

NEW YORK ASSAY OFFICE.

Mr. Thomas C. Acton, the superintendent of the New York Assay Office, whose administration of its affairs for over twelve years had been characterized by a most faithful, efficient, and economical management, having been tendered a more responsible official position, resigned the superintendency and delivered the office at the close of the calendar year to his successor, Mr. Pierre C. Van Wyck. During the year deposits amounting to $35,994,087 in gold and $7,168,260 in silver were received. The silver deposits were nearly $2,000,000 in excess of those of the preceding year, while the gold deposits were upwards of $63,000,000 less in amount, owing to a decrease in imports of foreign bullion and coin.

Bars were manufactured to the value of, gold, $35,887,653.08, and silver, $7,092,393.25, being about $64,000,000 less of gold bars and about $2,000,000 more of silver bars than were made in the previous year.

DENVER MINT, AND ASSAY OFFICES AT CHARLOTTE, HELENA, BOISE, AND SAINT LOUIS.

The value of the gold and silver bullion deposited at these institutions, and of the unparted bars manufactured, was much greater than in the preceding year.

The charges collected for melting, assaying, and stamping bars were $1,694.07, and for assays of ores, $2,138. The total earnings of all the institutions were $4,955.72, some $700 less than in the previous year.

The increased value of the deposits and of the bars manufactured arose from a greater amount of bullion being received and bars manufactured at the Denver Mint and Helena Assay Office, the deposits of gold at the former having increased from $235,137.15 to $458,847.07; silver, from $3,805.77 to $7,053.02; and the value of bars manufactured from $238,942.92 to $465,900.09.

The growth of business at Helena was, in deposits of gold, from $568,525.13 in 1881 to $684,475.53 in 1882, and in silver deposits from $84,314.97 to $145,306.05, and in the value of bars manufactured from $652,840.10 to $829,781.58.

MONETARY STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Since submitting my last annual report inquiries relative to the production, import, export, and consumption of the precious metals, and to their circulation as money, have been, as heretofore, diligently prosecuted, and much valuable information obtained.

The facts that have been gathered are here classified and summarized, and the more important tabulated for convenient comparison or reference.

PRODUCTION OF THE PRECIOUS METALS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1882.

At the close of the calendar year 1881, after an extended review of the production of gold and silver in the mining districts and counties in the States and Territories, a careful estimate was made of the total production of the United States and published in the special report transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress in June last. I then estimated the total production for the calendar year 1881 to have been, of gold, $34,700,000, and of silver, $43,000,000; a total of $77,700,000. The production by States and Territories was estimated to have been as follows:

Production of gold and silver in the United States during the calendar year, 1881 by States and Territories.

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Alaska	$15,000	.....	$15,000
Arizona	1,060,000	$7,300,000	8,360,000
California	18,200,000	750,000	18,950,000
Colorado	3,300,000	17,160,000	20,460,000
Dakota	4,000,000	70,000	4,070,000
Georgia	125,000	.....	125,000
Idaho	1,700,000	1,300,000	3,000,000
Maine	.....	5,000	5,000
Montana	2,330,000	2,630,000	4,960,000
Nevada	2,250,000	7,060,000	9,310,000
New Mexico	185,000	275,000	460,000
North Carolina	115,000	.....	115,000
Oregon	1,100,000	50,000	1,150,000
South Carolina	35,000	.....	35,000
Tennessee	5,000	.....	5,000
Utah	145,000	6,400,000	6,545,000
Virginia	10,000	.....	10,000
Washington	120,000	.....	120,000
Wyoming	5,000	.....	5,000
Total	34,700,000	43,000,000	77,700,000

The production of gold had declined and that of silver increased over their production in previous years. From the deposits made at the mints and the exports of domestic bullion there appears to have been a still further falling off in the production of gold and an increase in that of silver.

The deposits of domestic gold at the mints and assay offices during the calendar year 1881 amounted to $34,271,359.46, and during the fiscal year 1882 to $31,298,511.97, a falling off of about three millions of dollars. This decline appears to have been in the production of the States on the Pacific slope. The deposits of domestic gold at the San Francisco and Carson Mints, which amounted to $26,011,017.50 in the calendar year 1881, during the fiscal year amounted to only $22,708,663.44, a decline of $3,302,354.06.

During the calandar year 1881 the deposits and purchases of domestic silver were $27,899,213.12, while during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882, they had increased to $30,956,588.18, a gain of over three millions of dollars; but the exports of domestic silver, which in the calendar year were reported, at their commercial value, at $12,796,280, were reduced in the fiscal year to $11,653,547, a decline in the export of domestic silver bullion, computed at its coining value, of about $1,300,000, leaving the net gain in the silver production for the year over that of the preceding year about $1,700,000. Making allowance for the same amount of domestic undeposited gold and silver used in the arts during the fiscal year as in the calendar year, the total production for the fiscal year may be approximately estimated at $31,500,000 for gold and $44,700,000 for silver.

CONSUMPTION OF THE PRECIOUS METALS.

As the inquiries prosecuted for three years to ascertain the amount of gold and silver annually used in the United States in manufactures, the arts, and ornamentation had resulted in obtaining for the year 1881 sufficient data for future approximate estimates, no circulars were sent for obtaining information as to the amount used during the last fiscal year. It was estimated in last year's report that there were annually consumed in the United States for industrial purposes $11,000,000 of of gold and $6,000,000 of silver, of which amounts $5,500,000 of gold and $5,000,000 of silver were estimated to be domestic bullion.

A report was obtained, as usual, from the New York Assay Office, which is published in the appendix, and shows the following as the amount and character of the gold and silver deposited for bars to be supplied to manufacturers:

Bars furnished to manufacturers.	Gold.	Silver.	Total gold and silver.
Of United States coin	$45,511 06	$15,867 73	$61,378 79
Of foreign coin	532,154 28	154,522 07	686,676 35
Of foreign bullion	843,281 26	192,226 35	1,035,507 61
Of plate, &c	690,063 81	191,719 33	881,783 14
Of domestic bullion	5,206,075 85	5,444,111 16	10,650,187 01
Total	7,317,086 26	5,998,446 64	13,315,532 90

The statement shows that the bars prepared and delivered for the use of manufacturers exceeded in value those of the previous year by,

gold, $1,500,000, and silver, $870,000; and that the increased consumption consisted of gold and silver of domestic production.

For the fiscal year 1882 the consumption, therefore, of the precious metals in the United States for use in the arts, &c., probably exceeded $12,000,000 of gold and $7,000,000 of silver, of which $7,000,000 of gold and $6,000,000 of silver were of domestic production.

COIN CIRCULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The total circulation of the United States coin amounted, as nearly as can be ascertained, on the 1st of July, 1882, to $500,000,000 of gold and $200,000,000 of silver, a total of $700,000,000.

This estimation is based upon the gains to the metallic circulation by coinage less recoinage, and imports less exports of United States coin since 1873, at which time I estimated the circulation of United States gold coins at $135,000,000, and of United States silver coins at $5,000,000.

The circulation was estimated in my last annual report to have been, on the 30th of June, 1881, $439,776,753 of gold and $171,459,766 of silver.

During the year $599,357 of United States gold coin and $127,572 of United States silver coin were deposited at the mints and remelted.

There were also exported of United States gold coin $29,805,289, and imported $4,796,630, being an excess of exports over imports of $25,008,659. Of silver coin the imports were $940,877, and the exports $423,099, being an excess of imports over exports of $517,778. Subtracting from the total gold coinage of the year the recoinage, the excess of exports over imports, and the coins used in the arts, not deposited at the mints or assay offices, estimated at $2,700,000 (based on last year's estimate of $3,300,000 as the total consumption of such coins), makes the gain during the year in United States gold coin $61,005,432, and the total amount in the country on the 1st of July, 1882, $500,882,185.

In like manner, subtracting from the silver the deposits for recoinage, and the estimated consumption of $60,000 undeposited silver coins used in the arts, and adding the excess of imports over exports, makes the gain to the silver circulation during the year $28,113,594, and the total silver circulation of United States silver coin on the 1st of July, 1882, $199,573,360.

The following table shows the gain during the year:

United States coin.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Circulation, June 30, 1881	$439,776,753	$171,459,766	$611,236,519
Year's coinage, less deposits for recoinage	88,814,091	27,655,816	116,469,907
Excess of imports over exports	.....	517,778	517,778
Total	528,590,844	199,633,360	728,224,204
Less excess of exports over imports	25,008,659	.....	25,008,659
Remainder	503,582,185	199,633,360	703,215,545
Less amounts used in the arts	2,700,000	60,000	2,760,000
Circulation July 1, 1882	500,882,185	199,573,360	700,455,545

From the Treasurer's statements of the amount of coin in the Treasury, and gold and silver certificates outstanding, and from the reports of the national banks to the Comptroller of the Currency, and certificates held by them, it would appear that on the 1st of July, 1882, the gold and silver of the country, deducting from the amount held by the Treasury

the certificates outstanding and counting as coin those held by banks and in circulation, belonged as follows:

Belonging to—	Gold.	Silver.			Total United States gold and silver coins.
		Legal tender.	Subsidiary.	Total.	
Treasury	* $86, 935, 483	* $32, 647, 726	$28, 048, 630	$60, 696, 356	* $147, 631, 839
National banks	† 103, 943, 989	‡ 4, 000, 000	‡ 3, 750, 263	† 7, 750, 263	† 111, 694, 262
Other banks	‡ 20, 000, 000	82, 497, 054	48, 629, 687	131, 126, 741	¶ 441, 129, 444
Private hands	¶ 290, 002, 703				
Total	500, 882, 185	119, 144, 780	80, 428, 580	199, 573, 360	700, 455, 545

* Less outstanding certificates.
† Including Treasury certificates.
‡ Estimated.
¶ Including Treasury certificates.

Since the 1st of July and up to October 1, 1882, the coinage of gold was $13,339,863, and of silver, $6,915,185; the excess of exports of gold coin over imports about $2,031,012, and of imports over exports of silver coin, $121,225; leaving the circulation on the 1st instant of United States coins, gold, $512,191,036, and silver, $206,609,770, and total of $718,800,806, as appears from the following statement:

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Circulation July 1, 1882	$500, 882, 185	$199, 573, 360	$700, 455, 545
Coinage to October 1, 1882	13, 339, 863	6, 915, 185	20, 255, 048
Excess of imports over exports to October 1, 1882		121, 225	121, 225
Total	514, 222, 048	206, 609, 770	720, 831, 818
*Less excess of exports over imports	2, 031, 012		2, 031, 012
Circulation October 1, 1882	512, 191, 036	206, 609, 770	718, 800, 806

* All ports for July and August, only New York and San Francisco for September.

Besides this amount of gold and silver coin, there was in the mints and assay offices on the 1st of October, deposited or purchased for coinage, gold bullion of the value, approximately, of $51,440,420, and silver bullion costing $3,343,565, making a total of coin and bullion belonging to the United States and awaiting coinage, of gold, $563,631,456, and of silver, $209,953,335, a total of $773,584,791.

TOTAL CIRCULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The total paper and metallic circulation of the United States in General Table No. XXXI, showing the circulation of the various countries of the world, is given for October 1, 1882, as $793,074,878 paper, and $773,585,790 metallic,* a total of $1,566,659,668, being a *per capita* of $15.81 paper and $15.42 metallic.

The paper circulation of the United States in that table includes United States notes, national-bank notes, and gold and silver certificates, fractional currency to the amount of $7,028,078, omitting the small amounts of unredeemed legal tender, demand, and interest-bearing notes, which are seldom if ever seen in active circulation.

As only a portion of the paper and metallic money is in actual circulation, in Table XXXII the Treasury and bank metallic reserves are

* The figures given for the metallic circulation include the bullion in the mints and assay offices.

stated; but the actual active circulation on the 1st day of July in the possession of the general public is to be reduced by the amounts of paper held at that date by the Treasury and banks, which is shown in the following table, compiled in this Bureau from the bank and Treasury statements prepared by the Comptroller of the Currency and the Treasurer of the United States:

State of circulation July 1, 1882.

	In Treasury.	In banks.	In active circulation.	Total.
Gold bullion	$56,541,887	.....	.....	$56,541,887
Silver bullion	3,230,908	.....	.....	3,230,908
Gold coin	91,964,503	$99,503,599	$309,354,082	500,822,184
Silver dollars	87,153,816	3,200,000	28,790,964	119,144,780
Fractional silver coin	28,048,631	3,696,223	48,683,726	80,428,589
Gold certificates	8,100	4,440,400	588,620	5,037,120
Silver certificates	11,590,620	854,040	53,652,050	66,096,710
United States notes	34,670,589	64,019,518	247,990,909	346,681,016
National-bank notes	6,277,247	27,746,295	324,656,458	358,680,000
Fractional currency	17,754	373,725	6,655,768	7,047,247
Total	319,504,055	203,833,800	1,020,372,577	1,543,710,432

The character and possession of the paper and specie circulation of the United States at the commencement of the fiscal year appears in the following table, prepared from the same sources of information:

State of circulation July 1, 1881.

	In Treasury.	In bank.	In active circulation.	Total.
Gold bullion	$89,017,716	.....	.....	$89,017,716
Silver bullion	3,309,949	.....	.....	3,309,949
Gold coin	74,153,945	$116,073,276	$249,549,532	439,776,753
Silver dollars	62,544,722	3,000,000	25,827,983	91,372,705
Fractional silver coin	27,247,697	3,482,561	49,356,803	80,087,061
Gold certificates	23,400	5,137,500	622,020	5,782,920
Silver certificates	12,055,801	945,590	38,165,139	51,166,530
United States notes	30,204,092	58,728,713	257,748,211	346,681,016
National-bank notes	5,296,382	27,932,850	321,812,768	355,042,000
Fractional currency	53,159	372,140	6,680,654	7,105,953
Total	303,906,863	215,672,630	949,342,603	1,469,342,603

By comparing the foregoing tables for 1881 and 1882 it will be seen:

1st. That of the 74½ millions of paper and metallic circulation gained to the total circulation the Treasury received 15½ millions, the people gained 71 millions, and the banks lost 11½ millions.

2d. That of the 61 millions of dollars of gold coin gained to the circulation the Treasury, in reducing its stock of gold bullion, retained nearly 18 millions of the resulting gold coin and reduced the outstanding gold certificates $750,000, while the national banks lost $16,500,000 in gold coin and nearly $700,000 of gold certificates, and the general public gained $60,000,000.

3d. That as to the silver circulation, the silver dollars and silver certificates in the hands of the public, including the banks, at the close of the fiscal year, were over $18,600,000 more than at its commencement, while the silver coin in the Treasury not represented by outstanding certificates increased $24,600,000.

COURSE OF PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES 1881–1882.

The prices of domestic exports, as indicated by an average of the values declared at the custom-house, shows an advance of 7 per cent. on the export prices of the previous year. The advance was principally in the prices of food exports, such as breadstuffs, provisions, live animals, &c., which constituted in value a large portion of the total exports.

The prices of 1882, however, remained below the currency prices of exports in 1870, being an average of 84 per cent. of the average declared prices of the principal commodities in the latter year. As United States notes were at that period at a discount of 13 per cent., the prices of the exports in 1882 were 3 per cent. below the currency prices of 1870, reduced to the gold standard. A table is also inserted containing the average yearly prices in the New York market for the calendar years 1880 and 1881 of a large number of staple articles, and the comparative percentage of such prices for the year 1881, on their prices for the year 1880, and on their average prices for the preceding fifty-six years. The quotations for the last two years have been compiled semi-weekly from the New York Shipping and Commercial List, taking for each article, as far as practicable, the same grade and quality as that used in preparing the table for my last report. The average of the percentages of the prices of 1881 compared with the prices of 1880 and with the average prices for the fifty-six preceding years also indicate an advance in prices averaging on the prices of the same articles for the previous year of 10.6 per cent., and on their average prices for fifty-six years of 2.7 per cent.

MONETARY STATISTICS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Additional replies to those published in my last and previous annual reports have been received from our representatives abroad, containing valuable information in relation to the monetary statistics of foreign countries, and are given in full in the appendix. The information which they contain has enabled me to correct the tables of circulation, coinage, and production to later dates.

A condensed statement of the contents of these papers and of the monetary condition of the countries to which they respectively relate may be found useful, and is herewith submitted:

GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES.

Great Britain and Ireland.—The report of Mr. C. W. Fremantle, the deputy master of the royal mint of Great Britain, was received at my office, and found to contain, as usual, much important information, not only in regard to the coinage of the mints of the British Empire, but of the operations of the mints in other countries.

From his report it appears that no gold coinage was executed during the year 1881 in Great Britain, but the silver coinage exceeded that of any previous year except 1872 and 1873, and amounted to £997,128, equal to $4,852,523, of which £146,175 were transmitted to the British colonies to replace £67,543 16*s.* 6*d.* of worn coin withdrawn. The new silver coins sent to the colonies in 1880 amounted to £308,940, equal to $1,503,457, and the worn silver coin withdrawn to £86,425, equal to $420,587. The total amount of worn coin withdrawn from circulation during the year 1881 in the kingdom was £340,286, equal to $1,656,002. The value of the bronze coinage, pence, half-pence, and farthings, at its nominal value, was £23,405, equal to $113,900.

For the use of the treasury chests abroad in 1881 there were shipped 384,400 sovereigns and half sovereigns, equal to $1,870,683; £12,040 in silver, equal to $58,593; and £60 in bronze pence and half pence.

The average price paid for silver during the year was 51 1/16 d. per ounce (British standard), while the average market price was 51 3/4 d., and the seigniorage accruing was 14 3/16 d. per ounce, or 27 1/3 per cent., amounting to £166,823, equal to $811,844.

The imports and exports of gold and silver for the last five years were as follows:

SILVER.

	Imports.	Exports.
1877	£20,000,000	£19,000,000
1878	11,000,000	11,250,000
1879	10,500,000	11,000,000
1880	6,500,000	7,250,000
1881	6,700,000	7,000,000

GOLD.

1877	£15,000,000	£20,000,000
1878	21,000,000	14,000,000
1879	13,250,000	16,500,000
1880	9,000,000	11,500,000
1881	10,000,000	15,500,000

Showing a net loss to the country in 1881 of gold £5,500,000, equal to $26,750,000, and of silver, £300,000, equal to $1,460,000.

The amount of circulation, including bank reserves, is reported by our minister as—

Gold	£121,630,000	$591,912,395
Silver	19,036,000	92,638,694
Paper	42,399,000	206,334,733

William King, esq., the consul of the United States at Birmingham, forwards, under date of July 19, 1882, an interesting report on the assay office at that city, established in 1873 for the purpose of assaying and stamping with official marks articles of jewelry, &c.

India.—Mr. C. C. Bancroft, acting vice consul-general of the United States at Calcutta, forwards, under date of September 10, 1881, a reply from the secretary of the government for India to certain inquiries contained in a circular of this department.

The coinage for the year 1879 and 1880 is given as follows, to wit:

	Rupees.	
Gold	147,300	$54,447
Silver	71,803,307	28,013,290

The gold coinage is probably given for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1880, and the silver coinage for the calendar year ended December 31, 1880 The net gain of coin and bullion by imports for the calendar year 1880 is stated as—

	Rupees.	
Gold	33,142,538	$12,925,590
Silver	50,460,502	19,679,596

The circulation of silver coin is given as from $250,000,000 to $500,000,000, with 57,270,495 rupees=$22,335,493 of silver coin in the Treasury, and 6,905 525 rupees=$2,693,155 in banks, and the government paper outstanding on December 31, 1880, as 143,268,925 rupees=$55,874,880.

The silver coin in circulation has been estimated, for reasons and upon data given in my previous reports, at more than double the amount stated by Mr. Bancroft.

Australasia.—O. M. Spencer, consul-general at Melbourne, furnishes an important report on the production, consumption, and movement of the precious metals in Australia.

During the year 1881 the gold coined in Melbourne and Sydney mints is stated as £4,047,902=$19,699,115.

The gold exported from the different provinces in 1880 exceeded the imports by £3,260,774=$15,868,556, while the stock of silver the same year was increased by a net gain from imports of £186,085=$905,582.

The product of the mines for 1880 was as follows:

Gold	£5,910,819	$28,765,001
Silver	46,673	197,935

The condition of the banks on December 31, 1880, is shown by the following statement:

Gold and silver coin	£11,475,294	$55,844,518
Gold and silver bullion	804,699	3,916,068
Notes in circulation	4,405,276	21,438,276

G. W. Griffin, United States consul at Auckland, furnishes the following statement of the production and exportation of gold from New Zealand since the discovery of that metal in 1857:

1857	$202,210	1869	$11,814,975
1858	262,215	1870	10,587,925
1859	142,135	1871	13,937,600
1860	87,925	1872	8,654,960
1861	5,763,285	1873	9,937,125
1862	7,956,945	1874	7,526,655
1863	12,158,615	1875	7,038,850
1864	9,289,235	1876	6,342,795
1865	11,132,370	1877	7,480,400
1866	14,222,585	1878	6.200,395
1867	13,501,375	1879	5,993,205
1868	12,521,630	1880 (to June 30, 1880)	2,996,000

British Guiana.—The United States consul at Demarara writes that no mines of gold or silver exist in that colony, and that it has no mint.

The value of the bullion imported during the year was $95,702, and of that exported $11,421.

The principal coins in circulation are British silver, but American gold and Spanish doubloons also circulate.

The outstanding paper circulation of the two banks of the colony on the 31st of December, 1880, is estimated at $691,790.

STATES OF THE LATIN UNION.

France.—Our minister at Paris furnishes, under date of July 8, 1882, very complete statistics from the minister of finance, touching the monetary affairs of France.

The coinage for the year was—

	Francs.	
Gold	2,167,000	$418,231
Silver	6,733,445	1,299,554

The gain in gold bullion by imports during the year amounted to 33,638,040 francs, but there was a loss by export of 23,453,920 francs in gold coin, leaving a net gain to the country in gold of 10,184,120 francs =$1,965,553.

In silver there was a gain during the year of both coin and bullion as follows:

	Francs.	
Coin	20,019,820	$3,863,825
Bullion	30,884,974	5,960,800

The amount of cash in the Bank of France on December 29, 1881, was, gold, 655,696,391.13 francs=$126,549,403; silver, 1,161,468,130.11 francs =$224,163,349, an aggregate of 1,817,164,521.24 francs=$350,712,752, and the paper circulation outstanding at the same date was 2,778,428,840 francs=$536,236,766.

Switzerland.—In the dispatch of Minister Cramer, the gain in the precious metals by excess of importation into Switzerland during the year 1881 is stated as—

	Kilograms.	
Gold	2,200	$1,462,120
Silver	103,300	4,293,148

The circulation of bank notes amounted on December 31, 1881, to 109,867,000 francs=$21,204,331, and the coin in the Federal Treasury was at the same time as follows:

	Francs.	
Gold	1,324,000	$255,532
Silver	462,000	89,166

Belgium.—The Belgian government transmits, under date of April 4 of the present year, three responses of the different bureaus of the government to the circular of this department.

No gold was coined in either 1880 or 1881 for the home government, but 3,261.457 kilograms=$135,546 were coined into fractional silver in 1880, and 915.676 kilograms=$38,055 in 1881.

There was coined for the republic of Venezuela, during the year 1880, 487.547 kilograms of gold=$324,024, into 20-Bolivar pieces.

The imports and exports for the two years are given as follows:

	Kilograms.	
1880. Imports, gold	1,259	$836,731
1880. Imports, silver	29,649	1,232,212
1881. Imports, gold	488	324,325
1881. Imports, silver	112,211	4,663,489
1880. Exports, gold	149	99,025
1880. Exports, silver	1,011	42,017
1881. Exports, gold	26	17,280
1881. Exports, silver	80,293	3,336,977

The gold and silver used in manufactures, presented for stamping at the bureau of guarantée during 1880, amounted to 32 kilograms of gold = $21,267, and 2,193 kilograms of silver = $91,141, which does not include that used in the arts.

The circulation on December 31, 1881, was estimated to be about 533,823,529 francs in gold = $103,027,941; in silver, 275,000,000 francs = $53,075,000, besides 32,780,000 = $6,326,540 in fractional silver coins, and 354,753,670 francs in paper = $68,467,462.

In addition to these amounts the banks held a reserve in gold, amounting to 77,394,960 francs = $14,937,227, and 18,982,000 francs in silver = $3,663,526.

Italy.—The chargé d'affaires of the United States at Rome forwards, under date of July 14 of the present year, an original report from the Italian minister of the treasury in regard to the monetary affairs of that kingdom.

The coinage for the year 1880 was, gold, 2,590,660 lire = $499,997; no silver was coined during the year.

For 1881 the coinage was as follows:

	Lire.	
Gold	16,860,560	$3,253,988
Silver	8,281,588	1,598,346

The imports and exports during the year 1880 were as follows:

	Lire.	
Gold imports	8,824,280	$1,703,086
Silver imports	23,377,600	4,511,877
Gold exports	7,561,760	1,459,420
Silver exports	12,291,120	2,372,186

The aggregate coinage from 1862 to 1880, inclusive, amounted to—

	Lire.	
Gold	255,134,980	$49,241,051
Silver	520,637,025	100,482,946

The paper circulation December 31, 1881, was—

	Lire.	
State notes	940,000,000	$181,420,000
Bank notes	735,579,107	141,966,767

The reserves held December 31, 1881, were—

	Lire.	
In banks:		
Gold	71,304,720	$13,761,811
Silver	63,573,305	12,269,648
Treasury:		
Gold	7,654,370	1,477,293
Silver	32,707,024	6,312,456

The following, on the resumption of specie payments by the Italian Government, is taken from the London Economist of May 13, 1882:

Some attempts have been made to calculate the amount of coined gold and silver which will exist in the country at the time of the resumption of specie payments. The following data may, perhaps, be considered approximate:

	Francs.	
In Treasury:		
Gold	550,000,000	$106,150,000
Five-franc, silver	100,000,000	19,300,000
Fractional silver currency	95,000,000	18,335,000
In banks:		
Gold	110,000,000	21,230,000
Five-franc silver pieces	15,000,000	2,895,000
Fractional silver currency	51,000,000	9,843,000
In the country:		
Gold	90,000,000	17,370,000
Five-franc silver pieces	100,000,000	19,300,000
Fractional silver currency	10,000,000	1,930,000

Or a grand total of 1,121,000,000 francs of coin, in addition to 340,000,000 of state notes, and 750,000,000 of legal-tender bank notes.

The government is at present taking back from France the last installment of silver fractional currency of about 16,000,000 francs, paying for it in five-franc silver pieces. The amount of five-franc silver pieces coined by Italy is estimated at 380,000,000 francs, of which it is believed about 160,000,000 or 180,000,000 will be out of Italy at the time of the resumption of specie payments. There is, besides, in the country a large amount of old silver money coined by the past governments, and which it would be rather difficult to estimate. The government has lately tried to issue some small quantity of silver pieces of 50 centimes (5*d*), but they were immediately hoarded for the payment of custom duties. This would have caused a scarcity of change were it not for the large quantity of heavy copper money.

SPAIN.

The dispatch from Hon. Dwight T. Reed, of the United States legation at Madrid, under date of September 19, 1881, contains the following information relative to the finances of Spain for the year 1880. The coinage executed was as follows:

	Pesetas.	
Gold	171,573,675	$33,113,719
Silver	1,393,551	268,955

The net loss of gold coin by export was 9,110,484 pesetas = $1,758,323, while there was a gain in silver coin of 3,528,662 = $681,032.

There were 74,500 kilograms of silver produced from the mines of Spain during the year, valued at $3,096,220. The coin in the Treasury on December 31, 1880, is reported to have been:

	Pesetas.	
Gold	4,017,847	$775,444
Silver	10,465,920	2,019,923

PORTUGAL.

A communication from Minister Moran, dated December 28, 1881, contains the following statistics regarding the coinage, &c., of Portugal during the year 1880:

	Kilograms.	
Gold coinage	524.775	$348,765
Silver coinage	3,500.768	145,492

The imports and exports for the same year are given as follows:

	Milreis.	
Imports:		
Gold	2,573.801	$2,779,705
Silver	43,686	47,181
Exports:		
Gold	28,231	30,489
Silver	30,585	33,035

Showing a net gain in gold of $2,749,216. and in silver of $14,146.

GERMANY.

Hon. H. Sidney Everett furnishes, under date of September 12, 1881, a statement of the gold imports and exports of Germany for the year 1880:

	Kilograms.	
Imports	8,025	$5,333,415
Exports	11,254	7,479,408

Showing a net loss to Germany during the year named by export of $2,145,993 in gold.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Hon. William Walter Phelps, our minister to Austria, has forwarded two dispatches, under dates of November 29, 1881, and June 21, 1882, containing very complete information in relation to the monetary affairs of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

The coinage for 1880 is given as:

Vienna mint, gold	florins	2,585,706	$1,247,264
Hungarian mint, gold	kilograms	1,804.0786	1,198,991
Vienna mint, silver	florins	6,810,782	2,765,177
Hungarian mint, silver	kilograms	12,384.644	1,761,506

And for the year 1881:

	Florins.	
Vienna mint, gold	4,147,434	$2,000,584
Vienna mint, silver	6,673,482	2,709,434

The imports and exports for 1880 and 1881 were as follows:

	Florins.	
1880. Imports:		
Gold	21,355,000	$10,300,584
Silver	6,965,217	2,827,878
1881. Imports:		
Gold	19,798,000	9,549,565
Silver	13,034,447	5,291,985
1880. Exports:		
Gold	3,277,900	1,581,095
Silver	15,342,351	6,228,995
1881. Exports:		
Gold	2,192,350	1,057,480
Silver	269,836	109,553

Showing a net gain by imports in the two years of gold $17,211,574, and of $1,781,315 in silver.

The production of the precious metals during the same years was:

	Kilograms.	
Austria, 1880, gold	43	$28,578
Hungary, 1880, gold	1,604	1,066,018
Austria, 1881, gold	1,867	1,240,808
Austria, 1880, silver	30,257	1,257,481
Hungary, 1880, silver	17,743	737,399
Austria, 1881, silver	31,359	1,303,280
An aggregate of		5,633,564

The paper circulation of the empire on the 31st of December, 1881, is given as state notes, 320,434,947 florins=$130,096,000, and Austro-Hungarian Bank notes (legal tender), 354,287,560 florins=$143,836,000. The cash reserve in the treasury and in Austro-Hungarian Bank at the date mentioned was:

	Florins.	
In treasuries:		
Gold coin		00
Silver coin		00
Austro-Hungarian Bank:		
Gold coin	68,725,532	33,159,760
Silver coin	122,130,827	49,585,116

The following comparative table of imports and exports of gold and silver from Austro-Hungary during the years 1881–'82 is from the London Economist of July 22, 1882, and is for the year ending April 30:

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Gold	£7,116	£2,250	£496	£200
Gold coin	272,883	260,516	62,108	274,534
Silver	185,956	18,304	400	.....
Silver coin	150,183	18,435	7,670	2,929,400
Total	616,138	299,505	70,674	3,204,134

RUSSIA.

The following statistics in relation to the drain of gold from Russia, compiled from the annual report of the Russian customs department, are taken from the London Economist of April 8, 1882:

Years.	Imports.	Exports.
1875	$3,816,400	$18,095,000
1876	3,092,600	67,576,600
1877	6,711,600	12,238,800
1878	10,462,200	8,751,400
1879	9,146,200	5,856,200
1880	7,501,200	17,305,400
1881	4,474,400	44,612,400
	45,204,600	174,435,800
		45,204,600
Excess of exports		129,231,200

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

Hon. John L. Stevens, in a communication dated September 9, 1881, furnishes two official dispatches, which contain valuable statistical information relating to the finances of this kingdom. The coinage of 1880 (calendar year) was—

	Kilograms.	
Norway, silver	12	$499
Sweden, silver	5,368	223,094
Sweden, gold	1,133	752,992

The importation into Norway during the year amounted to, gold and silver, 2,483,000 crowns=$665,444; the exports for the same period were, gold and silver, 753,800 crowns=$202,018; showing a net gain in both metals of $463,426.

The imports and exports of Sweden are given as follows:

	Kilograms.	
Imports:		
Gold	4,730	$3,143,558
Silver	3,748	155,767
Exports:		
Gold	57	37,882
Silver	586	24,354

The production of the mines is given as—

	Kilograms.	
Norway, silver	4,436	$184,360
Sweden, silver	1,312	54,527
Sweden, gold	5	3,323

The circulation of Norway on the 31st of December, 1880, was about 24,000,000 crowns in gold=$6,332,000; 4,000,000 crowns in silver=$1,072,000, and 38,714,000 crowns in paper=$10,375,352; and most of the gold was held by the banks and the public treasury.

The circulation of Sweden at the same date is stated as follows:

	Crowns.	
Gold	5,500,000	$1,474,000
Silver	11,030,000	2,948,000
Paper	89,635,440	24,022,298

With bank reserves amounting to $6,330,315 in gold, and $1,481,572 in silver.

DENMARK.

Henry B. Ryder, United States consul at Copenhagen, forwards two dispatches, under date of March 9 and May 23 of the present year, in relation to the Kingdom of Denmark.

No coinage was executed during the years 1880 and 1881. The importation of gold in 1880 is stated as about 13,000,000 crowns=$3,484,000. The amount exported is not given.

In 1881 there was a loss through excess of exports of gold of about 2,500,000 crowns=$670,000.

The circulation is estimated at the close of the year 1881 to have been, of gold, 8,000,000 crowns=$2,144,000, with 29,000,000 crowns =$7,772,000 in the national bank; of silver, 15,350,000 crowns=$4,113,800, and 2,800,000 crowns=$750,400 in the bank; and of bank notes outstanding 75,219,280 crowns=$20,158,767.

TURKEY.

General Wallace forwards, under date of the 14th of June of the present year, a dispatch in relation to the financial condition of the Ottoman Empire, from which it would appear that it is almost impossible to obtain any reliable information in relation to the monetary affairs of that country, for the reasons that no statistics are kept, and that both the government and banks are solicitous to conceal their affairs. He gives the product of the two lead mines worked by the government, from 1880 to June, 1882, as 557,092 drams in silver=$71,441, and 2,307 in gold=$4,918.

The paper money known as "Caimé" has been mostly withdrawn from circulation, for the reason that no one would accept it.

JAPAN.

The annual report of the commissioner of the imperial mint of Japan for the year ending June 30, 1881, has been received, and shows the imports of gold and silver to have been—

	Ounces.	
Gold	25,063	$518,052
Silver	4,331,834	4,981,609

The coinage of gold was confined to 5-yen pieces, and of silver to 1-yen pieces, as follows: Gold, 98,117 pieces, valued at $490,585; silver, 5,089,113 pieces, valued at $4,514,043.

Of copper coins 73,841,406 pieces were struck of a tale value of 1,112,624 yens=$986,897.5.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

An extract from a dispatch from Mr. Comly, minister to the Hawaiian Islands, states that no mines or mints exist in those islands; that business is conducted on a silver basis, and that the principal coins in circulation are United States trade dollars and French five-franc pieces.

CHINA.

Hon. Joseph B. Angell, minister to China, states in his dispatch that the Chinese Government collects no statistics in relation to its monetary affairs.

MEXICO.

Minister Morgan forwards two dispatches—one under date of February 8, 1882, and the other June 29, 1882—relative to the coinage and movement of gold and silver in Mexico. The importation of gold is stated as very inconsiderable, being principally that brought by individuals to defray their personal expenses.

The exportation of gold during the fiscal year 1880 amounted to $1,401,382, and of silver to $20,137,932, besides $496,437 in ores.

The circulation of the country is composed principally of silver, gold forming not more than 5 per cent. of the entire amount.

The general government has issued no paper money.

The coinage for the fiscal year 1881, was, gold, $438,778; silver, $24,139,023.60.

The El Minero Mexicano, of April 13, 1882, publishes the following as the coinage of the various mints of the Republic of Mexico during the fiscal years 1879–'80 and '81, but does not give the values separately of the different metals coined: in fact the amounts include the bronze coinage of the period covered:

Amount coined in—

1879	$22,821,183 65
1880	24,537,354 85
1881	25,151,721 85

The same paper furnishes the following statement of the aggregate exports of gold and silver during the years 1878, 1879, and 1880:

Exported in—

1878	$22,663,437 86
1879	21,528,938 19
1880	22,086,418 36

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Ed. L. Baker, United States consul at Buenos Ayres, furnishes an interesting article relative to the new coinage law of the Republic, providing that the gold or silver "peso," or dollar, shall be the unit of value—the gold dollar to contain 25.1 grains of standard gold, 900 fine, and the silver dollar 25 grams (385.8 grains), the same weight as 2 half-dollars of our present coinage. He states that the national mint is now running day and night with a view to putting the new coins (8 millions of gold and 4 millions of silver) into circulation as soon as possible.

The government has issued a decree fixing the value of the old coins and moneys in circulation with respect to the new unit of value. This is the first authorized metallic currency of the republic, the circulating medium heretofore having been paper money and coins of gold and silver of foreign countries.

The bank-notes outstanding June 30, 1881, amounted to $37,101,756. By the terms of the new coinage law all these notes must, within two years, be withdrawn and replaced by notes corresponding with the new monetary unit.

BOLIVIA.

Hon. Charles Adams, minister at La Paz, forwards a communication, dated August 30 of the present year, treating of the coinage, production, and consumption of the precious metals in that country during the year 1881. He states that no gold was coined during the year, but 47,425 kilograms of silver, equal to $1,970,983, were coined at the national mint at Potosi into 20-cent and 10-cent pieces.

The silver exported amounted to about 500,000 Bolivianos, equal to $411,500 in coin, and 8,000,000 Bolivianos, equal to $6,584,000 in ores.

The production of the mines was, of gold, about 3,500 ounces, $72,345; and of silver, 1,100,000 marks, valued at $11,000,000. No gold is in circulation or in reserve in the banks.

The silver circulation of Bolivia on the 31st of December, 1881, is estimated to have been 6,000,000 Bolivianos, equal to $4,938,000, with about 539,000 Bolivianos, equal to $443,597, in the various banks.

The paper circulation at the same time (bank exclusively) amounted to about 1,374,869 Bolivianos, equal to $1,131,517.

CHILI.

The United States consul at Valparaiso forwards a dispatch relating to the finances of Chili.

The coinage for the year 1880 was, gold, $108, 930; silver, $2,226,392.75, and for 1881, gold, $125,280; silver, $3,020,000.95.

The imports and exports for the year 1880 are given as—

Gold imports	$16,945
Silver imports	26,104
Gold exports	64,476
Silver exports	4,546,799

The production of the mines was about $128,869, gold, and $5,081,747 in silver.

The circulation of the country on the 31st of December, 1880, was, coin, $2,500,000; paper, $28,469,813; and the paper circulation on December 31, 1881, was $26,555,341.

The coin in reserve is stated as follows:

In banks	$1,600,000
In treasury	798,000

HAYTI.

Minister Langston forwards a special report on the national bank of Hayti, and a copy of a law passed by the *Corps Legislatif* of the Republic of Hayti fixing the standard of weight, value, and denomination of the new gold, silver, and bronze national money, to be known as "gourdes," the aggregate to be 2,000,000 gourdes, and the coinage to be executed at Paris. He also furnishes a reply, under date of July 14 of the present year, to the Treasury Department circular inquiring in relation to the monetary affairs of that republic. He states that $780,000 of the new silver "gourdes" were coined during the calendar year 1881, and put in circulation.

The imports of gold coin amounted to $11,494, and of silver coin, including the new national money, $836,785, while the exports for the same period were, gold, $1,5[illegible]0, and silver, $517,488.

Mr. Langston estimates the gold of the republic to have been, on December 31, 1881, from three to five millions of dollars.

URUGUAY.

Consul A. L. Russell forwards from Montevideo a dispatch relative to the coins used in Uruguay and value at which the coins of other countries are received.

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER.

The production of the precious metals in twenty countries whose mines furnish nearly the entire product, is given as revised for the years 1879 and 1880, and is brought down to the close of the calendar year 1881.

For the latter year, based upon estimates for some of the smaller producing countries, the total production of gold was, kilograms, 162,163, $107,773,157; silver, kilograms, 2,349,689, $37,659,460. This is a slight increase upon the production stated for 1880, being about one and a half millions more in gold and three millions in silver.

THE WORLD'S COINAGE.

The coinage of the United States in both gold and silver has continued to be greater than that of any other nation. For the calendar year 1881 more than two-thirds of the year's gold coinage—$136,387,383—and over one-fourth of the total silver coinage—$100,705,824—were executed at the mints of the United States.

The coinage for the three years 1879, 1880, 1881, officially obtained, is as follows:

Years.	Countries.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
1879	14	$90,752,811	$104,888,313	$195,641,124
1880	16	149,645,236	82,397,154	232,042,390
1881	15	136,387,383	100,705,824	237,093,207
Total		376,785,430	287,991,291	664,776,721

CIRCULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

A table giving the paper and specie circulation of thirty-four of the principal countries of the world, total and per capita, has been compiled from official dispatches and other accessible data.

The paper circulation embraces both bank and government issues intended to be used as money, and the total amount of gold and silver coin in the countries, respectively, without deduction for such amounts as may be held as treasury or bank reserves, and in most cases probably includes the bullion as well as the coin of the countries.

The total amount of circulation of these countries is $3,825,220,078 paper, $3,353,673,748 gold coin, $2,182,768,866 silver full legal tender, $438,000,969 limited legal tender; total specie, $5,974,443,583; total circulation, including reserves, $9,799,663,661.

A further table has been prepared stating the government and bank issues and the reported metallic reserves of gold and silver held in bank and treasury vaults. The total amount of government paper issue of thirty-one countries, given in Table No. XXXII, was $1,183,054,771 and the bank issue $2,642,165,307, a total of $3,825,220,078. The metallic reserves in the treasuries and banks of the same countries, as far as known, amounted to $1,698,986,763.

An additional table is appended in which the amount of the bank and treasury reserves is deducted from the total metallic and paper circulation, for the purpose of showing, in thirty-five countries, the total amount in active circulation, which, outside of the banks and treasuries, was $8,100,676,898. The per capita of active circulation in each of the countries is also given.

I have again to acknowledge the faithful and efficient services of the clerks of the Mint Bureau, among whom Messrs. Preston, Leech, and Eckfeldt are entitled to special mention for their valuable assistance in preparing tables and compiling and arranging statistical material embodied in this report.

I am, very respectfully,

HORATIO C. BURCHARD,
Director.

Hon. CHARLES J. FOLGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

APPENDIX.

I.—*DEPOSITS and PURCHASES of GOLD and SILVER BULLION during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882.*

Description.	Mints.					Assay offices.					Total.
	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	Carson.	Denver.	New Orleans.	New York.	Boisé.	Helena.	Charlotte.	Saint Louis.	
GOLD.											
United States bullion (domestic production)	$143,250 70	$21,691,855 40	$1,016,808 04	$458,847 07	$7,196 67	$7,166,935 87	$146,305 82	$587,443 78	$79,683 39	$185 23	$31,298,511 97
United States coin	209,228 61	9,543 20	.....	.....	9,868 41	370,374 83	.....	.....	341 75	.....	599,356 80
Foreign bullion	33,697 95	3,013,683 76	.....	.....	1,464 59	9,734,960 74	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,783,807 04
Foreign coin	41,490 46	2,881,438 64	.....	.....	56,849 08	17,324,357 53	.....	.....	675 07	.....	20,304,810 78
Jewelers' bars, old plate, &c.	617,481 51	26,663 61	158 01	.....	31,572 73	1,087,258 40	.....	24 83	1,006 58	6,000 69	1,770,166 36
Total	1,045,149 23	27,623,184 61	1,016,966 05	458,847 07	106,951 48	35,683,887 37	146,305 82	587,468 61	81,706 79	6,185 92	66,756,652 95
Redeposits { Fine bars	56,520,718 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	165,156 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,685,874 65
Redeposits { Unparted bars	960,859 40	101,206 48	.....	.....	2,912 74	145,043 27	.....	97,006 92	182 57	.....	1,307,211 38
Total gold received and operated upon	58,526,726 83	27,724,391 09	1,016,966 05	458,847 07	109,864 22	35,994,087 09	146,305 82	684,475 53	81,889 36	6,185 92	124,749,738 98
SILVER.											
United States bullion (domestic production)	9,409,478 48	9,482,214 55	1,003,320 62	7,053 02	4,534,327 17	6,375,176 76	2,318 43	142,136 20	542 00	20 95	30,956,588 18
United States coin	81,282 62	4,777 05	29 79	.....	22,577 70	18,703 98	.....	.....	77 32	123 94	127,572 40
Foreign bullion	36,324 57	1,144,168 20	.....	.....	18,924 47	227,209 71	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,426,626 95
Foreign coin	10,603 52	11,509 80	.....	.....	656,515 06	182,160 37	.....	.....	47 47	.....	860,836 22
Jewelers' bars, old plate, &c.	93,564 10	3,684 53	18 83	.....	24,346 27	226,501 04	.....	14 80	104 12	633 98	348,867 67
Total	9,631,253 29	10,646,354 13	1,003,369 24	7,053 02	5,256,690 67	7,029,751 86	2,318 43	142,151 00	770 91	778 87	33,720,491 42
Redeposits { Fine bars	1,287,434 00	343,405 60	.....	.....	.....	17,632 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,648,472 15
Redeposits { Unparted bars	12,640 23	1,346 22	.....	.....	894 14	120,875 80	.....	3,155 05	2 08	.....	138,913 52
Total silver received and operated upon	10,931,327 52	10,991,105 95	1,003,369 24	7,053 02	5,257,584 81	7,168,260 21	2,318 43	145,306 05	772 99	778 87	35,507,877 09
Gold and silver deposits and purchases	10,676,402 52	38,269,538 74	2,020,335 29	465,900 09	5,363,642 15	42,713,639 23	148,624 25	729,619 61	82,477 70	6,964 79	100,477,144 37
Redeposits { Gold	57,481,577 60	101,206 48	.....	.....	2,912 74	310,199 72	.....	97,006 92	182 57	.....	57,993,086 03
Redeposits { Silver	1,300,074 23	344,751 82	.....	.....	894 14	138,508 35	.....	3,155 05	2 08	.....	1,787,385 67
Total gold and silver received and operated upon	69,458,054 35	38,715,497 04	2,020,335 29	465,900 09	5,367,449 03	43,162,347 30	148,624 25	829,781 58	82,662 35	6,964 79	160,257,616 07

II.—*DEPOSITS of GOLD of DOMESTIC PRODUCTION during the fiscal year ended June* 30, 1882.

Locality.	Mints.					Assay offices.					Total.
	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	Carson.	Denver.	New Orleans.	New York.	Boisé.	Helena.	Charlotte.	Saint Louis.	
Alabama	$211 29					$1,202 79					$1,414 08
Alaska		$14,928 98									14,928 98
Arizona	578 44	338,959 35				499 09					340,036 88
California	1,493 54	6,558,830 77	$124,947 33			44,944 35					6,730,215 99
Colorado	7,760 41			$458,847 07		1,595,149 25					2,061,756 73
Dakota	38,273 86					3,367,043 18					3,405,317 04
Georgia	5,213 11					73,075 44			$28,658 10		106,946 65
Idaho	2,327 48	434,914 06				79,466 31	$87,975 43				604,683 28
Maine	4,770 03					746 83					5,516 86
Maryland	494 85										494 85
Michigan						2 16					2 16
Montana	1,836 00	23,670 29				727,431 44		$587,443 78		$185 23	1,340,566 74
Nevada	3,706 03	319,671 44	891,860 71			162,345 84					1,377,584 02
New Mexico	674 44	878 51				61,403 96					62,956 91
North Carolina	25,616 00					4,128 41			38,616 54		68,360 95
Oregon	145 77	563,751 50					58,330 39				622,227 66
South Carolina	2,672 22					576 48			12,408 75		15,657 45
Tennessee	601 45					259 18					860 63
Utah	3,207 29	38,156 78			$7,196 67	15,345 40					63,906 14
Virginia	6,143 11					4,929 54					11,072 65
Washington Territory		22,163 52									22,163 52
Wyoming	2,393 64	860 95				1,156 04					4,410 63
Refined gold	7,264 31	13,266,200 43				623,262 38					13,896,727 12
Parted from silver						403,967 80					403,967 80
Other sources	27,867 43	108,868 82									136,736 25
Total gold	143,250 70	21,691,855 40	1,016,808 04	458,847 07	7,196 67	7,166,935 87	146,305 82	587,443 78	79,683 39	185 23	31,298,511 97

III.—*DEPOSITS of SILVER of DOMESTIC PRODUCTION during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1882.

Locality.	Mints.					Assay offices.					Total.
	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	Carson.	Denver.	New Orleans.	New York.	Boisé.	Helena.	Charlotte.	Saint Louis.	
Alabama	$1 11					$4 78					$5 89
Alaska		$162 22									162 22
Arizona	61,998 17	4,085,427 78				363,466 06					4,510,892 01
California	10 87	231,699 50	$16,281 89			852 34					248,844 60
Colorado	1,356 60			$7,053 02		761,854 99					770,264 61
Dakota	453 37					29,139 93					29,593 30
Georgia	44 16					127 84			$164 48		336 48
Idaho	33 37	70,034 07				20,764 76	$1,537 20				92,369 40
Maine	21 38										21 38
Michigan (Lake Superior)	7,710 73					15,801 18					23,511 91
Montana	1,293 24	64,275 36				844,927 05		$142,136 20		$20 95	1,052,652 80
Nevada	17 99	2,697,179 13	987,038 73			106,952 92					3,791,188 77
New Mexico	3 79	14 03				496,035 40					496,053 22
North Carolina	197 66					4 52			337 96		540 14
Oregon	95	5,839 92					781 23				6,622 10
South Carolina	61 37								39 56		100 93
Tennessee	2 30					37					2 67
Utah	22,757 10	385,285 21				2,360,516 11					2,768,558 42
Virginia	25 40					26 81					52 21
Washington Territory		215 86									215 86
Wyoming	17 39	2 79									20 18
Refined silver	9,308,812 85	1,328,385 97			$4,534,327 17	1,292,901 21					16,464,427 20
Parted from gold						81,800 49					81,800 49
Other sources	4,658 68	613,692 71									618,351 39
Total silver	9,409,478 48	9,482,214 55	1,003,320 62	7,053 02	4,534,327 17	6,375,176 76	2,318 43	142,136 20	542 00	20 95	30,956,588 18

IV.—*COINAGE EXECUTED during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882.*

Denomination.	Philadelphia.		San Francisco.		Carson.		New Orleans.		Total.	
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
GOLD.										
Double-eagles	25	$500 00	710,000	$14,200,000 00	18,171	$363,420 00	.....	.....	728,196	$14,563,920 00
Eagles	3,670,005	36,700,050 00	740,000	7,400,000 00	16,766	167,660 00	10,170	$101,700 00	4,436,941	44,369,410 00
Half-eagles	4,594,345	22,971,725 00	1,450,000	7,250,000 00	50,446	252,230 00	.....	.....	6,094,791	30,473,955 00
Three dollars	25	75 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	75 00
Quarter-eagles	25	62 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	62 50
Dollars	6,025	6,025 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,025	6,025 00
Total gold	8,270,450	59,678,437 50	2,900,000	28,850,000 00	85,383	783,310 00	10,170	101,700 00	11,266,003	89,413,447 50
SILVER.										
Dollars	11,051,075	11,051,075 00	11,000,000	11,000,000 00	763,000	763,000 00	4,958,000	4,958,000 00	27,772,075	27,772,075 00
Half-dollars	11,075	5,537 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,075	5,537 50
Quarter-dollars	13,075	3,268 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,075	3,268 75
Dimes	25,075	2,507 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,075	2,507 50
Total silver	11,100,300	11,062,388 75	11,000,000	11,000,000 00	763,000	763,000 00	4,958,000	4,958,000 00	27,821,300	27,783,388 75
MINOR.										
Five cents	4,400,775	220,038 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,400,775	220,038 75
Three cents	3,475	104 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,475	104 25
One cent	42,461,475	424,614 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,461,475	424,614 75
Total minor	46,865,725	644,757 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,865,725	644,757 75
Total coinage	66,236,475	71,385,584 00	13,900,000	39,850,000 00	848,383	1,546,310 00	4,968,170	5,059,700 00	85,953,028	117,841,594 00

V.—*COINAGE EXECUTED during the calendar year ended December* 31, 1881.

Denomination.	Philadelphia.		San Francisco.		Carson.		New Orleans.		Total.	
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
GOLD.										
Double-eagles	2,260	$45,200 00	727,000	$14,540,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	729,260	$14,585,200 00
Eagles	3,877,260	38,772,600 00	970,000	9,700,000 00	24,015	$240,150 00	8,350	$83,500 00	4,879,625	48,796,250 00
Half-eagles	5,708,800	28,544,000 00	969,000	4,845,000 00	13,886	69,430 00	.....	.....	6,691,686	33,458,430 00
Three dollars	550	1,650 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	550	1,650 00
Quarter-eagles	680	1,700 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	680	1,700 00
Dollars	7,660	7,660 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,660	7,660 00
Total gold	9,597,210	67,372,810 00	2,666,000	29,085,000 00	37,901	309,580 00	8,350	83,500 00	12,309,461	96,850,890 00
SILVER.										
Dollars	9,163,975	9,163,975 00	12,760,000	12,760,000 00	296,000	296,000 00	5,708,000	5,708,000 00	27,927,975	27,927,975 00
Half-dollars	10,975	5,487 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,975	5,487 50
Quarter-dollars	12,975	3,243 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,975	3,243 75
Dimes	24,975	2,497 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,975	2,497 50
Total silver	9,212,900	9,175,203 75	12,760,000	12,760,000 00	296,000	296,000 00	5,708,000	5,708,000 00	27,976,900	27,939,203 75
MINOR.										
Five cents	72,375	3,618 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72,375	3,618 75
Three cents	1,080,575	32,417 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,080,575	32,417 25
One cent	39,211,575	392,115 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,211,575	392,115 75
Total minor	40,364,525	428,151 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,364,525	428,151 75
Total coinage	59,174,635	76,976,165 50	15,426,000	41,845,000 00	333,901	605,580 00	5,716,350	5,791,500 00	80,650,886	125,218,245 50

VI.—*BARS MANUFACTURED during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882.*

Description.	Mints.					Assay offices.					Total.
	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	Carson.	Denver.	New Orleans.	New York.	Boisé.	Helena.	Charlotte.	Saint Louis.	
GOLD.											
Fine bars	$238,878 96					$12,147,674 90					$12,386,553 86
Unparted bars		$884 30		$458,847 07			$146,305 82	$684,475 53	$81,889 36	$6,185 92	1,378,588 00
Mint bars						23,739,978 18					23,739,978 18
Total gold	238,878 96	884 30		458,847 07		35,887,653 08	146,305 82	684,475 53	81,889 36	6,185 92	37,504,120 04
SILVER.											
Fine bars	146,163 05	718,019 68				6,905,715 42					7,769,898 15
Standard bars						34,478 09					34,478 09
Unparted bars		16,397 60		7,053 02			2,318 43	145,306 05	772 99	778 87	172,626 96
Mint bars						152,199 74					152,199 74
Total silver	146,163 05	734,417 28		7,053 02		7,092,393 25	2,318 43	145,306 05	772 99	778 87	8,129,202 94
Total gold and silver	385,042 01	735,301 58		465,900 09		42,980,046 33	148,624 25	829,781 58	82,662 35	6,964 79	45,634,322 98

VII.—*BARS MANUFACTURED during the calendar year ended December* 31, 1881.

Description.	Mints.					Assay offices.				Total.
	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	Carson.	Denver.	New Orleans.	New York.	Boisé.	Helena.	Charlotte.	
GOLD.										
Fine bars	$240,318 40					$11,800,644 00				$12,040,962 40
Unparted bars		$4,188 11		$460,292 26			$150,583 15	$569,847 96	$78,931 07	1,263,842 55
Mint bars						52,469,870 64				52,469,870 64
Total gold	240,318 40	4,188 11		460,292 26		64,270,514 64	150,583 15	569,847 96	78,931 07	65,774,675 59
SILVER.										
Fine bars	78,060 81	516,439 28				5,600,263 52				6,194,763 61
Standard bars	573 16					8,181 25				8,869 41
Unparted bars		24,257 22		5,073 62	$115 01		2,403 01	99,053 48	682 22	131,469 56
Mint bars						519,047 53				519,047 53
Total silver	78,633 97	540,696 50		5,073 62	115 01	6,127,492 30	2,403 01	99,053 48	682 22	6,854,150 11
Total gold and silver	318,952 37	544,884 61		465,365 88	115 01	70,398,006 94	152,986 16	668,901 44	79,613 29	72,628,825 70

VIII.—*COINAGE and MEDAL DIES MANUFACTURED at the MINT at PHILADELPHIA during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882.*

Denomination.	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	Carson.	New Orleans.	Total.
For gold coinage:					
Double-eagle	2	50	10	.....	62
Eagle	127	40	4	6	177
Half-eagle	94	55	6	6	161
Three-dollar	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Quarter-eagle	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Dollar	6	.....	.....	.....	6
Total	233	145	20	12	410
For silver coinage:					
Dollar	92	80	30	50	252
Half-dollar	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Quarter-dollar	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Dime	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Total	100	80	30	50	260
For minor coinage:					
Five-cent	398	.....	.....	.....	398
Three-cent	7	.....	.....	.....	7
One-cent	162	.....	.....	.....	162
Total	567	.....	.....	.....	567

Total NUMBER of DIES.

Gold coinage	410
Silver coinage	260
Minor coinage	567
Proof coinage	30
Decatur, reverse (reproduction)	1
Perry, reverse (reproduction)	1
Garfield and Lincoln medals	9
Indian peace medal	2
Presidential medal	2
Annual assay	2
Army marksmanship	9
Seal of the United States, medal	2
Total	1,295

IX.—*MEDALS MANUFACTURED at the MINT at PHILADELPHIA during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882.*

Names.	Gold.	Silver.	Bronze.	White metal.
Adams Academy	1	.....	.....	.....
Amidon	1	.....	.....	.....
American Pomological Society	.....	8	2	.....
Army division marksmanship, first prize, dies No. 1	3	.....	24	.....
Army division marksmanship, first prize, dies No. 2	.....	.....	12	.....
Army division marksmanship, third prize, dies No. 3	.....	24	24	.....
Army division marksmanship, third prize, dies No. 4	.....	.....	12	.....
Baltimore Female College (large)	.....	3	.....	.....
Baltimore Female College, graduate	.....	6	.....	.....
Baltimore Female College, for excellence	.....	3	.....	.....
Bridge	.....	60	.....	.....
Brown memorial	.....	8	.....	.....
College of Pharmacy alumni	1	.....	.....	.....
College of Pharmacy, Proctor prize	2	.....	.....	.....
Denman School	.....	27	.....	.....
Department of State	20	.....	.....	.....
Franklin, Boston, schools	.....	30	.....	.....
Garfield, presidential	.....	.....	25	.....
Garfield, Indian peace	.....	25	.....	.....
Georgetown College	1	.....	.....	.....
Johnson, presidential	.....	.....	1	.....
Ketchum, Jesse (large)	2	30	.....	.....

IX.—*MEDALS MANUFACTURED at the MINT, &c.*—Continued.

Names.	Gold.	Silver.	Bronze.	White metal.
Ketchum, Jesse (small)	3	35	.....	.....
Life-saving (first class)	3	.....	.....	2
Life-saving (second class)	.....	4	.....	2
Lincoln, presidential (large)	.....	28	.....	.....
Lincoln and Garfield (large)	347	1,800	.....	.....
Lincoln and Garfield (small)	475	2,200	.....	.....
Lincoln School, San Francisco	.....	21	.....	.....
Maine State Agricultural	.....	18	8	.....
Marksman badge, National Guard Pennsylvania	.....	.....	225	.....
Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association	54	152	340	.....
Massachusetts Humane Society	2	.....	.....	.....
McKee	1	.....	.....	.....
Michigan State Agricultural	.....	5	.....	.....
Monroe, presidential	.....	.....	1	.....
New England Agricultural Society	4	50	65	.....
New Hampshire Agricultural Society	.....	10	5	.....
Norman	1	.....	4	.....
Pauline	.....	1	.....	.....
Peabody, educational	.....	50	.....	.....
Robinson, prize	1	.....	.....	.....
Santini	1	.....	.....	.....
Scott, John	.....	.....	12	.....
Shakespeare	1	.....	.....	.....
Society of the Cincinnati	.....	69	6	.....
United States diplomatic	.....	.....	.....	2
Total	924	4,667	766	6

X.—*MEDALS and PROOF SETS SOLD during the fiscal year ended June* 30, 1882.

Description.	Number sold.	Value.
MEDALS.		
Gold	876	$8,044 42
Silver	4,522	3,421 66
Bronze	803	616 20
Total	6,201	12,082 28
PROOF SETS.		
Gold	34	1,462 00
Silver	1,112	4,448 00
Total	1,146	5,910 00

XI.—*STATEMENT of EARNINGS and EXPENDITURES of the UNITED STATES MINTS and ASSAY OFFICES for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882.*

EARNINGS.

	Mints.					Assay offices.					Total.
	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	New Orleans.	Carson.	Denver.	New York.	Boise.	Charlotte.	Helena.	Saint Louis.	
Parting and refining charges	$10,850 97	$158,200 21	$176 10	$14,749 24	.....	$94,905 48	.....	.....	.....	.....	$278,882 00
Melting, alloy, and bar charges	661 24	4,400 74	1,256 08	350 42	$586 31	4,717 31	$185 46	$157 03	$754 07	$11 20	13,079 86
Profits on standard silver dollars coined	1,318,958 86	1,390,840 97	601,294 19	97,735 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,438,829 41
Profits on subsidiary silver coined	2,057 74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,057 74
Profits on the manufacture of minor coins	476,432 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	476,432 04
Profits on medals and proof coins	3,399 62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,399 62
Amount received from assays of ores	494 00	154 00	60 00	81 00	414 00	515 00	199 00	327 00	1,077 00	91 00	3,442 00
Grains, fluxes, and sweepings	1,737 48	935 39	159 29	.....	400 50	5,380 31	.....	60 22	244 35	5 15	8,922 69
Melter and refiner	.....	18,245 71	.....	.....	.....	21,729 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,974 86
Gains on bullion shipped to the mint	.....	.....	.....	.....	57 16	.....	6 09	194 60	151 77	3 81	413 43
Proceeds of sale of old material	1,153 55	1,815 86	143 99	120 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,233 40
Profits on leady melts sold	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75 51	.....	.....	.....	.....	75 51
Total	1,845,745 50	1,574,592 88	603,089 65	113,036 05	1,487 97	127,322 76	390 55	738 85	2,227 19	111 16	4,268,742 56

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries of officers and clerks	33,424 72	24,900 00	19,974 14	23,550 00	10,950 00	33,073 59	3,000 00	2,750 00	5,950 00	2,999 80	160,572 25
Wages of workmen	369,235 46	260,884 42	85,124 95	64,237 00	10,497 75	24,830 25	3,965 00	242 76	9,744 79	735 00	829,497 38
Contingent expenses, not including wastage and loss on sweeps	129,073 26	66,137 55	37,970 26	27,155 47	4,125 68	8,988 32	1,268 62	1,260 54	6,756 77	8,145 85	290,882 32
Parting and refining expenses, not including wastage and loss on sweeps	6,126 82	147,279 30	29 00	14,558 81	.....	87,653 56	.....	.....	.....	.....	255,647 49
Expenses of distributing silver dollars	36,213 01	13,484 84	12,624 38	1,703 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,026 11
Wastage of the operative officers	22,738 51	4,149 13	2,835 25	2,024 07	.....	4,911 97	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,658 93
Loss on sale of sweeps	7,170 43	9,993 72	1,015 81	2,288 21	.....	6,182 19	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,650 36
Expenses of distributing minor coins	11,080 22	13,485 62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,565 84
Loss on bullion shipped to the Mint	.....	.....	.....	.....	69 04	.....	82 50	.....	.....	.....	151 54
Minor coinage metal wasted	875 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	875 82
Loss adjusting value of silver bars	16 64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 64
Total	615,954 89	540,314 58	159,573 79	135,517 44	25,642 47	165,639 88	8,316 12	4,253 30	22,451 56	11,880 65	1,689,544 68

* Includes $6,896.11 for fixtures and apparatus.

XII.—*COMPARATIVE TABLE showing the OPERATIONS for the fiscal years 1881 and 1882 at the COINAGE MINTS and NEW YORK ASSAY OFFICE.*

PHILADELPHIA.

		1881.	1882.
Deposits	value	$70,651,442 91	$69,458,054 35
Gold coinage	pieces	7,275,926	8,270,450
Silver coinage	do	9,174,820	11,100,300
Minor coinage	do	38,335,665	48,865,725
Total coinage	do	54,786,411	66,236,475
Gold coinage	value	$49,809,274 00	$59,678,437 50
Silver coinage	do	9,125,966 75	11,062,388 75
Minor coinage	do	405,109 95	644,757 75
Total coinage	do	59,340,350 70	71,385,584 00
Gold bars	do	236,141 78	238,878 96
Silver bars	do	60,123 09	146,163 05
Total bars	do	296,264 87	385,042 01
Gold operated upon by melter and refiner	standard ounces	7,669,139	8,085,022
Silver operated upon by melter and refiner	do	16,551,054	20,592,228
Gold operated upon by coiner	do	7,233,415	7,527,054
Silver operated upon by coiner	do	16,259,728	19,578,321
Gold wastage of melter and refiner	do	352	754
Silver wastage of melter and refiner	do	1,050	728
Gold wastage of coiner	do	197	295
Silver wastage of coiner	do	1,869	2,477

SAN FRANCISCO.

		1881.	1882.
Deposits	value	$41,959,062 71	$38,715,497 04
Gold coinage	pieces	2,774,000	2,900,000
Silver coinage	do	11,460,000	11,000,000
Total coinage	do	14,234,000	13,900,000
Gold coinage	value	$28,500,000 00	$28,850,000 00
Silver coinage	do	11,460,000 00	11,000,000 00
Total coinage	do	39,960,000 00	39,850,000 00
Gold bars	do	8,700 55	884 30
Silver bars	do	1,110,045 74	734,417 28
Total bars	do	1,118,746 29	735,301 58
Gold operated upon by melter and refiner	standard ounces	3,236,755	2,961,882
Silver operated upon by melter and refiner	do	22,471,852	18,919,514
Gold operated upon by coiner	do	3,230,718	2,988,957
Silver operated upon by coiner	do	20,960,005	18,202,319
Gold wastage of melter and refiner	do	1,229	.....
Silver wastage of melter and refiner	do	2,498	.....
Gold wastage of coiner	do	168	170
Silver wastage of coiner	do	942	979

XII.—*COMPARATIVE TABLE showing the OPERATIONS for the fiscal years* 1881 *and* 1882 *at the COINAGE MINTS, &c.*—Continued.

CARSON MINT.

		1881.	1882.
Deposits	value	$1,108,376 65	$2,020,335 29
Gold coinage	pieces	53,189	85,383
Silver coinage	do	539,000	763,000
Total coinage	do	592,189	848,383
Gold coinage	value	$344,590 00	$783,310 00
Silver coinage	do	539,000 00	763,000 00
Total coinage	do	883,590 00	1,546,310 00
Gold operated upon by melter and refiner	standard ounces	49,133	102,107
Silver operated upon by melter and refiner	do	1,129,355	1,661,790
Gold operated upon by coiner	do	40,467	88,058
Silver operated upon by coiner	do	1,010,406	1,416,926
Gold wastage of melter and refiner	do	24	67
Silver wastage of melter and refiner	do	249	383
Gold wastage of coiner	do	3	5
Silver wastage of coiner	do	148	278

NEW ORLEANS MINT.

		1881.	1882.
Deposits	value	$6,439,652 39	$5,367,449 03
Gold coinage	pieces	8,000	10,170
Silver coinage	do	6,525,000	4,958,000
Total coinage	do	6,533,000	4,968,170
Gold coinage	value	$80,000 00	$101,700 00
Silver coinage	do	6,525,000 00	4,958,000 00
Total coinage	do	6,605,000 00	5,059,700 00
Gold operated upon by melter and refiner	standard ounces	11,850	14,520
Silver operated upon by melter and refiner	do	9,976,250	8,100,725
Gold operated upon by coiner	do	9,564	12,244
Silver operated upon by coiner	do	9,952,845	8,096,216
Gold wastage of melter and refiner	do	4	13
Silver wastage of melter and refiner	do	656	1,972
Gold wastage of coiner	do	.....	.....
Silver wastage of coiner	do	1,062	545

NEW YORK ASSAY OFFICE.

Deposits and bars.		1881.	1882.
Gold deposits	value	$99,635,644 46	$35,994,087 09
Silver deposits	do	5,285,715 57	7,168,260 21
Total deposits	do	104,921,360 03	43,162,347 30
Gold, fine bars manufactured	do	9,805,028 07	11,800,644 00
Gold, mint bars manufactured	do	89,643,135 29	52,469,870 64
Silver, fine bars manufactured	do	4,763,189 08	5,600,263 52
Silver, sterling bars manufactured	do	1,418 03	8,181 25
Silver, mint bars manufactured	do	519,047 53	519,047 53
Total bars manufactured	do	104,731,818 00	70,398,006 94

XIII.—*SUMMARY of the OPERATIONS and EARNINGS at the DENVER MINT and CHARLOTTE, HELENA, BOISÉ, and SAINT LOUIS ASSAY OFFICES for the fiscal year* 1882.

	Denver.	Charlotte.	Helena.	Boisé.	Saint Louis.	Total.
Gold deposits	$458,847 07	$81,889 36	$684,475 53	$146,305 82	$6,185 92	$1,377,703 70
Silver deposits	7,053 02	772 99	145,306 05	2,318 43	778 87	156,229 36
Unparted bars manufactured	465,900 09	82,662 35	829,781 58	148,624 25	6,964 79	1,533,933 06
Charges collected:						
On deposits	586 31	157 03	754 07	185 46	11 20	1,694 07
On ore assays	444 00	327 00	1,077 00	199 00	91 00	2,138 00
Total earnings	1,487 97	738 85	2,227 19	390 55	111 16	4,955 72
Total expenses	25,642 47	4,253 30	22,451 56	8,316 12	11,880 65	72,544 10

XIV.—*WASTAGE and LOSS on SALE of SWEEPS,* 1882.

Losses.	Philadelphia Mint.	San Francisco Mint.	Carson Mint.	New Orleans Mint.	New York Assay Office.	Totals.
Melter and refiner's gold wastage	$14,037 64	.....	$1,248 95	$253 36	.....	$15,539 95
Coiner's gold wastage	5,495 42	$3,169 71	99 42	1 80	.....	8,766 35
Melter and refiner's silver wastage	728 04	.....	391 31	2,020 07	$4,911 97	8,051 39
Coiner's silver wastage	2,477 41	979 42	284 39	560 02	.....	4,301 24
Loss on sale of sweeps	7,170 43	9,993 72	2,288 21	1,015 81	6,182 19	26,650 36
Total	29,908 94	14,142 85	4,312 28	3,851 06	11,094 16	63,309 29
Paid as follows:						
From contingent appropriation	23,309 23	2,253 30	1,600 42	5 37	.....	27,168 32
From parting and refining appropriation	119 22	1,416 47	761 80	223 26	.....	2,520 75
From profit and loss	1,389 70	5,765 63	.....	163 04	11,094 16	18,412 53
From silver profit fund	5,090 79	4,707 45	1,950 06	3,459 39	....	15,207 69
Total	29,908 94	14,142 85	4,312 28	3,851 06	11,094 16	63,309 29

XV.—*GOLD DEPOSITS, less REDEPOSITS, for the calender year* 1881.

Institutions.	Foreign bullion.	Foreign coin.	Total.	Domestic bullion.	Coin and jewelers' bars.	Grand total.
Philadelphia	$40,545 12	$78,250 94	$118,796 06	$122,308 67	$734,445 60	$975,550 30
San Francisco	2,637,925 62	3,019,751 91	5,657,677 53	25,195,053 41	37,699 65	30,890,430 59
Carson	.....	.....	.....	815,964 09	82 68	816,046 77
Denver	.....	.....	.....	458,622 99	.....	458,622 99
New Orleans	1,570 49	66,995 07	68,665 56	8,869 73	36,084 65	113,519 94
New York	27,133,223 65	29,398,776 63	56,532,000 28	6,904,264,19	1,304,394 96	64,740,659 43
Boisé	.....	.....	.....	150,765 51	.....	150,765 51
Helena	.....	.....	.....	539,139 91	.....	539,139 91
Charlotte	.....	492 13	492 13	76,370 96	1,827 52	78,690 61
Total	29,813,264 88	32,564,266 68	62,377,531 56	34,271,359 46	2,114,535 06	98,763,426 08

XVI.—*STATEMENT of SILVER DEPOSITS and PURCHASES for the calendar year* 1881.

Institutions.	Foreign bullion.	Foreign coin.	Total.	Domestic bullion.	Coin and jewelers' bars.	Grand total.
Philadelphia	$37,540 51	$10,823 85	$48,364 36	$6,832,734 66	$78,497 81	$6,958,596 83
San Francisco	1,198,080 71	159,555,16	1,357,635 87	10,532,493 93	6,205 27	11,896,335 07
Carson	.....	.....	.....	804,405 67	16 84	804,422 51
Denver	.....	.....	.....	5,068 62	.....	5,068 62
New Orleans	11,342 78	353,025 94	364,368 72	4,404,241 68	26,771 22	4,795,381 62
New York	202,776 13	142,154 84	344,930 97	5,219,026 78	200,693 48	5,764,651 23
Boise	.....	.....	.....	2,433 55	.....	2,433 55
Helena	.....	.....	.....	98,284 61	.....	98,284 61
Charlotte	.....	43 70	43 70	523 62	106 88	674 20
Total	1,449,740 13	665,603 49	2,115,343 62	27,899,213 12	312,291 50	30,326,848 24

XVII.—*GOLD and SILVER of DOMESTIC PRODUCTION DEPOSITED at the MINTS and ASSAY OFFICES from their ORGANIZATION to the close of the fiscal year ended June* 30, 1882.

Locality.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Alabama	$221,886 05		$221,886 05
Alaska	46,254 51	$167 30	46,421 81
Arizona	2,963,537 38	10,272,443 50	13,235,980 88
California	716,354,816 23	2,563,593 32	718,918,409 55
Colorado	39,393,894 91	21,928,710 88	61,322,605 79
Dakota	14,050,169 82	50,869 52	14,101,039 34
Georgia	7,922,794 17	874 46	7,923,668 63
Idaho	25,288,037 98	897,151 36	26,185,189 34
Indiana	40 13		40 13
Maine	5,516 86	21 38	5,538 24
Maryland	1,087 91		1,087 91
Massachusetts		917 56	917 56
Michigan (Lake Superior)	126 15	3,500,830 93	3,500,957 08
Montana	51,481,833 94	6,580,549 99	58,062,383 93
Nevada	16,516,639 98	81,226,931 53	97,743,571 51
New Hampshire	11,020 55		11,020 55
New Mexico	1,687,369 93	2,979,750 51	4,667,120 44
North Carolina	10,739,759 24	46,556 85	10,786,316 09
Oregon	16,816,275 39	40,307 01	16,856,582 40
South Carolina	1,435,390 36	175 30	1,435,565 66
Tennessee	86,616 20	4 66	86,620 86
Utah	531,152 72	13,056,896 40	13,588,049 12
Vermont	10,981 27	43 50	11,024 77
Virginia	1,694,509 35	82 86	1,694,592 21
Washington Territory	259,027 88	326 82	259,354 70
Wyoming	727,992 24	11,818 18	739,810 42
Refined bullion	231,261,345 34	73,522,397 63	304,783,742 97
Parted from silver	16,699,768 48		16,699,768 48
Contained in silver	9,322,268 97		9,322,268 97
Parted from gold		7,073,251 68	7,073,251 68
Contained in gold		526,284 79	526,284 79
Other sources	10,503,840 51	32,574,302 44	43,078,142 95
Total	1,176,033,954 45	256,855,260 36	1,432,889,214 81

XVIII.—*STATEMENT of COINAGE from the ORGANIZATION of the MINT to the close of the fiscal year ended June* 30, 1882.

GOLD COINAGE.

Period.	Double eagles.	Eagles.	Half eagles.	Three dollars.	Quarter eagles.	Dollars.	Total.
1793 to 1848		$25,662,270	$45,265,355		$5,413,815 00		$76,341,440 00
1849 to 1873	$646,727,980	29,851,820	22,994,390	$1,169,913	20,804,702 50	$19,015,633	740,564,438 50
1874	48,283,900	383,480	809,780	125,460	516,150 00	323,920	50,442,690 00
1875	32,748,140	599,840	203,655	60	2,250 00	20	33,553,965 00
1876	37,896,720	153,610	71,800	135	53,052 50	3,645	38,178,962 50
1877	43,941,700	56,200	67,835	4,464	5,780 00	2,220	44,078,199 00
1878	51,406,340	155,490	688,680	137,850	408,900 00	1,720	52,798,980 00
1879	37,234,340	1,031,440	1,442,130	109,182	1,166,800 00	3,020	40,986,912 00
1880	21,515,360	18,836,320	15,790,860	9,090	3,075 00	3,030	56,157,735 00
1881	15,345,520	33,389,050	29,982,180	4,698	9,140 00	3,276	78,733,864 00
1882	14,563,920	44,369,410	30,473,955	75	62 50	6,025	89,413,447 50
Total	949,663,920	154,488,930	147,790,620	1,560,927	28,383,727 50	19,362,509	1,301,250,633 50

SILVER COINAGE.

Period.	Trade dollars.	Dollars.	Half dollars.	Quarter dollars.	Twenty cents.
1793 to 1852		$2,506,890	$66,249,153 00	$3,999,040 50	
1853 to 1873		5,538,948	33,596,082 50	18,002,178 00	
1874	$3,588,900		1,438,930 00	458,515 50	
1875	5,697,500		2,853,500 00	623,950 00	$5,858
1876	6,132,050		4,985,525 00	4,106,262 50	263,560
1877	9,162,900		9,746,350 00	7,584,175 00	1,440
1878	11,378,010	8,573,500	3,875,255 00	3,703,027 50	142
1879		27,227,500	225 00	112 50	
1880		27,933,750	3,275 00	3,837 50	
1881		27,637,955	4,677 50	3,638 75	
1882		27,772,075	5,537 50	3,268 75	
Total	35,959,360	127,190,618	122,758,510 50	38,488,006 50	271,000

XVIII.—*STATEMENT of COINAGE, &c.*—Continued.

SILVER COINAGE.

Period.	Dimes.	Half dimes.	Three cents.	Total.
1793 to 1852	$3,890,062 50	$1,823,298 90	$744,927 00	$79,213,371 90
1853 to 1873	5,170,733 00	3,083,648 00	536,923 20	65,928,512 70
1874	497,255 80			5,983,601 30
1875	889,560 00			10,070,368 00
1876	3,639,105 00			19,126,502 50
1877	2,055,070 00			28,549,935 00
1878	760,891 00			28,290,825 50
1879	45 00			27,227,882 50
1880	1,575 00			27,942,437 50
1881	3,695 50			27,649,966 75
1882	2,507 50			27,783,388 75
Total	16,910,500 30	4,906,946 90	1,281,850 20	347,766,792 40

MINOR COIN.

Period.	Five cents.	Three cents.	Two cents.	Cents.	Half cents.	Total.
1793 to 1873	$5,276,140 00	$805,350 00	$912,020 00	$4,886,452 44	$39,926 11	$11,919,888 55
1874	244,350 00	29,640 00		137,935 00		411,925 00
1875	94,650 00	12,540 00		123,185 00		230,375 00
1876	132,700 00	7,560 00		120,090 00		260,350 00
1877	25,250 00			36,915 00		62,165 00
1878	80 00	48 00		30,566 00		30,694 00
1879	1,175 00	984 00		95,639 00		97,798 00
1880	1,247 50	982 50		267,741 50		269,971 50
1881	177 75	32,416 65		372,515 55		405,109 95
1882	220,038 75	104 25		424,614 75		644,757 75
Total	5,995,809 00	889,625 40	912,020 00	6,495,654 24	39,926 11	14,333,034 75

XIX.—*ASSAY of COINS of JAPAN.*

[Translation.]

LEGATION OF JAPAN,
Washington, 1st, 10th month, 14 Meiji.

SIR: Under instructions from my government I have again the honor of transmitting to you, for the purpose of having them assayed at the mint of the United States, a number of cuttings and dips from the coinage of the Japanese mint for the financial year 1880–1881. According to the letter from the assayer of the imperial mint, a copy of which is inclosed for information, the accompanying packet contains three five-yen pyx pieces of gold coin and one gold cutting from bar, and five silver yen coins and one granulated dip.

It is hardly necessary for me to add that the kindness with which the Treasury Department has hitherto responded to the wishes of my government is most fully appreciated.

Accept, sir, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

YOSHIDA KIYONARI.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Secretary of State.

IMPERIAL MINT, ASSAY DEPARMENT, *June* 29, 1881.

DEAR SIR: Three five-yen and five silver yen coins, selected this morning by Mr. Yoshihara, vice-minister of finance, from the "pyx" pieces representing the coinage of the mint for the financial year 1880–1881, have been individually assayed by me. Ninety-eight, being the remaining five-yen coins, were melted and cast into a bar. A cutting was taken from this bar and assayed. Two hundred of the silver yen coins were melted, a "dip" was taken from the molten metal and granulated, and the granules were assayed.

The results are as follows:

Gold five-yen coin, August 21, 1880	900.0
Gold five-yen coin, February 28, 1881	900.1
Gold five-yen coin, May 5, 1881	900.0
Gold five-yen cutting from bar	899.8

Silver yen coin, August 21, 1880	900.4
Silver yen coin, December 16, 1880	900.2
Silver yen coin, January 21, 1881	900.3
Silver yen coin, April 14, 1881	899.9
Silver yen coin, June 8, 1881	902.2
Dip granulated	903.3

Each coin, as well as the "cutting from bar" and the granules from "dip," was divided into four parts; one part was assayed by me as above, and the other three parts were separately sealed up in your presence and delivered to you.

In every case the coins are well within the permitted deviation as to fineness.

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

WILLIAM GOWLAND, F. C. S.,
Associate of the Royal School of Mines.

The COMMISSIONER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF THE MINT,
Washington, D. C., October 13, 1881.

SIR: The following is the result of assays of the samples of gold and silver coin from the Japanese mint handed me by you for assay. I also give the assays of the mint of Japan:

	Japan.	United States.
Five yen, August 21, 1880	900	900
Five yen, February 28, 1881	900.1	900.2
Five yen, May 5, 1881	900	900.1
Cutting from bar	899	900.1
Silver yen, August 21, 1880	900.4	900.6
Silver yen, December 16, 1880	900.2	901.6
Silver yen, January 21, 1881	900.3	902.6
Silver yen, April 14, 1881	899.9	900.3
Silver yen, June 8, 1881	902.2	900
Silver yen, dip granulated	903.3	900

Very respectfully,

W. P. LAWYER, *Assayer.*

Hon. HORATIO C. BURCHARD,
Director of the Mint.

XX.—*AVERAGE MONTHLY PRICE of FINE SILVER BARS at LONDON, &c., during fiscal year ending June* 30, 1882.

Date.	Price per ounce British standard, 925 thousandths fine.	Equivalent in United States money per ounce fine with exchange at par, $4.86.65.	Average monthly price at New York of exchange on London.	Equivalent in United States money of fine bar silver, 1,000 fine, based on average monthly London quotations with exchange at average monthly rate.	Average monthly New York price of fine bar silver.
1881.	*Pence.*				
July	51⅜	$1 12.619	$4 86.1	$1 12.454	$1 14
August	51½	1 12.893	4 84.5	1 12.543	1 12.308
September	51¾	1 13.441	4 84.5	1 12.833	1 12.593
October	51⅞	1 13.715	4 84.3	1 13.199	1 12.927
November	51 7/16	1 12.893	4 85.1	1 13.396	1 13.141
December	51⅞	1 13.715	4 84.8	1 13.282	1 12.935
1882.					
January	52	1 13.989	4 87	1 14.121	1 13.603
February	52	1 13.989	4 90.4	1 14.937	1 14.776
March	51 15/16	1 13.852	4 90	1 14.7	1 14.456
April	52 1/16	1 14.126	4 90	1 15.081	1 14.734
May	52⅛	1 14.263	4 94.7	1 15.386	1 15.154
June	52	1 13.989	4 89.6	1 13.879	1 14.964
Average	51 13/16	1 13.623	4.87.5	1 13.817	1 13.799

XXI.—*SILVER PURCHASES.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., January 13, 1882.

SIR: You are authorized to instruct the superintendents of the coinage mints, in the coinage of standard silver dollars, to use silver parted from gold deposits or received in payment of the charges on silver bullion deposited for bars, and to direct that all silver bullion procured in this manner, not needed to be held under the provisions of section 3545 of the Revised Statutes for the immediate payment of deposits for bars, be transferred to the silver-bullion-purchase account, and thereby become a purchase for silver coinage at the rate paid or allowed depositors therefor.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. J. FOLGER, *Secretary.*

Hon. HORATIO C. BURCHARD,
Director of the Mint.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., January 30, 1882.

SIR: The several superintendents of the coinage mints are hereby authorized to purchase and receive for use in the coinage of standard silver dollars any mutilated, worn, or otherwise uncurrent United States silver coins of standard fineness when delivered in sums of three dollars and upwards, and to pay for the same, without previous melt or assay, at a rate not exceeding one dollar per ounce of silver of standard fineness therein contained.

Silver purchased under this authority may be held until the end of each month, and then deposited and entered in gross as a purchase from the superintendent or from one of his clerks.

Respectfully,

CHAS. J. FOLGER, *Secretary.*

Hon. HORATIO C. BURCHARD,
Director of the Mint.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF THE MINT,
Washington, D. C., February 7, 1882.

The silver contained in bullion taken for assay from silver bullion deposited for unparted bars may be paid for by the assayers in charge of the United States mint at Denver and the assay offices at Helena, Boisé City, Charlotte, and Saint Louis in coin at the rate of one dollar per ounce of standard silver, and will be transmitted by them with other bullion to the coinage mints to be used in the coinage of standard silver dollars.

Respectfully,

HORATIO C. BURCHARD, *Director.*

Approved:
CHAS. J. FOLGER, *Secretary.*

XXII.—*STATEMENT showing the NUMBER OF OUNCES at STANDARD and COST of SILVER BULLION purchased and delivered at the COINAGE MINTS and the ASSAY OFFICE at NEW YORK, and the number of SILVER DOLLARS coined each month from March* 1, 1878, *to December* 31, 1881.

[This statement includes bullion carried to silver-purchase account since January 1, 1881, received in payment of charges retained in fractions of bars paid for in coin and surplus deposited or returned at annual settlement.]

Date.	Ounces at standard of silver bullion purchased and delivered.	Cost.	Standard silver dollars coined.
1878.			
March	2,574,264.79	$2,850,537 65	1,001,500
April	6,075,779.42	6,600,484 29	2,470,000
May	1,498,668.53	1,595,504 63	3,015,000
June	1,861,676.79	1,976,742 39	2,087,000
July	2,925,987.29	3,043,580 51	1,847,000
August	3,278,919.43	3,408,126 87	3,028,000
September	2,950,467.14	3,018,818 02	2,764,000
October	2,487,715.69	2,494,215 03	2,070,000
November	1,611,697.22	1,602,470 10	2,156,050
December	1,756,036.37	1,737,133 94	2,057,000
1879.			
January	2,202,792.97	2,170,085 57	2,060,200
February	1,297,788.16	1,273,544 28	2,132,000
March	784,147.58	763,822 80	2,087,200
April	486,592.21	478,307 91	2,381,000
May	1,351,667.73	1,344,138 76	2,330,000
June	252,950.53	259,399 20	2,315,050
July	1,650,389.93	1,694,485 79	1,650,000
August	2,024,589.50	2,052,045 86	2,787,050
September	1,903,801.09	1,926,409 06	2,396,050
October	1,949,507.59	2,000,027 33	2,572,100
November	2,487,789.51	2,599,550 38	2,499,000
December	2,185,286.83	2,255,721 00	2,350,450
1880.			
January	2,318,555.94	2,388,259 29	2,450,000
February	1,965,963.72	2,027,803 51	2,300,400
March	2,091,010.57	2,155,918 35	2,350,200
April	1,878,064.41	1,936,029 84	2,300,000
May	2,164,387.76	2,236,118 01	2,267,000
June	1,889,389.42	1,962,713 11	2,011,500
July	2,592,097.97	2,692,982 52	2,280,000
August	1,884,227.58	1,943,448 53	2,253,000
September	2,215,861.76	2,273,287 68	2,301,000
October	2,428,846.32	2,481,043 67	2,279,000
November	2,256,534.93	2,284,266 73	2,300,000
December	1,779,927.93	1,798,454 43	2,305,255
1881.			
January	1,580,674.12	1,586,607 10	2,300,000
February	1,529,759.30	1,549,669 09	2,307,000
March	1,185,098.19	1,209,751 83	2,299,500
April	987,765.21	1,002,315 67	2,300,000
May	1,710,674.00	1,738,246 36	2,300,000
June	1,747,673.92	1,767,801 14	2,413,200
July	1,996,465.02	2,018,638 25	2,250,000
August	1,914,438.32	1,936,898 32	2,300,000
September	2,218,039.63	2,250,771 20	2,400,000
October	2,390,787.01	2,430,080 20	2,350,000
November	2,006,273.81	2,042,273 96	2,300,000
December	2,223,827.95	2,260,518 40	2,408,275
Total	92,554,861.09	95,119,048 56	105,380,980
Monthly average	2,012,062.20	2,067,805 40	2,290,891

XXIII.—CIRCULAR, ESTIMATING AND PROCLAIMING, IN UNITED STATES MONEY OF ACCOUNT, THE VALUES OF THE STANDARD COINS IN CIRCULATION OF THE VARIOUS NATIONS OF THE WORLD.

1882.
DEPARTMENT No. 1.
Secretary's Office.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF THE MINT,
Washington, D. C., January 2, 1882.

SIR: In pursuance of the provisions of section 3564 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, I have estimated the values of the standard coins in circulation of the various nations of the world, and submit the same in the accompanying table.

Very respectfully,

HORATIO C. BURCHARD,
Director of the Mint.

Hon. CHAS. J. FOLGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

ESTIMATE of VALUES of FOREIGN COINS.

Country.	Monetary unit.	Standard.	Value in United States money.	Standard coin.
Austria	Florin	Silver	$0 40.6	
Belgium	Franc	Gold and silver	19.3	5, 10, and 20 francs.
Bolivia	Boliviano	Silver	82.3	Boliviano.
Brazil	Milreis of 1,000 reis	Gold	54.6	
British Possessions in North America.	Dollar	....do	1 00	
Chili	Peso	Gold and silver	91.2	Condor, doubloon, and escudo.
Cuba	....do	....do	93.2	$\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and 1 doubloon.
Denmark	Crown	Gold	26.8	10 and 20 crowns.
Ecuador	Peso	Silver	82.3	Peso.
Egypt	Piaster	Gold	04.9	5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 piasters.
France	Franc	Gold and silver	19.3	5, 10, and 20 francs.
Great Britain	Pound sterling	Gold	4 86.6½	½ sovereign and sovereign.
Greece	Drachma	Gold and silver	19.3	5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 drachmas.
German Empire	Mark	Gold	23.8	5, 10, and 20 marks.
Hayti	Gourde	Gold and silver	96.5	1, 2, 5, and 10 gourdes.
India	Rupee of 16 annas	Silver	39	
Italy	Lira	Gold and silver	19.3	5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 lire.
Japan	Yen	Silver	88.7	1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 yen; gold and silver yen.
Liberia	Dollar	Gold	1 00	
Mexico	....do	Silver	89.4	Peso or dollar 5, 10, 25, and 50 centavo.
Netherlands	Florin	Gold and silver	40.2	
Norway	Crown	Gold	26.8	10 and 20 crowns.
Peru	Sol	Silver	82.3	Sol.
Portugal	Milreis of 1,000 reis	Gold	1 08	2, 5, and 10 milreis.
Russia	Rouble of 100 copecks	Silver	65.8	¼, ½, and 1 rouble.
Sandwich Islands	Dollar	Gold	1 00	
Spain	Peseta of 100 centimes	Gold and silver	19.3	5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 pesetas.
Sweden	Crown	Gold	26.8	10 and 20 crowns.
Switzerland	Franc	Gold and silver	19.3	5, 10, and 20 francs.
Tripoli	Mahbub of 20 piasters	Silver	74.3	
Turkey	Piaster	Gold	04.4	25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 piasters.
United States of Colombia	Peso	Silver	82.3	Peso.
Venezuela	Bolivar	Gold and silver	19.3	5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 Bolivar.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 2, 1882.

The foregoing estimation, made by the Director of the Mint, of the value of the foreign coins above mentioned, I hereby proclaim to be the values of such coins expressed in the money of account of the United States, and to be taken in estimating the values of all foreign merchandise, made out in any of said currencies, imported on or after January 1, 1882.

CHAS. J. FOLGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

XXIV.—*STATEMENT of IMPORTS and EXPORTS of GOLD and SILVER during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882. (Reported by Chief of Bureau of Statistics.)*

IMPORTS.

Ports.	Gold.			Silver.				Total.
		Coin.			Coin.			
	Bullion.	American.	Foreign.	Bullion.	American.		Foreign.	
					Trade dollars.	Other.		
NEW YORK.								
July, 1881	$11,368	$302,888	$144,747	$347	.....	$104,206	$86,264	$649,820
August, 1881	1,246,422	711,312	3,148,465	900	.....	75,334	89,500	5,271,933
September, 1881	2,229,163	187,764	7,593,920	4,000	.....	76,436	182,752	10,274,035
October, 1881	1,572,041	827,043	4,441,300	1,103	.....	66,652	61,165	6,969,304
November, 1881	29,218	259,121	746,686	5,816	.....	48,952	260,442	1,350,235
December, 1881	506,543	199,933	857,031	.....	.....	64,482	129,112	1,757,101
January, 1882	28,335	82,394	130,205	1,919	.....	48,016	83,528	374,397
February, 1882	19,222	47,781	33,906	4,195	.....	49,071	71,287	225,462
March, 1882	30,286	30,523	28,435	6,125	.....	71,997	319,003	481,369
April, 1882	12,232	10,951	9,222	750	.....	46,089	304,554	383,798
May, 1882	34,902	16,159	12,021	450	.....	32,714	151,493	247,739
June, 1882	44,293	12,645	12,257	7,851	.....	64,361	88,406	229,813
Total	5,764,025	2,688,514	17,153,195	33,456	.....	748,310	1,827,506	28,215,006
SAN FRANCISCO.								
July, 1881	189,735	6,913	64,256	183,406	.....	10,697	196,110	651,117
August, 1881	235,548	.....	22,460	.....	.....	3,300	318,359	579,667
September, 1881	107,938	.....	67,738	205,833	.....	5,109	166,968	553,586
October, 1881	931,030	5,840	276,533	115,129	.....	600	117,333	1,446,465
November, 1881	848,935	....	1,154,575	126,345	.....	3,842	180,708	2,314,405
December, 1881	475,571	1,482	661,142	191,486	.....	2,371	223,579	1,555,631
January, 1882	395,313	15,870	206,968	50,728	.....	545	249,068	918,492
February, 1882	123,085	795	126,552	227,773	.....	250	157,954	636,409
March, 1882	5,663	22,754	19,579	48,851	.....	4,185	121,911	222,943
April, 1882	168,508	.....	17,299	312,730	.....	12,378	265,433	776,348
May, 1882	66,343	7,794	24,485	180,668	.....	200	186,506	465,996
June, 1882	49,442	13,469	76,329	245,295	.....	.....	137,167	521,702
Total	3,597,111	74,917	2,717,916	1,888,244	.....	43,477	2,321,096	10,642,761
ALL OTHER PORTS.								
July, 1881	1,511	247	29,187	24,144	.....	9,344	55,934	120,367
August, 1881	2,521	9,727	50,741	23,586	.....	14,307	57,473	158,355
September, 1881	125	447,400	26,593	2,160	.....	14,100	76,369	566,747
October, 1881	4,523	215,500	21,680	5,669	.....	32,050	33,210	312,632
November, 1881	.....	4,489	16,178	1,407	.....	5,235	22,405	49,714
December, 1881	6,390	7,076	13,005	25,740	.....	29,602	85,122	166,935
January, 1882	1,652	248,078	25,225	10,800	.....	9,917	79,819	375,491
February, 1882	4,131	59,066	54,287	2,200	.....	2,608	115,308	237,600
March, 1882	526	705,700	1,100	10,689	.....	7,706	30,287	756,008
April, 1882	4,805	320,595	7,689	49,560	.....	3,626	59,784	446,059
May, 1882	4,100	14,626	24,196	7,797	.....	3,007	48,681	102,407
June, 1882	14,633	695	33,379	36,281	.....	17,588	219,732	322,308
Total	44,917	2,033,199	303,260	200,033	.....	149,090	884,124	3,614,623
Total imports	9,406,053	4,796,630	20,174,371	2,121,733	.....	940,877	5,032,726	42,472,390

XXIV.—*STATEMENT of IMPORTS and EXPORTS, &c.*—Continued.

EXPORTS (DOMESTIC).

Ports.	Gold.		Silver.			Total.
				Coin.		
	Bullion.	Coin.	Bullion.	Trade dollars.	Other.	
NEW YORK.						
July, 1881	.....	$32, 617	$901, 600	.....	.....	$934, 217
August, 1881	.....	85, 590	667, 000	.....	.....	752, 590
September, 1881	$10, 000	50, 216	648, 600	.....	$27, 900	736, 716
October, 1881	63, 000	39, 970	832, 800	.....	3, 000	938, 770
November, 1881	.....	20, 133	859, 400	.....	8, 650	888, 183
December, 1881	.....	29, 104	885, 200	.....	1, 860	916, 164
January, 1882	.....	8, 500	1, 088, 237	.....	3, 000	1, 099, 737
February, 1882	27, 500	6, 695, 498	695, 000	.....	146, 000	7, 563, 998
March, 1882	.....	3, 070, 900	803, 700	.....	1, 920	3, 876, 520
April, 1882	.....	1, 125, 500	598, 600	.....	.....	1, 724, 100
May, 1882	.....	12, 911, 200	630, 889	.....	140, 000	13, 682, 089
June, 1882	1, 456, 925	3, 249, 794	572, 300	.....	3, 502	5, 282, 521
Total	1, 557, 425	27, 319, 022	9, 183, 326	.....	335, 832	38, 395, 605
SAN FRANCISCO.						
July, 1881	1, 904	50, 010	339, 827	.....	23, 100	414, 841
August, 1881	3, 551	28, 360	49, 484	.....	1, 500	82, 895
September, 1881	13, 100	32, 596	.....	.....	.....	45, 696
October, 1881	3, 540	56, 631	50, 989	.....	3, 400	114, 560
November, 1881	7, 980	67, 783	56, 987	.....	2, 945	135, 695
December, 1881	4, 125	69, 370	.....	.....	2, 150	75, 645
January, 1882	100	77, 710	535, 728	.....	100	613, 638
February, 1882	50	1, 745	456, 869	.....	.....	458, 664
March, 1882	250	28, 135	125, 500	.....	2, 135	156, 020
April, 1882	3, 460	41, 297	247, 602	.....	.....	292, 359
May, 1882	.....	48, 444	449, 521	.....	.....	497, 965
June, 1882	600	49, 843	146, 094	.....	1, 000	197, 537
Total	38, 660	551, 924	2, 458, 601	.....	36, 330	3, 085, 515
ALL OTHER PORTS.						
July, 1881	.....	9, 100	4, 146	.....	1, 462	14, 708
August, 1881	416	19, 015	.....	.....	3, 115	22, 546
September, 1881	.....	16, 704	.....	.....	4, 900	21, 604
October, 1881	.....	.....	660	.....	.....	660
November, 1881	500	.....	2, 478	.....	.....	2, 978
December, 1881	.....	.....	.....	.....	900	900
January, 1882	.....	4, 524	.....	$3, 600	18, 429	26, 553
February, 1882	.....	.....	1, 011	.....	4, 269	5, 280
March, 1882	255	.....	.....	.....	5, 465	5, 720
April, 1882	1, 080	820, 000	.....	.....	5, 947	827, 027
May, 1882	.....	300, 000	.....	.....	2, 850	302, 850
June, 1882	.....	765, 000	3, 325	.....	.....	768, 325
Total	2, 251	1, 934, 343	11, 620	3, 600	47, 337	1, 999, 151
Total domestic exports.	1, 598, 336	29, 805, 289	11, 653, 547	3, 600	419, 499	43, 480, 271

XXIV.—*STATEMENT of IMPORTS and EXPORTS, &c.*—Continued.

EXPORTS (FOREIGN).

Ports.	Gold.		Silver.		Total.
	Bullion.	Coin.	Bullion.	Coin.	
NEW YORK.					
July, 1881	.....	$16,830	.....	$94,420	$111,250
August, 1881	.....	41,716	.....	173,433	215,149
September, 1881	.....	25,550	.....	211,226	236,776
October, 1881	.....	13,800	$21,642	197,050	232,492
November, 1881	.....	728	.....	117,418	118,146
December, 1881	.....	5,485	26,042	157,069	188,596
January, 1882	.....	9,731	.....	160,973	170,704
February, 1882	$2,100	504,500	8,000	171,563	686,163
March, 1882	.....	129,300	3,668	332,710	465,678
April, 1882	.....	344,812	.....	114,171	458,983
May, 1882	.....	29,760	.....	318,516	348,276
June, 1882	.....	50,089	19,441	459,445	528,975
Total	2,100	1,172,301	78,793	2,507,994	3,761,188
SAN FRANCISCO.					
July, 1881	.....	1,900	.....	121,610	123,510
August, 1881	.....	.....	.....	138,966	138,966
September, 1881	.....	.....	.....	154,011	154,011
October, 1881	.....	.....	.....	278,906	278,906
November, 1881	.....	.....	.....	150,305	150,305
December, 1881	.....	.....	.....	173,318	173,318
January, 1882	.....	1,654	.....	370,144	371,798
February, 1882	.....	.....	.....	69,417	69,417
March, 1882	.....	.....	.....	251,884	251,884
April, 1882	.....	6,300	.....	92,964	99,264
May, 1882	.....	.....	.....	230,863	230,863
June, 1882	.....	.....	.....	114,518	114,518
Total	.....	9,854	.....	2,146,906	2,156,760
ALL OTHER PORTS.					
July, 1881	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August, 1881	.....	.....	.....	1,700	1,700
September, 1881	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October, 1881	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November, 1881	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December, 1881	.....	.....	.....	8,762	8,762
January, 1882	.....	.....	.....	1,400	1,400
February, 1882	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March, 1882	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April, 1882	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May, 1882	.....	.....	.....	121	121
June, 1882	.....	.....	.....	7,277	7,277
Total	.....	.....	.....	19,260	19,260
Total foreign exports	2,100	1,182,155	78,793	4,674,160	5,937,208

XXV.—*USE of the PRECIOUS METALS in the ARTS and MANUFACTURES.*

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE,
New York City, July 25, 1882.

SIR: Deposits of gold and silver bullion for bars, which have probably been used in the arts and manufactures during the fiscal year from July 1, 1881, to June 30, 1882, appears as follows, viz:

	Gold.	Silver.
Of United States coin	$45,511 06	$15,867 73
Of foreign coin	532,154 28	154,522 07
Of foreign bullion	843,281 26	192,226 35
Of plate, &c	690,063 81	191,719 33
Of domestic bullion	5,206,075 85	5,444,111 16
Total	7,317,086 26	5,998,446 64

Very respectfully,

PIERRE C. VAN WYCK,
Superintendent.

R. E. PRESTON, Esq.,
Acting Director Mint, Washington, D. C.

XXVI.—*AVERAGE and COMPARATIVE PRICES of the PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC COMMODITIES EXPORTED from the UNITED STATES from declared values at time of export.*

Commodities.	Average price during month of June—		Average price during year ended June 30—		Percentage of the prices of year 1882 to prices of the years—	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1870.	1881.
Acids ..... pound..	$0 04.2	$0 02.5	$0 03.0	$0 02.7	50.8	90.0
Hogs ..... piece..	11 95.3	13 17.3	7 38.6	14 01.3	88.7	189.7
Horned cattle ..... do....	71 19.6	45 16.9	77 02.2	72 14.9	46.1	93.6
Horses ..... do....	165 89.2	360 17.0	111 07.5	209 15.6	249.8	188.3
Mules ..... do....	76 69.2	70 25.0	110 35.9	121 62.9	86.1	110.2
Sheep ..... do ..	4 51.6	4 32.6	4 23.8	4 32.2	77.6	101.9
Ashes, pot and pearl ..... pound..	06.3	05.7	8.0	06.1	84.6	76.2
Beer:						
In bottles ..... dozen..	1 38.0	1 84.4	1 77.9	1 86.1	64.1	104.6
In casks ..... gallon..	35.7	44.7	27.4	39.3	109.9	143.4
Bones and bone-dust ..... cwt..	2 50.0	1 94.5	2 68.7	1 90.5	115.6	70.8
Bone-black, lamp-black ..... pound..	23.2	1.6	3.2	3.2	68.0	100.0
Barley ..... bushel..	56.1	82.9	62.0	73.6	134.0	118.7
Bread and biscuit ..... pound..	4.3	5.5	4.6	5.0	87.6	108.6
Indian corn ..... bushel..	56.7	81.4	55.2	66.8	72.2	121.0
Indian-corn meal ..... barrel..	2 90.5	3 98.7	2 92.0	3 44.0	68.6	117.8
Oats ..... bushel..	47.2	67.4	43.9	47.6	75.5	108.4
Rye ..... do....	1 11.5	87.3	97.7	97.1	85.6	99.3
Rye flour ..... barrel..	5 93.8	4 44.2	5 40.8	5 77.8	104.6	106.8
Wheat ..... bushel..	1 17.2	1 24.4	1 11.3	1 18.5	91.8	106.4
Wheat flour ..... barrel..	5 75.4	6 18.9	5 66.9	6 14.8	100.4	108.4
Bricks ..... M..	7 76.0	10 12.1	8 32.0	9 42.3	84.7	113.2
Candles ..... pound..	11.2	12.3	11.8	12.3	74.9	104.2
Coal:						
Anthracite ..... ton..	4 57.4	4 46.2	4 52.6	4 67.7	70.4	103.3
Bituminous ..... do....	2 99.0	3 20.4	3 87.1	3 50.8	74.3	90.6
Copper, pigs and bars ..... pound..	16.3	17.8	16.1	16.9	97.0	104.9
Cordage, rope, twine ..... do....	11.4	12.4	11.5	11.3	54.9	98.2
Cotton:						
Sea-island ..... pound..	24.6	30.4	29.6	28.8	54.5	97.2
Other ..... do....	10.9	12.0	11.2	11.4	48.4	101.7
Colored ..... yard..	7.0	8.3	7.3	7.9	46.4	108.2
Uncolored ..... do....	7.9	8.1	.....	8.1	.....	.....
Apples, dried ..... pound..	6.1	7.5	5.4	7.9	138.7	146.2
Ginseng ..... do....	1 62.3	1 94.8	1 66.0	1 83.9	193.3	110.7
Glue ..... do....	14.3	17.8	16.0	16.8	67.2	105.0
Hay ..... ton..	18 54.3	18 92.6	18 44.3	17 99.1	103.1	97.5
Hemp cables, cordage ..... cwt..	12 91.3	13 97.3	11 14.7	13 31.9	87.1	119.4
Hops ..... pound..	19.1	27.0	22.4	24.8	162.0	110.7
Ice ..... ton..	3 00.1	2 71.5	2 97.8	2 76.0	67.7	92.6
India-rubber boots, &c ..... pair..	1 46.6	2 00.6	1 40.7	1 38.8	42.6	98.6
Iron:						
Pig ..... pound..	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	81.2	92.8
Bar ..... do....	3.7	3.3	3.7	4.0	81 0	108.1
Boiler-plate ..... do....	5.2	2.2	3.2	3.7	80.3	115.6
Railroad bars ..... do....	3.7	1.9	2.2	2.5	69.4	113.6
Sheet, band, &c ..... do....	3.7	3.8	4.6	4.2	77.6	91.3
Car-wheels ..... piece..	10 93.2	10 70.2	.....	9 59.4	.....	.....
Nails and spikes ..... pound..	3.3	5.5	3.4	3.3	57.8	97.0
Steel ingots ..... do....	11.4	9.2	10.8	9.3	78.0	86.1
Leather, sole and upper ..... do....	20.2	21.7	22.5	20.9	73.4	92.8
Boots and shoes ..... pair..	1 25.4	1 19.2	1 26.3	1 25.6	82.6	99.4
Lime and cement ..... barrel..	1 52.0	1 36.5	1 45.2	1 49.4	75.5	102.8
Rosin and turpentine ..... do....	2 81.1	2 74.8	2 47.0	2 80.3	91.9	113.4
Tar and pitch ..... do....	2 51.2	2 61.7	2 34.1	2 55.9	84.4	109.3
Oil-cake ..... pound..	1.5	1.4	1.4	2.8	128.0	200.0
Mineral oil, crude ..... gallon..	7.4	7.2	7.6	7.5	36.2	98.6
Naphthas, benzine, &c ..... do....	9.2	8.0	9.8	8.9	85.5	90.8
Illuminating oil ..... do....	9.0	8.5	10.3	9.1	29.7	88.3
Lubricating oil ..... do....	21.7	21.7	21.7	22.9	.....	105.5
Lard oil ..... do....	77.8	94.4	66.7	85.7	62.2	128.4
Neat's-foot oil ..... do....	83.5	47.2	77.8	85.0	65.5	109.2
Sperm oil ..... do....	86.6	1 11.8	96.4	1 02.0	64.1	105.8
Whale oil ..... do....	42.5	44.5	38.2	38.8	52.8	101.5
Cotton-seed oil ..... do....	30.5	53.7	45.9	46.2	.....	100.6
Linseed oil ..... do....	67.4	72.3	67.1	68.4	64.6	101.9
Gunpowder ..... pound..	16.7	16.3	16.2	17.8	123.5	109.8
Bacon and hams ..... do....	9.0	13.1	8.1	11.5	73.0	141.9
Fresh beef ..... do....	9.6	11.0	9.3	9.7	134.6	104.3
Salted beef ..... do....	7.6	9.1	6.5	8.5	193.0	130.7
Butter ..... do....	17.2	18.8	19.8	19.3	65.7	97.4
Cheese ..... do....	10.1	10.8	11.0	10.9	71.0	99.0

XXVI.—*AVERAGE and COMPARATIVE PRICES of the PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC COMMODITIES, &c.*—Continued.

Commodities.		Average price during month of June—		Average price during year ended June 30—		Percentage of the prices of year 1882 to prices of the years—	
		1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1870.	1881.
Eggs	dozen	$0 17.3	$0 17.3	$0 17.1	$0 19.2	48.4	112.2
Fish:							
Dried	cwt.	4 21.5	4 07.8	3 95.2	3 60.6	69.4	91.2
Pickled	barrel	5 58.1	6 78.2	5 08.1	6 39.5	77.9	125.8
Lard	pound	10.9	11.8	9.3	11.5	69.5	123.6
Mutton, fresh	do	8.1	12.1	7.8	9.5	.....	121.7
Pork	do	8.1	9.8	7.6	8.9	65.3	117.1
Onions	bushel	1 02.9	1 62.8	1 29.6	1 14.7	68.4	88.5
Potatoes	do	79.5	1 29.1	72.0	1 08.2	156.6	150.2
Quicksilver	pound	38.5	38.7	41.4	38.6	94.9	93.2
Rags	do	2.0	2.5	2.0	1.2	13.4	60.0
Rice	do	6.1	7.1	6.6	7.0	118.5	106.0
Salt	bushel	1 30.7	44.5	33.1	43.4	108.1	131.1
Cotton seed	pound	1.0	1.6	1.3	9	.....	6.9
Soap	do	5.0	5.0	4.8	5.0	62.4	104.1
Spermaceti	do	19.6	18.1	34.1	18.3	55.5	53.6
Spirits:							
Grain	gallon	21.4	20.0	20.6	20.6	100.1	100.0
Molasses	do	34.9	23.5	35.4	34.0	45.4	96.0
Spirits of turpentine	do	37.7	43.4	35.0	46.6	111.4	133.1
Starch	pound	4.6	5.0	4.6	4.7	57.1	102.1
Sugar:							
Brown	pound	10.1	8.6	8.1	8.0	71.3	98.7
Refined	do	8.9	9.6	9.2	9.7	77.5	105.4
Molasses	gallon	21.2	24.7	24.7	24.8	82.6	100.4
Tallow	pound	6.3	8.6	7.0	7.9	78.1	112.8
Tobacco, leaf	do	8.9	8.9	8.2	8.5	75.1	103.6
Varnish	gallon	2 22.7	1 92.7	1 79.5	1 84.3	116.0	102.6
Wax, bees	pound	27.4	33.5	24.5	26.0	65.5	106.1
Boards, planks	M feet	18 34.8	16 08.3	16 19.7	16 90.2	81.9	104.9
Timber, sawed	cubic feet	15.8	14.7	14.5	14.4	84.2	99.3
Wool, raw	pound	.....	30.0	26.8	32.1	89.2	119.7
Zinc plates, bars	pound	8.8	8.4	8.9	8 3	86.3	93.2
Average		.....	.....	.....	.....	84.1	106.9

XXVII.—*PRICES of PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES in the NEW YORK MARKET for the CALENDAR YEAR* 1881 *compared with the AVERAGE PRICES for fifty-six preceding years, and with AVERAGE PRICES for* 1880.

Articles.		Average prices in New York.			Percentage of prices of 1881 to average prices.	
		For fifty-six years ending 1880.	For the year 1880.	For the year 1881.	Of fifty-six years.	Of 1880.
Flour:						
Superfine	barrel	$5 44.8	$4 13.5	$4 43.9	81.4	107 3
Western	do	5 72.5	4 66.3	5 02.0	87.6	107.6
Rye flour	do	3 99.9	3 61.6	3 52.4	88.1	97.4
Corn meal	do	3 40.0	2 80.4	3 07.4	90.4	109.6
Wheat:						
Northern	bushel	1 34.9	1 25.3	1 30.7	96.8	104.3
Western	do	1 28.2	1 21.3	1 27.1	99.1	104.7
Rye	do	79.4	93.4	1 02.4	128.9	109.6
Oats	do	43.7	43.8	48.4	110.7	110.5
Corn	do	70.0	54.7	62.5	89.3	114.2
Barley	do	92.9	75.8	97.5	104.9	128.6
Candles, sperm	pound	32.6	.....	20.3	62.2	.....

XXVII.—*PRICES of PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	Average prices in New York.			Percentage of prices of 1881 to average prices.	
	For fifty-six years ending 1880.	For the year 1880.	For the year 1881.	Of fifty-six years.	Of 1880.
Coal:					
Anthracite ..... ton..	$6 35.6	$4 08.9	$4 21.6	66.3	103.1
Liverpool ..... chaldron..	8 98.0	.....	11 00.0	122.5	.....
Coffee:					
Rio ..... pound..	12.2	12.8	11.6	95.0	90.6
Java ..... do....	15.3	21.6	17.3	113.0	80.0
Copper:					
Pig ..... pound..	19.0	.....	18.3	96.3	.....
Bolts ..... do....	29.2	30.0	27.0	92.4	90.0
Sheathing ..... do....	25.9	28.0	25.0	96.5	89.2
Cotton, upland ..... do....	14.6	12.1	11 5	78.7	95.0
Fish:					
Cod ..... cwt..	3 71.5	5 99.6	5 44.9	146.6	90.8
Mackerel ..... barrel..	12 26.6	17 20.0	18 99.0	154.8	110.4
Flax ..... pound..	13.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fruit:					
Almonds ..... pound..	15.0	.....	16.7	111.3	.....
Raisins ..... box..	2 32.7	.....	2 75.0	118.1	.....
Figs ..... pound..	8.7	.....	16.2	186.2	.....
Prunes ..... do ..	12.8	.....	6.0	46.8	.....
Furs, beaver ..... do....	3 24.8	.....	3 16.8	97.5	.....
Glass	8 07.3	13 02.0	.....	.....	.....
Gunpowder:					
Rifle ..... 25 pounds..	4 37 4	6 00.0	6 21.9	142.2	103.6
English ..... do....	10 97.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blasting ..... do....	3 16.6	3 15.0	3 81.0	120.3	120.9
Hemp:					
Dressed ..... ton..	205 48.8	261 00.0	220 00.0	107.0	84.2
Undressed ..... do....	138 19.2	168 00.0	140 00.0	101.3	83.3
Russia ..... do....	212 92.2	179 32.8	184 62.0	86.7	102.9
Hides:					
South American ..... pound..	17.2	21.1	24.0	139.5	113.2
Mexican ..... do....	15.4	19.6	19.1	124.0	97.4
Hops ..... do....	17.9	19.7	20.1	112.3	102.0
Indigo ..... do....	88.1	75.0	75.0	85.1	100.0
Iron:					
Scotch ..... ton..	34 61.3	24 48.9	24 44.5	70.6	99.8
English bar ..... do	68 14.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheet ..... pound..	6.9	.....	4.1	57.9	.....
Russia ..... do....	12.6	.....	14.0	111.1	.....
Lead, pig ..... cwt..	5 32.3	4 23.3	4 85.8	91.2	114.7
Leather ..... pound..	20.3	21.2	23.4	115.2	110.3
Liquors:					
Brandy ..... gallon..	2 92.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whisky ..... do....	27.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Molasses:					
New Orleans .. .. gallon..	40.3	37 0	47.6	118.1	128.6
Sugar-house ..... do....	30.1	.....	21.9	72.7	.....
West Indies ..... do....	26.2	.....	43.6	166.4	.....
Nails:					
Cut ..... pound..	4.3	3.1	3.7	86.0	119.3
Wrought ..... do....	9.2	4.5	4.9	53.2	108.9
Naval stores:					
Turpentine ..... gallon..	49.0	30.8	47.0	95.9	152.6
Rosin ..... barrel..	2 98.3	1 39.7	2 06.7	69.2	147.9
Oil:					
Whale ..... gallon..	42.0	.....	51.5	122.6	.....
Sperm ..... do....	1 17.6	83.8	90.5	76.9	107.9
Olive ..... do....	1 05.9	1 06.6	97.9	92.4	91.8
Linseed ..... do....	79.3	66.1	58.8	74.1	88.9
Paint:					
Red lead ..... cwt..	7 36.3	7 90.0	6 29.0	85.4	79.6
White lead ..... do....	9 54.9	7 40.0	7 21.0	75.5	97.5
Petroleum:					
Crude ..... gallon..	12.0	4.7	7.1	59.1	151.0
Refined ..... do....	22.1	8.0	8.3	37.5	103.7
Pork:					
Mess ..... barrel..	14 87.0	10 14.3	17 29.9	116.3	170.5
Prime ..... do....	11 41.0	.....	15 78.3	138.3	.....

XXVII.—*PRICES of PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	Average prices in New York.			Percentage of prices of 1881 to average prices.	
	For fifty-six years ending 1880.	For the year 1880.	For the year 1881.	Of fifty-six years.	Of 1880.
Beef:					
Mess ..... barrel..	$9 66.4	$11 19.9	$11 82.2	122.3	105.5
Prime ..... do....	6 37.0	.....	14 26.9	224.0	.....
Hams ..... pound..	9.5	8.4	11.6	122.1	138.1
Shoulders ..... do....	7.3	4.9	7.5	102.7	153.0
Lard ..... do....	9.1	6.5	12.0	131.8	184.6
Butter ..... do....	17.5	23.0	23.2	132.5	100.0
Cheese ..... do....	8.2	7.6	11.4	139.0	150.0
Rice ..... cwt..	4 60.7	6 59.0	6 20.0	134.5	94.0
Salt:					
Liverpool ..... sack..	1 45.7	69.0	75.0	51.4	108.6
Turk's Islands ..... bushel..	33.6	30.5	22.0	65.4	72.1
Seeds:					
Clover ..... pound .	9.2	7.1	8.7	94.5	122.5
Timothy ..... bushel..	2 85.1	1 78.9	2 87.5	100.8	160.7
Soap:					
Brown ..... pound..	5.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Castile ..... do....	10.9	.....	14.0	128.4	.....
Spices:					
Pepper ..... pound..	10.1	.....	15.9	157.4	.....
Nutmeg ..... do....	1 05.2	.....	84.0	79.8	.....
Spirits:					
Jamaica ..... gallon..	1 42.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gin ..... do....	1 15 3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar:					
New Orleans ..... pound..	6.4	.....	6.7	104.6	.....
Cuba ..... do....	7.4	7.0	7.7	104.0	110.0
Loaf ..... do....	11.7	8.6	10.0	85.4	116.2
Tallow:					
American ..... pound..	8.3	6.3	7.0	84.3	111.1
Foreign ..... do....	8.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tea:					
Young Hyson ..... pound..	56.7	23.4	26.6	46.9	113.6
Oulong ..... do....	53.6	29.8	26.0	48.5	87.2
Souchong ..... do....	43 0	32.6	27.5	63.9	84.3
Imperial ..... do....	70.0	.....	32.0	45.7	.....
Tobacco:					
Kentucky ..... pound..	7.9	7.7	8.2	103.8	106.4
Manufactured ..... do...	17.1	.....	19.5	114.0	.....
Havana ..... do....	75.3	92.2	91.9	122.0	99.6
Whalebone ..... do...	39.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wine:					
Port ..... gallon..	1 63.5	.....	1 37.5	84.1	.....
Madeira ..... do....	2 21.4	.....	5 25.0	237.1	.....
Claret ..... cask..	27 35.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wool:					
Common ..... pound..	29.5	25.4	45.4	153.9	178.7
Merino ..... do....	44.5	41.4	29.0	65.1	70.0
Pulled ..... do....	35.0	34.9	36.4	104.0	104.2
				102.7	110.6

XXVIII.—*MONETARY STATISTICS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, May 30, 1882.

SIR: Referring to your separate dispatch of the 13th of April last, requesting me to obtain certain information in reference to the coinage, production, consumption, import and export of the precious metals, paper and metallic circulation, and other information bearing upon financial matters affecting this Kingdom, I have the honor

to acquaint you that I sent the inquiries contained in this instruction, immediately after its receipt, to Lord Granville, and that I have to-day received his lordship's final reply transmitting a statement, a copy of which I herewith inclose, giving, as far as it can be furnished, the desired particulars.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, my lord, your most obedient, humble s rvant,

J. R. LOWELL.

Replies to instructions addressed by United States minister to secretary of state for foreign affairs in reference to the coinage, &c., of the United Kingdom for the year 1881.

No gold was coined during the year. The coinage of silver was as follows:

Half-crowns	£280,170
Florins	256,806
Shillings	262,548
Sixpences	156,816
Fourpences	49
Threepences	40,646
Twopences	39
Pence	33
	997,107

The import of gold coin and bullion was £10,000,000.
The export of gold coin and bullion was £15,000,000.
The import of silver coin and bullion was £6,706,000.
The export of silver coin and bullion was £7,000,000.
The estimated amount of gold coin in circulation is £121,630,000.*
The estimated amount of silver coin in circulation is £19,036,000.

The paper money outstanding at the close of the year was as follows:

Bank of England	£25,457,000
Other banks in England and Wales	3,392,000
Scotch banks	6,073,000
Irish banks	7,477,000
	42,399,000

No laws were passed affecting the coinage, issue, or legal-tender character of the metallic and paper circulation.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Birmingham, July 19, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a report upon the work of the assay office at Birmingham, together with inclosures.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILSON KING,
Consul of the United States.

Hon J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

The Birmingham assay office, by Consul King, of Birmingham.

THE ASSAY OFFICE.

The recent issue of the annual report of the Birmingham assay office has attracted my attention to that important institution, especially important here where the jewelry trade is so large, and, thanks to the courtesy of the chairman of the guardians, I have been able to collect some facts and figures which I trust may prove of interest.

In this country various acts of Parliament have made it illegal to sell any articles of either gold or silver plate, watch cases, chains, or wedding or mourning rings, unless stamped with official marks attesting their genuineness. Small articles of jewelry are alone exempt from those laws.

*It is not possible to give the amounts in banks and in circulation respectively.

Formerly, I believe, all such "Hall-marking," as it is called, was done by the Goldsmiths' Company in London, but the work, no doubt, grew to be too large for that company, and the establishment of assay offices was authorized at Birmingham, Chester, Exeter, and New Castle, and for silver only at Sheffield, in England, and at Dublin, Glasgow, and Edinburgh in the sister kingdoms.

It is of the work of the Birmingham assay office, established in 1773, that I propose writing.

This establishment is controlled by a body of gentlemen known officially as the Guardians of the Standard of Wrought Plate in Birmingham. They are thirty-six in number, of whom not more than nine or less than six must be engaged in the trade of a gold or silver smith. The remainder are selected from among the leading men of the neighborhood, and the board at present includes a number of members of the houses of Parliament, prominent merchants, manufacturers and bankers, originally appointed by act of Parliament. The guardians themselves select new members to fill all vacancies. From this body not less than four nor more than six gentlemen are appointed each year to act as wardens, whose duty it is to superintend the work of the office, two wardens being present every day. The work is done by or under the direction of an assay master and an assistant master, practical chemists appointed by the guardians for life or good behavior. These, as well as all persons employed about or having access to the premises, are bound by an oath not to reveal any of the business secrets of the office, and any one breaking this oath is liable to unusually severe penalties.

The assay office is open five days a week, from nine o'clock in the morning until the day's work is done.

The inclosed extracts from by-laws, of which I regret I can procure but one copy, will show the rules of the office and the prices which are paid for work.

From every article brought for marking, usually brought in a rough unornamented condition, scrapings which may legally amount to six grains to the pound troy in gold, and eight grains to the pound in silver, are taken from various parts. These parts are called "diets," and once each year they are carefully taken to London and tested at the mint, when all the "diets" of each standard are melted down together, and if they are not of correct standard, the assay master is liable to a fine of £200. The "diets" are then returned to the Birmingham assay office and sold. The proceeds, which usually amount to from £400 to £500 annually, form part of the income of the office. I should have stated that the "diet" is but one-half of each scraping, and that the various "diets" accumulate during twelve months in a three-locked safe, where they are kept.

The other half of each scraping is weighed, smelted, and assayed in the usual manner, and those articles which prove to be of the proper standard are stamped with a series of punches, having on them the emblem of the office, the letter indicating the year and the mark denoting the standard, and they must also bear upon them the initials of the maker, stamped before the goods are sent to the assay office.

These punches, like the "diets," are kept in a safe secured by three keys, which are carried by two of the wardens and the assay master. This and all the precautions taken, as well as the sanctity of all patterns or designs sent to the office, are deemed to be absolutely necessary; and the assay master, should he betray any one of his trusts, is liable to a fine of £200, dismissal from office, and ineligibility to hold office thereafter.

Those articles sent to be marked which prove not to be up to the standard are ruthlessly broken up and rendered useless save for melting. As the senders are aware that this rule is strictly carried out, the amount that is actually broken up each year seems to show that, even with the best intentions, a gold or silver smith's simple statement regarding his goods cannot be implicitly relied on. It also proves that compulsory "Hall-marking" is a real protection to the buyer. In the Birmingham assay office last year, 905 ounces of gold wares and 3,286 ounces of silver wares were broken up; and of course the cost of all the labor expended upon those articles was a dead loss to the owners. The only gold standards recognized are 9, 12, 15, 18, and 22 carats. There are two standards for silver; but the only one in practical use is 11 ounces 2 pennyweights in fine metal per pound troy.

The penalty for selling unmarked gold or silver is £100 for each offense; while persons counterfeiting, or transposing, or imitating, or offering for sale gold or silver plate with marks that are counterfeited, transposed, or imitated, are liable to very severe punishment, amounting, for the most serious offenses, to a large fine and imprisonment with hard labor for fourteen years.

The amount of business done at the assay office here is very large. I have been told that the weight of silver marked there is much less than in London; but the number of silver articles marked is larger than in London, and none of the other provincial offices do nearly so large an amount of work. There were more gold articles marked in Birmingham last year than at all the other offices, London included, combined.

I inclose a copy of the last report of the assay master; also extracts from the by-laws of the assay office.

The weight of gold and silver entered at the Birmingham assay office during a number of years will, I think, show the extent of the business better than anything else. I give it in ounces. The fiscal year ends June 24:

	Gold.	Silver.
1876	34,666	84,377
1877	114,772	163,344
1878	104,202	160,276
1879	87,042	167,436
1880	81,606	242,083
1881	70,466	333,020
1882	86,837	515,029

The increase of silver is chiefly due to the growing fashion of silver jewelry.

I did not get the statistics of broken-up gold and silverware during all these years; but I was told that in the last four years the broken wares amounted to 5,476 ounces of gold and 8,315 ounces of silver.

There is a government tax on gold and silver plate, which is assessed and collected at this office when the goods are stamped. During several years it amounted as follows:

	£	s.	d.
1877	19,053	18	3
1878	18,406	5	7
1879	15,752	18	1
1880	13,898	7	8
1881	15,141	12	2
1882	18,649	17	11

The income and expenditure of the office for the past four years were as follows:

	Income.			Expenditures.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1879	4,347	3	6	4,043	6	5
1880	4,571	11	0	4,199	6	9
1881	4,113	16	0	3,916	15	1
1882	5,228	5	11	4,061	15	8

The expenses consist of salaries and wages, punches and tools, coals, gas, water, acid, alterations, and repairs, &c.; and law costs, a considerable item.

And with this I shall conclude my report.

WILSON KING.

Hon. BANCROFT DAVIS,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

BIRMINGHAM ASSAY OFFICE.

[Extracts from by-laws.]

1. That the office shall be open at nine o'clock in the morning, and continue open until the work of the day is completed, on every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, except Easter Monday, the Monday in Whitsun-week, the first Monday in August, and the 26th day of December, if a week-day, during which time the office shall be closed.

2. That the manufacturers be required to bring their work between the hours of 9 and 9.30 o'clock in the morning, and that no work be received afterwards.

3. That the manufacturers be required to send for their work between the hours of 3.30 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon; and that all work not then sent for will remain in the office until the following office day, at the risk of the owner.

4. That the manufacturer shall receive from one of the wardens a receipt for the work sent by him, and he shall not be entitled to have his work returned until he shall give up to the wardens such receipt. The manufacturers must send the exact sum stated on the check, as change cannot be given, and the work will not be delivered without payment.

8. That all work sent to be assayed shall be weighed before it is assayed, and the particulars thereof entered in a book, and shall again be weighed before it is delivered to the owner, under the superintendence of the wardens.

9. That when any ware sent to be assayed shall consist of several detached and important parts, all the assay marks shall be stamped upon the principal part, and one assay mark shall be placed on each of the other parts, although the manufacturer's mark may be placed on the principal part only.

15. The following prices shall be paid for marking:

GOLD.

	s.	*d.*
For each chain	1	6
For every dozen of keeper rings in one piece, and of rings liable to duty	0	9
For similar rings, less than a dozen, each	0	1
For each watch case	0	9
For each locket	0	3
For other articles, each	0	1

SILVER.

	Per oz.
Articles weighing 5 ounces each and upwards	½*d.*
Solid table spoons, table forks, tea spoons and fish carvers, of whatever weight	½*d.*
Watch cases and pendants	1*d.*
Articles not included in the foregoing items	1*d.*

16. That no entry of the marks or other particulars required to be registered by makers of gold and silver wares shall be made by the assayer, except upon application in a form, to be had at the office, signed by the maker. If the maker's place of business be in the borough of Birmingham, the application must be personal, and the form be signed by him in presence of one of the wardens or the assayer; or if beyond the borough, the signature of the applicant may be attested by a justice of the peace, or any other person duly qualified to administer an oath.

WILLIAM WESTWOOD,
Assay Master.
THOS. MARTINEAU,
Clerk.

BIRMINGHAM, *July*, 1878.

The assay master reports that the gold wares entered during the year ended 24th June, 1882, amounted to 87,742 ounces, against 71,439 ounces last year, showing an increase of 16,303 ounces.

The silver wares amounted to 515,029 ounces, against 333,020 ounces last year, the increase being 182,009 ounces.

The dominical letter used was the small black letter **g**.

The gold wares broken reached 905 ounces, against 973 ounces last year, the decrease being 68 ounces.

The weight of silver broken was 3,286 ounces, against 1,811 ounces last year, the increase being 1,475 ounces.

The amount of duty collected was £18,649 17*s.* 11*d.*, against £15,141 12*s.* 2*d.* last year, being an increase of £3,508 5*s.* 9*d.*

The total number of gold and silver wares entered at the Birmingham assay office during the year was 1,824,660, against 1,050,072 last year, being an increase of 774,588.

The number of assays made reached 81,829, against 61,957, showing an increase of 19,872 over the previous year.

The treasurer's annual cash account, having been audited by Messrs. Carter & Carter, chartered accountants, is herewith submitted to the annual meeting.

WILLIAM WESTWOOD,
Assay Master and Treasurer.

To the GUARDIANS OF THE STANDARD OF
WROUGHT PLATE IN BIRMINGHAM.

INDIA.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.
Calcutta, September 10, 1881.

SIR: Referring to a communication from the Hon. Secretary of State marked "Separate," and to dispatch No. 340 from this office, I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the communication received from the secretary to the Government of In-

dia's financial department, containing information desired by the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the financial condition of India, together with answers to the interrogatories submitted herewith.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

C. C. BANCROFT,
Acting Vice-Consul-General, U. S. A.

Hon. ROBERT R. HITT,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
Simla, August 27, 1881.

SIR: I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 482, dated the 18th of July, 1881, and in reply to forward for transmission to the Secretary of State of the United States the inclosed statement, containing as much of the information desired by him as was available in this office.

2. A copy of act No. XVII of 1881, referred to in the reply to the last question, is also sent herewith.

3. Questions 7 to 11 were answered generally in the letter from this department, No. 2888, dated 29th September, 1879, and there is nothing new or more specific to be said on these subjects.

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

J. E. O'CONNOR,
Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

The VICE-CONSUL GENERAL
Of the United States of America, Calcutta.

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1. What was the amount of gold coin? 147,300 rupees in 1879–'80.
2. What was the amount of silver coined? 71,803,307 rupees during 1880.
3. What was the import of gold coins and bullion? 33,309,928 rupees during 1880.
4. What was the import of silver coins and bullion? 64,831,147 rupees during 1880.
5. What was the export of gold? 167,390 rupees during 1880.
6. What was the export of silver? 14,370,645 rupees during 1880.

12. What is the amount of silver coin (*a*) in the treasury? 57,270,495 rupees on 31st December, 1880; (*b*) in the banks? 6,905,523 rupees on 31st December, 1880; (*c*) in circulation? Variously estimated at from 50 to 100 crores of rupees.

13. Do foreign coins circulate as money? What are the principal coins and the estimated amount of each? Are they legal tender? Coins issued under the relative coinage act IX of 1876, and the Portuguese coinage act XVII of 1881, are legal tender. The amount of such coins is as yet inconsiderable. Besides these there is a considerable quantity of the coins of the native tributary states in circulation in British India, although it is not legal tender. The amount cannot be estimated, but probably reaches several millions.

14. What is the amount of the outstanding paper currency: (*a*) Government? 143,268,925 rupees, 31st December, 1880; (*b*) other, nil.

15. Have any acts been passed during the year affecting the coinage, issue, or legal character of the metallic and paper circulation? If so, please transmit copies.

Act No. XVII of 1881, by which coins of the same weight and fineness as those of British India, issued under the authority of the Government of Portuguese India, are made legal tender in the British provinces. These coins are struck for the Indo-Portuguese Government in the British-India mints.

AUSTRALASIA.

CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Melbourne, October 31, 1881.

SIR: in compliance with instructions, I herewith transmit my report on the coinage, production, consumption, import and export of the precious metals, paper and metallic circulation for Australasia for 1880.

It is due to myself, as well as to the department, to say that its transmission has

been delayed, owing to the fact that I have found it necessary to obtain much of the desired information from the several consular officers within my jurisdiction.

I am, very respectfully,

O. M. SPENCER,
Consul-General.

Hon. ROBERT R. HITT,
Assistant Secretary af State, Washington, D. C.

AUSTRALIA.

Coinage, production, consumption, import and export of the precious metals, paper, and metallic circulation for the year 1880.

1.—GOLD COINED.

Victoria and Melbourne mint	£3,052,800
New South Wales, Sidney mint	1,499,000
	4,551,800
	$22,151,335

2. No silver is coined in the colonies, the Melbourne and Sidney branches being supplied by the Imperial mint.

3, 5.—GOLD COIN AND BULLION.

Colony.	Imported.	Exported.
Victoria	£888,835	£3,887,534
New South Wales	1,149,234	838,519
New Zealand	91,000	120,078
South Australia	300,680	43,120
Queensland	4,951	812,268
Tasmania	177,700	201,655
Western Australia	30,000	.....
	2,642,400	5,903,174
	$12,859,240	$28,727,796

4, 6.—SILVER COIN AND BULLION.

Colony.	Imported.	Exported.
Victoria	£127,075	£50,550
New South Wales	68,779	49,354
New Zealand	73,849	226
South Australia	34,026	20,500
Queensland	25	6,639
Tasmania	8,600	.....
Western Australia	1,000	.....
	313,354	127,269
	$1,524,937	$619,355

7, 8.—PRODUCTIONS FROM THE MINES.

Colony.	Gold.	Silver.
Victoria	£3,310,000	*£5,231
New South Wales	434,641	*21,878
New Zealand	1,220,263	4,500
South Australia	43,000	.....
Queensland	701,618	9,064
Tasmania	201,297	.....
Western Australia	.....	.....
	5,910,819	£40,673
	$28,765,001	$197,935

* Separate from the gold at the mint.

9, 10. It has been found impracticable to ascertain the amount of gold and silver consumed in the arts and manufactures or to form an approximate estimate that would not be misleading.

11, 12. There are no means of obtaining reliable data of the amount of gold and silver coin in circulation. As the governments of the several colonies keep their deposits in bank, there is no gold nor silver coin in the treasury.

Gold and silver coin and bullion, and paper currency.

FOR THE QUARTER ENDED MARCH 31, 1880.

Colony.	Gold, silver, and other coin.	Gold and silver bullion.	Notes in circulation.
Victoria	£3, 742, 523	£293, 463	£183, 244
New South Wales	3, 101, 382	65, 010	1, 167, 992
New Zealand	1, 957, 139	160, 875	907, 453
South Australia	688, 347	7, 960	510, 815
Queensland	1, 053, 219	97, 991	324, 497
Tasmania	345, 368	.....	130, 541
Western Australia	98, 233	.....	21, 051
	10, 986, 211	625, 239	3, 245, 593
	$53, 464, 396	$3, 042, 726	$15, 794, 678

FOR THE QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 1880.

Colony.	Gold, silver, and other coin.	Gold and silver bullion.	Notes in circulation.
Victoria	£3, 926, 950	£347, 931	£1, 127, 393
New South Wales	3, 388, 795	74, 152	1, 117, 124
New Zealand	2, 030, 720	166, 739	944, 299
South Australia	922, 849	8, 551	474, 570
Queensland	1, 040, 848	96, 010	315, 174
Tasmania	386, 702	.....	132, 981
Western Australia	107, 677	.....	20, 605
	11, 804, 541	693, 383	4, 132, 146
	$57, 446, 799	$3, 374, 348	$20, 109, 089

FOR THE QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1880.

Colony.	Gold, silver, and other coin.	Gold and silver bullion.	Notes in circulation.
Victoria	£3, 707, 339	£429, 986	£1, 111, 448
New South Wales	3, 515, 742	80, 433	1, 148, 766
New Zealand	2, 006, 700	197, 264	903, 363
South Australia	1, 015, 125	7, 720	470, 344
Queensland	1, 025, 417	108, 254	319, 825
Tasmania	490, 768	.....	113, 083
Western Australia	113, 715	.....	20, 360
	11, 874, 806	823, 657	4, 087, 189
	$57, 788, 743	$4, 008, 329	$19, 890, 305

FOR THE QUARTER ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1880.

Colony.	Gold, silver, and other coin.	Gold and silver bullion.	Notes in circulation.
Victoria	£3, 408, 961	£445, 669	£1, 236, 048
New South Wales	3, 488, 550	75, 007	1, 260, 771
New Zealand	1, 964, 324	182, 549	918, 441
South Australia	1, 018, 837	10, 030	506, 887
Queensland	995, 128	91, 444	338, 683
Tasmania	483, 435	.....	122, 441
Western Australia	116, 059	.....	22, 005
	11, 475, 294	804, 699	4, 405, 276
	$55, 844, 518	$3, 916, 068	$21, 438, 276

The following statement gives the proportion of silver coin to the total coin held by the "Bank of Australasia" and its branches in the several colonies for the year 1880:

	Per cent.
In Victoria	4.32
In New South Wales	3.31
In New Zealand	4.14
In New South Australia	6.22
In Queensland	3.07
In Tasmania	4.52
Average for Australia	4.26

There is no outstanding government currency.

13. Foreign coins do not circulate as money in any of the Australian colonies.

The following tables, showing the gold coined and the silver and bronze coin issued by the Sidney mint for the years 1879 and 1880, will give a fair average of the principal coins and the relative amount of each:

Gold coined at Sidney mint.

Years.	Sovereigns.	Half-sovereigns.
1879	£1,366,000	£47,000
1880	1,459,000	40,000
Total	2,825,000	87,000

Silver and bronze issued at Sidney mint.

Years.	Silver.						Bronze.		
	2s. 6d.	2s.	1s.	6d.	3d.	Total.	1d.	½d.	Total.
1879	£17,000	£15,972	£12,000	£3 681	£4,647	£53,300	£680	£230	£910
1880	11,300	6,428	11,900	2,219	3,153	35,000	450	95	545
Total	28,300	22,400	23,900	5,900	7,800	88,300	1,130	325	1,455

The following statement will show to what amount silver and bronze are legal tender in the several colonies:

Colonies.	Silver.			Copper.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Victoria	2	0	0	0	1	0
New South Wales	2	0	0	0	1	0
South Australia*						
Queensland	2	0	0	0	1	0
Tasmania	2	0	0	0	1	0
Western Australia	1	0	0	0	1	0

*No law to limit legal tender of silver and copper coin.

15. No laws have been passed in the Australasian colonies during the year 1880 affecting the coinage, issue, or the legal character of the metallic and paper currency.

O. M. SPENCER,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Melbourne, October 31, 1881.

BRITISH GUIANA.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Demarara, August 23, 1881.

SIR: I have now the honor to forward you replies to the interrogatories propounded by the Secretary of the Treasury in reference to the coinage, production, consumption, import and export of the precious metals, paper and metallic circulation, and other matters affecting this colony, as I have obtained it.

In reply to questions 3 to 6 I have to state that there is no importation or exportation of either gold or silver coins.

The value of bullion imported in the year 1880 was estimated at $95,702.36.

The value of bullion exported in the year 1880 was estimated at $11,421.16.

In reply to questions 7 and 8: No mines of gold or silver have yet been discovered, though it is thought that some may exist in the interior of this colony, and a law has recently been passed to make provision for gold and silver mining.

To questions 9 and 10: The estimated consumption of gold and silver in the arts and the manufactures is not known, as they are but little cultivated here.

To questions 11 and 12: The amount of gold and silver coin in the treasury and banks is never made public.

No accurate return of the amount of coin in circulation can be obtained.

To question 13: Hardly any foreign coins are in circulation as money; but American gold, mainly the double-eagle, value $19.68, the eagle, value $9.84, the half-eagle, value $4.92, the quarter-eagle, value $2.46, the dollar, value 98 cents, are all legal tender.

Spanish doubloons, value $15.36 each, are also legal tender.

There are two banks here, Colonial and British Guiana.

There is no British gold in circulation, but it can be obtained by persons who deal at the banks, and those who wish to leave the colony, in amounts from five to twenty pounds sterling; others may also obtain it to a certain extent by paying a premium of 2 per cent. The customary form to remit money is in bills of exchange on London at 30, 60, and 90 days' sight.

The principal coins in circulation in this colony are British silver, namely, crowns, value $1.20 each; half-crowns, value 60 cents each; florins, value 48 cents each; shillings, value 24 cents each; sixpennies, value 12 cents each; fourpennies, value 8 cents each; threepennies, value 6 cents each; twopennies, value 4 cents each.

Bronze coins also circulate, namely, pennies, value 2 cents each; halfpennies, value 1 cent each.

There are also British Guiana tokens, namely, silver three-guilder tokens, value 96 cents each; silver two guilder tokens, value 64 cents each; one-guilder tokens, value 32 cents; half-guilder tokens, value 16 cents each; quarter-guilder tokens, value 8 cents each; one-eighth of a guilder token, value 4 cents each. These coins are never made now, and are rapidly going out of use.

In reply to question 14: The government issues no paper money.

The amount of paper money of the two banks (Colonial and British Guiana) in circulation on December 31, 1880, was estimated at $691,790, issued in $100, $20 and $5 bank-notes.

In reply to question 15: No law such as is referred to has been passed in this colony.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

PH. FIGYELMESY,
United States Consul, &c.

Hon. ROBERT R. HITT,
Assistant Secretary, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

FRANCE.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Paris, July 8, 1882.

SIR: Referring to your dispatch of April 12, marked "Separate," asking, at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, to be furnished with all information obtainable touching the coinage, production, consumption, import and export of the precious metals, also the amount of paper and metallic circulation in France during the calendar year 1881, and submitting for this purpose certain interrogatories, I have the honor to send herewith a statement giving the information desired, which has been kindly furnished by the minister of finance, Mr. Léon Say.

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

LEVI P. MORTON.

Hon. FRED'K T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State.

Statement in reply to certain interrogatories of the Secretary of the Treasury, touching the coinage, paper and metallic circulation in France during the year 1881.

1st. What was the amount of gold coined, in denominations and value?

Answer. 2,167,000 francs, in coins of 100 francs.

2d. The same for silver?

Answer. 2,028,000 francs, in coins of 2 francs; 2,010,000 francs, in coins of 1 franc; 2,695,445 francs, in coins of 50 centimes; total, 6,733,445 francs.

3d. What was the import and export of gold coin and gold bullion?

Answer. Regarding the imports: 196,331,080 francs in coin = 613,534 hectograms; 36,933,560 francs in bullion = 107,365 hectograms.

Answer. For the exports: 219,785,000 francs in coin = 686,830 hectograms; 3,295,520 francs in bullion = 9,580 hectograms.

4th. The same for silver?

Answer. For the imports: 94,050,620 francs in coin = 4,702,531 hectograms; 35,883,304 francs in bullion = 263,070 hectograms.

Answer. For the exports: 74,030,800 francs in coin = 3,701,540 hectograms; 4,998,330 in bullion = 263,070 hectograms.

5th. What amount of gold was produced by the mines?

Answer. The official report is not made yet, but it is likely that in 1881, as in 1880, the production from this source has been null.

6th. The same for silver?

Answer. The production of argentiferous lead mines amounted in 1880 to 18,000 tons, the average yielding of this ore being one-half per cent. The quantity of silver contained in the above amount would be 9,000 kilograms, representing at the actual rate 1,723,760 francs.

7th. What was the estimated amount of gold coin in the treasury, in the banks, and in circulation, respectively, at the close of the year 1881?

8th. The same for silver?

Answer. The metallic circulation belonging to the treasury is deposited in the Bank of France, and is not distinguished from the cash of the bank itself. The balance-sheet of December 29, 1881, of the bank shows that on that day the cash on hand was: Gold, 655,696,391.13 francs; silver, 1,161,468,130.11 francs; total, 1,817,164,521.24 francs. As for the amount of metallic currency held by other banks the finance department has no information.

9th. What amount of paper currency, government and other, respectively, was outstanding at the close of the year 1881?

Answer. In France, the Bank of France alone can issue paper currency. On December 29, 1881, the amount outstanding was 2,778,428,840 francs.

10th. Were any laws passed during the year 1881, affecting the coinage, issue, or legal-tender character of the metallic and paper circulation?

Answer. There were none..

SWITZERLAND.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berne, May 22, 1882.

SIR: Referring to the department circular of the 12th ultimo, marked "separate," requesting me to furnish all the information obtainable in reference to the coinage, production, consumption, import and export of precious metals, paper and metallic circulation, &c., affecting Switzerland, I have now the honor to inform you that on the 10th instant I addressed a note to the President of the Swiss Confederation, inclosing therein a copy of the said circular, and requesting him to have the goodness to furnish this legation with the information therein specified.

Last Saturday, the 20th instant, I received a note from him, dated the 16th instant, in which are given, as far as he was able to do so from data at hand, detailed replies to the several interrogatories contained in the said circular. A copy of this note, together with a translation thereof, is herewith inclosed, as also six printed documents, referred to in the note (three in Germa and a copy of each in French).

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

M. J. CRAMER.

Hon. F. T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

[Translation.]

BERNE, *May* 16, 1882.

Mr. CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES: By your note of the 10th instant you have requested us to reply to divers questions relative to gold, silver, and bank-notes, and to transmit to you at the same time divers printed documents treating on the coinage of money and the emission of paper currency.

We have the honor to furnish you with the following information:

To questions 1 and 2: In 1881 there has been coined neither gold nor silver money; besides, as we have already informed you last year, Switzerland has never coined gold money, and she has coined 5-franc pieces in silver in but a relatively small amount. As to the smaller coins (2-franc, 1-franc, and ½-franc pieces), there are about 18,000,000 francs thereof in circulation.

To questions 3 and 4: The following figures will show the importation and exportation of precious metals in 1881:

	Kilos.
Importation of gold	32 00
Importation of silver	1,138 00
Exportation of gold	10 00
Exportation of silver	105 00

To questions 5 and 6: Switzerland has neither gold nor silver mines.

To questions 7 and 8: There was found in the federal treasury at the close of 1881: In gold coin, 1,324,000 francs; in silver coin, 462,000 franc pieces.

For want of exact information it is impossible for us to state what amount of that kind of money is at this moment in the banks and in circulation.

To question 9: The Swiss Confederation has no paper money in circulation; but the circulation of bank-notes issued by state (cantonal) and private banks amounted to, at the close of 1881, 109,867,000 francs.

To question 10: During July of last year we have already transmitted to the American legation the federal laws adopted in 1881 on the subject of the emission and withdrawal of redemption bank-notes and of the coinage of 20-centime pieces. Since then we have adopted a rule providing for the execution of the first one of those laws, and we have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of each of these documents, one in German and one in French. There exist no other legislative acts on this matter.

In expressing our lively regrets at our inability to respond more fully to the questions proposed, we seize this occasion, Mr. Chargé d'Affaires, to renew to you the assurances of our high consideration.

In the name of the Federal Council.

The President of the Confederation,
BAVIER.

The Vice-Chancellor of the Confederation,
SCHATZMANN.

BELGIUM.

Coinage and circulation of coins in Belgium, during the year 1880.

Answer to first question: During the year 1880, 487 kilograms, 547 grams, and 532 milligrams of fine gold have been coined into 20-Bolivar pieces for the Republic of Venezuela.

Answer to second question: 3,261 kilograms, 457 grams, and 855 milligrams of fine silver were coined into fractional currency.

Answer to third question: 256 kilograms of gold bullion, valued at 878,080 francs, and 1,003 kilograms of gold coin, valued at 3,109,300 francs, were imported.

Answer to fourth question: 28,283 kilograms of silver bullion, valued at 6,222,260 francs, and 1,366 kilograms, valued at 273,000 francs in silver coin, were imported.

Answer to fifth question: 148 kilograms of gold bullion, valued at 507,640 francs, and 1 kilogram of gold coin, valued at 3,100 francs, were exported.

Answer to sixth question: 1,005 kilograms of silver bullion, valued at 221,000 francs, and 6 kilograms of silver coin, valued at 1,200 francs, were exported.

Answer to ninth and tenth questions: The manufacture of objects of art in gold and silver being free of all government supervision makes it impossible to determine the quantity of gold and silver consumed in its manufacture, however, 32 kilograms, 76 grams, and 6 milligrams of gold, and 2,193 kilograms, 222 grams, and 4 milligrams of silver were presented for stamping at the bureau of guarantee.

Answer to questions 11 and 12: The Bank Nationale, acting in the capacity of treasurer of the kingdom, and being the only bank of emission, the questions asked in regard to the banks and treasury can only be referred to the reported metallic treasure in the bank during the year 1880, as follows: Gold, 67,000,000 francs; silver, 28,000,000

francs. The proportion of how much is in circulation is hard to determine. To our knowledge only once before was this question raised. Mr. E. Pirmez, during the session of the House of Representatives of 1878–'79, instituted accurate inquiries, the results of which were published by Mr. J. Malon in the Monetary Documents. From inquiries made by the government and the Bank Nationale, and according to the Monetary Documents, the 5-franc pieces in circulation amounted to 275,000,000 francs. The coinage of fractional currency of .835 fine silver amounts to 32,780,000 francs, all of which is in circulation.

The above amounts include the metallic reserve in the bank.

It is impossible to say whether the circulation of 5-franc pieces has diminished or not, in consequence of the augmented accumulation of 5-franc pieces in the Bank of France. It seems very probable, however, that that fact should have had an influence on our circulation. In regard to the fractional currency, no circumstance has as yet influenced the reduction of its quantity.

It is impossible to fix with the same accuracy the quantity of gold in circulation. According to the report of the Bank Nationale for the year 1880, the average proportion of gold and silver is as follows: Gold, 66 per cent.; silver, 34 per cent.

Answer to question 13: Belgium, France, Greece, Italy, and Switzerland form a monetary union in respect to the name, weight, size, and value of their gold and silver coins. According to the stipulations agreed upon at the convention of the 5th of November, 1878, the above five countries are reciprocally bound to receive into their public treasuries all gold coins and 5-franc silver pieces coined in accordance to said agreement. The 2-franc, 1-franc, 50-centime, and 20-centime silver pieces of each of the five countries are accepted at their public treasuries in quantities of not more than 100 francs at any one time. Each of the five contracting countries is held to receive back or redeem either from private parties or from the public treasuries of other countries the silver coins issued or emitted by each country, respectively, and for which they have received value either in bills, gold coin, or silver money; provided that not less than 100 francs shall be presented for exchange at any one time.

Outside the gold and silver pieces of the aforementioned contracting countries, and the 4-florin and 8 florin gold pieces of Austria-Hungary, no other money has a legal circulation. As to the amount of pieces coined in the five countries and circulating in Belgium, no correct estimate can be made.

From inquiries of the proportion of coins of the five countries circulating along with Belgian coins, the following result was obtained:

Coins.	Belgian.	Austro-Hungarian.	French.	Greek.	Italian.	Swiss.	Total.
Gold, 20-franc pieces	8,805	197	16,032	.....	760	.....	25,794
Gold, 10-franc pieces	254	22	7,993	.....	97	.....	8,366
Silver, 5-franc pieces	75,862	.....	71,973	14	4,995	70	152,914

Answer to question 14: The average circulation of bank-notes during the year 1880 was 313,624,520 francs. No other notes circulate in Belgium.

Coinage and circulation of coins in Belgium during the year 1881.

Answer to question 1: None.

Answer to question 2: 915 kilograms, 676 grams, 771 milligrams of fine silver have been used in the coinage of fractional currency.

Answer to question 3: Gold imported: Kilograms, not worked, 339; francs, worked, 362,519; kilograms, coined, 44. Gold exported: Francs, worked, 22,267; kilograms, coined, 20.

Answer to question 3: Silver imported: Kilograms, not worked, 102,944; francs, worked, 1,453,567; kilograms, coined, 2,245. Silver exported: Kilograms, not worked, 79,585; francs, worked, 117,958; kilograms, coined, 153.

Answer to questions 5 and 6: Of no importance in Belgium. The quantity of silver extracted from argentiferous lead is too small to be mentioned.

Answer to question 7: The Bank Nationale in Belgium performs the duties of the treasury of the kingdom. As its capital includes also that of the kingdom, the question can best be answered by a reference to the statement of the bank for the year 1881. On the 31st of December, 1881, the metallic reserve of the bank included 51,141,960 francs in gold, and 26,253,000 francs in gold bullion, and 18,982,000 francs in silver coins.

Answer to question 9: The circulation of bank-notes during the year ending December 31, 1881, amounted to 354,753,670 francs.

Answer to question 10: No new law has been passed during the year 1881. The law of March 31, 1879, in regard to restrictions of the circulation of counterfeit and mutilated coins, is still in force; a copy of which is hereto annexed.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Measures to check the circulation of counterfeit and mutilated coins.

LEOPOLD II, KING OF BELGIUM. *To all whom it may concern:*

In view of Articles 6 and 9 of the law of March 31, 1879, bearing the approbation of the monetary convention adjourned the 5th of November, 1878.

Wishing to prescribe the necessary measures to check the circulation of counterfeit and mutilated coins:

On the motion of our minister of finance we have ordered and are ordering:

ARTICLE 1. The treasurer of the kingdom and his agents, the receivers and collectors of taxes, and all persons receiving money on account of the kingdom are hereby required to retire from circulation all counterfeit and mutilated coins which may be presented to them. The Bank Nationale and its agents are required to observe this decree in all payments made, either as officers of the government or otherwise. The receivers of public moneys instructed with the execution of this order will be designated by ministerial orders.

ART. 2. If to any of the aforesaid persons it should appear that any of the pieces presented for payment are counterfeited or mutilated, they are required to cut them or it in two and return them to the bringer of the piece or pieces.

ART. 3. In case the bringer should claim that the piece is good, the person having cut said piece is required to put the fragments into an envelope and seal it with his official seal and indorse it with the following, viz:

"Piece of (designation of value), presented at (place of office), the (date), by Mr. ———, and submitted for adjudication to the director of the mint."

ART. 4. The director of the mint shall examine and decide upon the piece, and, if found to be of good alloy, it shall be refunded at its commercial value, but if found otherwise the fragments shall be returned to the bringer. The expenses incurred in refunding mutilated pieces shall be sustained by the Bank Nationale on account of coins in their possession, and from the public treasure for pieces in the possession of other public officers.

ART. 5. Our minister of finance is charged with the execution of this order.

Done at Brussels the 28th November, 1881.

LEOPOLD.

By the King:

CH. GRAUX,
Minister of Finance.

W. SAMETRIEUR,
Director of the Mint.

ITALY.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Rome, August 4, 1881.

SIR: In reply to your instructions, marked "separate," of June 10, 1881, on the subject of the coinage, production, &c., of the precious metals in Italy, I have now the honor to inclose to you herewith a copy and translation of a note just received from the ministry of foreign affairs, together with the report therein mentioned.

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

GEORGE W. WURTS.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Secretary of State.

[Translation.]

ROME, *August* 1, 1881.

Mr. CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES: In reply to the note which Mr. Marsh did me the honor to address me on the 9th of last July, I hasten to transmit to you, inclosed herewith, a report just received from the ministry of the treasury, containing the replies to the fifteen interrogatories on the subject of our monetary circulation, which the Government of the United States, through your legation, expressed the desire to obtain as soon as they could conveniently be furnished.

Referring to the report itself, I have to remark, however, that the ministry of treas-

ury has not replied to the seventh and eighth interrogatories, relating to the production of gold and silver from the mines, they being canceled; in any case the quantity is so insignificant and the production so little ascertained as to make it of no consequence; so also there are no data for knowing how much of these two metals is employed in works of art or in manufactures—interrogatories Nos. 9 and 10.

In conclusion, no law or provision has been made affecting the monetary circulation in the year 1880, in reply to the fifteenth interrogation.

Accept, Mr. Chargé d'Affaires, the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

For the Minister:

A. PEIROLERÉ.

Mr. GEORGE W. WURTS,
Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, Rome.

[Translation.]

Questions.		Gold.	Silver.
		Lire.	*Lire.*
1, 2.....	Money coined during the year 1880	2, 590, 660	.....
3, 4.....	Money imported during the year 1880	8, 824, 280	23, 377, 600
5, 6.....	Money exported during the year 1880	7, 561, 760	12, 291, 120
11, 12.....	On the 31st December, 1880:		
	In the state treasury	22, 387, 700	33, 270, 800
	In the bank	77, 616, 700	97, 372, 100
	Coined from 1862–1880	255, 134, 980	520, 637, 025

13. Coins having a legal currency in Italy: Belgian, French, Grecian, and Swiss the same as Italian money; Austria-Hungary, 4 and 8 florin gold pieces worth 10 and 20 lire; Principality of Monaco, 20-franc pieces worth 20 lire.

14. On the 31st of December, 1880, there were in circulation: Consorziali, 940,000,000 lire; bank bills, 748,968,280 lire.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Rome, July 14, 1882.

SIR: In reply to the circular instruction of the Department of State, marked "separate," dated April 12, 1882, I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith inclosed, a copy and translation of a note from the Italian ministry of foreign affairs, together with the report referred to in that note.

I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

GEORGE W. WURTS.

Hon. F. T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State.

[Translation.]

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Rome, July 12, 1882.

Mr. CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES: In reply to the note of your legation of May 6 last, I hasten to forward to you, herewith inclosed, a report just transmitted me from the royal ministry of the treasury, containing the reply to the interrogations relating to the circulation of metal and paper money in Italy during the year 1881, which the Government of the United States has expressed through you the desire of obtaining.

In regard to the production of gold and silver from the mines in Italy, a question left unanswered by that ministry, I have but to repeat the information on that subject communicated in the note of this ministry of the 10th of August, 1881.

Accept, Mr. Chargé d'Affaires, the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

For the minister:

A. PEIROLERÉ.

Mr. GEORGE W. WURTS,
Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, Rome.

Questions.		Gold.	Silver.
		Lire.	*Lire.*
1, 2	Money coined during the year 1881	16, 860, 560 00	8, 281, 588 00
3	Money imported during the year 1881	71, 532, 500 00	17, 978, 800 00
4	Bullion exported during the year 1881	19, 843, 100 00	7, 203, 200 00
5, 6	The production of minerals is so insignificant as to be unknown.		
7, 8	Money in state Treasury	7, 654, 370 95	32, 707, 024 09
	December, 1881, money in the banks	71, 304, 720 50	63, 573, 305 77

Question 9. On December 31, 1881, notes in circulation: Consorziali, 940,000,000 lire; banks, 735,579,197 lire.

Question 10. There is no law at present in force in Italy modifying the condition of coining legislation.

In the Kingdom of Italy the following foreign coins are current, viz: Those of Belgium, France, Greece, and Switzerland, coined on the decimal system, as the equivalents of Italian coins, both gold and silver, 900 and 835 fine, respectively. The 4 and 8 florin pieces of Austria-Hungary are equivalent to 10 and 20 lire pieces. The 20-franc or 20-lire coins of the Principality of Monaco are equivalents of the Italian pieces of the same denomination.

SPAIN.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Madrid, September 19, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your communication of the 10th of June last, marked "separate," requesting, at the instance of the Secretary of the Treasury, certain information relative to the coinage, production, consumption, import, and export of the precious metals, as well as other information concerning financial matters in Spain.

In reply I beg to state that on the reception of your instruction measures were at once taken by the legation to obtain the desired information, but it was not until a very short time since that answers to some of the questions put were received. Those answers are as follows:

1. The amount of gold coined during the year 1880 was 171,573,675 pesetas.
2. The amount of silver coined was 1,393,551,50 pesetas.
3. The amount of gold coin imported into Spain during the year 1880 was 1,110,287 pesetas.
4. The amount of silver coin imported was 3,679,669 pesetas.
5. The amount of gold coin exported during the year 1880 was 10,220,771 pesetas.
6. The amount of silver coin exported was 151,007 pesetas.
7. In regard to the production of gold, I have been informed by the minister of Fomento that as all the gold during the year 1880 was obtained by the washing of river sand, the production was necessarily small, but as the government was not engaged in the work, he was unable to give me the exact amount. There were no gold mines in operation during the year.
8. In regard to silver, the minister of Fomento informed me that the production was 74,500 kilograms, 41,800 kilograms of which was obtained from silver ore, and the remaining 32,700 kilograms was obtained from lead ore.
9. The amount of gold coin in the treasury of the peninsula and adjacent islands at the close of the year 1880 was 4,017,847 pesetas.
10. The amount of silver coin was 10,465,920 pesetas.
11. Foreign coins do not circulate as money, but a person having foreign money may dispose of it by paying the rate of exchange, which varies from time to time.
12. No laws were passed during the year 1880 affecting the coinage, issue, or legal character of the metallic and paper circulation.

I have been unable to asertain the estimated consumption of gold and silver in the arts and manufactures, as also what was the amount of the outstanding paper currency at the close of the year 1880.

I applied in person at the proper bureau for the information, and was told that it was impossible to furnish it.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DWIGHT T. REED.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Secretary of State.

PORTUGAL.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Lisbon, December 28, 1881.

SIR: Immediately on the receipt of your instruction, marked "separate," dated 10th June last, I addressed a note to Señor Hintz Ribeirio, propounding the interrogatories therein made at the instance of the Secretary of the Treasury, and urging upon his excellency an early reply to them. I have the honor to inclose copy of the note referred to, dated 30th June, with copy and translation of the acknowledgment of its receipt, numbered, respectively, 1, 2, and 3.

Although I have made repeated personal applications at the foreign office for the promised answers to my note, it was not until the 24th instant that I received Señor Hintz Ribeiro's dispatch in reply, with its inclosures, of which I inclose copies and translations, numbered, respectively, 4. 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9. It will be seen that the answers to the interrogatories sent me by Señor Hintz Ribeiro are by no means complete, but he promises a further communication on the subject, and in the mean time refers me to his note of 20th April last, with which were forwarded many subsidiary documents bearing upon the subject. I beg to refer you to my No. 363, in which I inclosed the documents referred to.

I add copy of my note of acknowledgment, dated to-day, to Señor de Serpa Pimentel, which completes the correspondence arising out of the instruction above referred to.

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

BENJAMIN MORAN.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Lisbon, June 30, 1881.

SIR: I am instructed by my government to forward, at the earliest day possible, all the information obtainable in reference to the coinage, production, consumption, import, and export of the precious metals, paper and metallic circulation, and other information bearing upon financial matters affecting the Kingdom of Portugal.

The following are the interrogatories propounded by the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, and I have the honor to submit them to your excellency, with the hope that it may be agreeable to His Majesty's Government to furnish me with the necessary replies, viz:

1st. What was the amount of gold coined?
2d. What was the amount of silver coined?
3d. What was the amount of import of gold coin and bullion?
4th. What was the amount of import of silver coin and bullion?
5th. What was the amount of export of gold coin and bullion?
6th. What was the amount of export of silver coin and bullion?
7th. What was the production of gold from mines?
8th. What was the production of silver mines?
9th. What was the estimated consumption of gold in the arts and manufactures?
10th. What was the estimated consumption of silver in the arts and manufactures?
11th. What is the estimated amount of gold coin in the treasury, in banks, and in circulation?
12th. What is the estimated amount of silver coin in the treasury, in banks, and in circulation?
13th. Do foreign coins circulate as money? What are the coins, and what is the estimated amount of each? Are they legal tender?
14th. What is the amount of outstanding paper currency, government and other, respectively?
15th. Have any laws been passed during the year affecting the coinage, issue, or legal character of the metallic and paper circulation? If so, please transmit copies.

As these questions are intended to apply simply to the calendar year 1880, I venture to express the hope that it will be in your excellency's power to supply me with this information, which I am instructed to procure for early transmission to the honorable Secretary of State.

Availing myself of this occasion to renew to your excellency the assurance of my high consideration,

I have the honor to be, your excellency's most obedient servant,

BENJAMIN MORAN.

[Translation.]

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, DIRECTION OF CONSULATES.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note which your honor did me the honor to address to me on the 30th of June last, asking for information in relation to coinage, production, consumption, and exportation of the precious metals in Portugal, and as regards the metallic and paper currency, and other questions on financial subjects relating to Portugal.

The request of your honor has already been communicated to the minister of finance, and as soon as the required information is received I shall have the honor of transmitting it to you.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to your honor the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:

ERNESTO RODOLPHO HINTZ RIBEIRO.

JULY 12, 1881.

[Translation.]

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, CONSULAR DIVISION.

In reply to your excellency's note of the 30th of June last, having informed myself in relation to the coinage, production, consumption, importation, and exportation of the precious metals, and the monetary circulation of Portugal, and various other financial subjects, I have now the honor to send to your excellency the answers to interrogatories Nos. 1 and 6 of the aforesaid note, deferring answers to the other questions until I shall have received information which is in process of being collected.

It devolves upon me to add that in the documents transmitted to your excellency with my note of the 20th of April, political division, you will find many subsidiary documents useful to the study of the subject.

I avail myself of this occasion, &c., &c.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:

ERNESTO RUDOLPHO HINTZ RIBEIRO.

DECEMBER 23, 1881.

[Translation.]

STATEMENT SHOWING COINAGE IN PORTUGAL DURING 1881.

Table of the value and weight of gold and silver coined at the mint during the year 1880.

Gold:	
Weight in kilograms	524.7750
Value in reis	296,000$000
Silver:	
Weight in kilograms	3.5000.768
Value in reis	140,000$000

The Mint, November 26, 1881.

EUGENIO SEDANO BANDEIRA DE MELLO,
Chief Auditor.

A true copy.

L. PIMENTRELLA DE VASCONCELLOS.

First division of the general direction of the treasury of the ministry of finance, November 28, 1881.

[Translation.]

Statement showing importation and exportation of gold and silver coin and bullion in Portugal during 1880.

VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER COIN AND BULLION EXPORTED DURING THE YEAR 1880.

Destination.	Silver.		Gold.		Total.
	Bullion.	Coin.	Bullion.	Coin.	
	Milreis.	*Milreis.*	*Milreis.*	*Milreis.*	*Milreis.*
Brazil	.....	1, 750, 000	.....	6, 783, 000	8, 533, 000
Spain	.....	6, 000	1, 650, 000	230, 000	1, 886, 000
England	4, 130, 000	10, 351, 000	.....	320, 000	23, 801, 000
Provincial ports of Africa	.....	5, 351, 000	.....	19, 248, 000	24, 599, 000
Total	4, 130, 000	26, 458, 000	1, 650, 000	26, 581, 000	58, 819, 000

VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER COIN AND BULLION IMPORTED DURING THE YEAR 1880.

Origin.	Silver.		Gold.		Total.
	Bullion.	Coin.	Bullion.	Coin.	
	Milreis.	*Milreis.*	*Milreis.*	*Milreis.*	*Milreis.*
Germany	.....	4, 761, 000	.....	.....	4, 761, 000
Brazil	540, 000	6, 074, 000	.....	7, 338, 000	13, 952, 000
France	.....	.....	.....	5, 652, 000	5, 652, 000
Spain	250, 000	.....	.....	250, 000	250, 000
England	29, 741, 000	1, 122, 000	.....	2, 559, 474, 000	2, 590, 337, 000
Provincial ports of Africa	.....	1, 198, 000	.....	1, 337, 000	2, 535, 000
Total	30, 531, 000	13, 155, 000	.....	2, 573, 801, 000	2, 617, 487, 000

Statistical section of the secretariat of the general council of custom-houses, this November 26, 1881.

FRANCISCO SALLES DE LANCASTRE.

A true copy.

First division of the general direction of the treasury of the ministry of finance, November 28.

L. PIMENTRELLA DE VASCONCELLOS.

GERMANY.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, September 12, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor, referring to my dispatch No. 244, of 29th ultimo, to inclose copy and translation of a note from the imperial foreign office, giving further statistical details of the import and export of gold, as requested in your circular instruction of 10th June, for the use of the Secretary of the Treasury.

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

H. SIDNEY EVERETT.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Secretary of State.

[Inclosure with translation.]

Foreign office to Mr. Everett, 9th September, 1881.

FOREIGN OFFICE, *Berlin, September* 9, 1881.

The undersigned has the honor, in fulfillment of the promise made in the note of the 5th of last month from this office, regarding the questions 3 and 5, bearing upon the system of coinage in Germany, to inform Mr. H. Sidney Everett, chargé d'affaires of the United States of America, that according to the report made by the bureau of statistics of the German customs department, the imports and exports of gold amounted to:

	Kilograms, net.
a. Imports:	
Gold in bars and bullion	2,601
Gold coin	5,424
b. Exports:	
Gold in bars and bullion	5,058
Gold coin	6,196

The reports made upon the exports of gold cannot, however, be considered as complete, inasmuch as they do not include the shipments of gold through the post-office during the first five months of the year 1880 from the customs districts to foreign parts, a declaration of the contents of such packages for purposes of commercial statistics having only been ordered to be made since June, 1880.

BUSCH.

Mr. SIDNEY EVERETT,
Chargé d'Affaires of the United States of America.

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
Mayence, July 14, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the coinage of imperial money at the grand ducal mint in Darmstadt, Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, amounted during the past year, 1881, to 386,600 marks, all of which was in 1-mark pieces, which is equivalent to $92,010.80, valuing the mark at 23.80 cents.

The following have been the amounts coined during the period from 1872 to 1880, inclusive, the equivalents in United States currency being also given, viz:

GOLD.

	Marks.	
Double crowns	16,766,380.00	$3,990,398.44
Crowns	15,567,640.00	3,705,098.32
Half-crowns	907,290.00	215,935.02

SILVER.

5-mark pieces	2,192,425.00	521,797.15
2-mark pieces	1,080,216.00	257,091.40
1-mark pieces	6,837,366.00	1,627,293.10
50-pfennig pieces	2,091,735.00	497,832.93
20-pfennig pieces	933,755.00	222,233.69

NICKEL.

10-pfennig pieces	1,086,197.70	258,515.05
5-pfennig pieces	186,487.20	44,383.95

COPPER.

2-pfennig pieces	192,912.18	45,913.09
2-pfennig pieces	85,267.41	20,293.64
Total	47,927,671.49	11,406,785.81

The various sums are all expressed in marks, and not by the number of pieces coined. The total amount coined amounts, therefore, in value to 47,927,671.49 marks, or $11,406,785.81.

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

JAS. HENRY SMITH,
Commercial Agent.

Hon. J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

AUSTRIA.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Vienna, June 21, 1882.

SIR: Referring to "separate" department dispatch dated April 12, 1882, I beg to state that upon its receipt, and in conformity with the instructions contained in it, a note was addressed by me to the imperial royal ministry for foreign affairs, requesting the information desired by the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington.

To this note a response has now been received, of which I inclose a copy, together with a translation.

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

WM. WALTER PHELPS.

[Translation.]

In the esteemed note of 5th of May of this year the legation of the United States of America, at the instance of the Secretary of State at Washington, desired to obtain certain information as regards the year 1881 in reference to the coining, production, and consumption, to the import and export of gold and silver; further, to the paper and metallic circulation in Austria-Hungary.

The imperial royal ministry for foreign affairs has not failed to apply forthwith to the ministries of finance of both portions of the Empire, and has now the honor to communicate to the legation of the United States of America the subjoined data, furnished by the imperial royal ministry of finance, relative to the points in question referred to in said note, and would respectfully remark that the information relative to Hungary will, on its reception, be without delay transmitted to the legation.

Ad. 1. At the imperial royal general mint in Vienna were coined:

	Florins.
8-florin (20 francs) pieces in gold	492,066
4-florin (10 francs) pieces in gold	33,480
4-fold ducat pieces in gold	666,451
Single ducat pieces in gold	2,955,437
Total	4,147,434

Ad. 2. At the same mint were coined:

2-florin silver pieces	208,008
1-florin silver pieces	6,127,731
Levantine thalers	337,743
Total	6,673,482

Ad. 3. The export of gold amounted to	2,192,350
The import of gold amounted to	19,798,000
The export of silver amounted to	269,836
The import of silver amounted to	13,034,447

Ad. 5. The production of gold in the kingdoms and provinces represented in the Reichsrath amounted to 1,867 kilograms.

Ad. 6. The production of silver amounted to 31,359 kilograms.

Ad. 7, 8. On the 31st of December, 1881, there were in the State Central Kassa gold coin to the amount of 3,472,750 florins, and current silver coin to the amount of 8,202,600 florins; in the imperial royal State Schulden Kassa gold coin amounting to 96,952 florins, and current silver coin amounting 2,423,770 florins.

In all the imperial royal state treasuries there were metallic coins amounting, in gold, to about 6,000,000 florins; and in silver, to about 4,000,000 florins.

The cash reserve of the Austro-Hungarian Bank on the 31st of December consisted of 68,725,532 florins in gold coin, and 122,130,827 florins in silver coin.

Of bills of exchange in foreign places the bank possessed at the time, in London, £1,030,129.

Ad. 9. On the 31st of December, 1881, the circulation of state notes amounted to 320,434,947 florins; the circulation of bank-notes issued by the Austro-Hungarian Bank, and being legal tender, amounted to 354,287,560 florins.

Ad. 10. On the 26th of February, 1881, was enacted a law relative to the allowable variations in fineness in the coinage of gold coins of 8 and 4 florins. The text of this law may be seen from the appended transcript. No other laws relative to money and coin were passed in 1881.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to the legation the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

Vienna, June 14, 1882.

For the minister of foreign affairs:

HOYOS.

Law of 26th of February, 1881, relative to the allowable variation in fineness in the coining of gold coins of 8 and 4 florins.

With the consent of both houses of the Reichsrath, order as follows:

The variations in fineness in the coining of gold coins of 8 and 4 florins is not to exceed one thousandth part.

Consequently, the contrary enactment of the law of 9th of March, 1870 (R. G. B. S. No. 22), becomes inoperative.

The minister of finance is charged with the execution of this law.

Vienna, February 26, 1881.

FRANZ JOSEPH, *M. P.*

TAAFFE, *M. P.*
DUNAJEUSKI, *M. P.*

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Vienna, November 29, 1881.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions contained in your "separate" dispatch dated June 10, 1881, to obtain certain information desired by the honorable Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, I, without delay, made application for the same to the imperial royal ministry for foreign affairs, and am now in receipt of a note in response, of which I inclose a copy, together with instructions.

To avoid any possible error in a transcript of the numerals contained in the accompanying schedules, I have deemed it advisable to forward herewith the originals, whereon a translation is written in red ink. A copy of these schedules will, however, be preserved on the files of the legation.

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

WM. WALTER PHELPS.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Secretary of State, Washington.

The ministry for foreign affairs has not omitted, in compliance with the esteemed note of July 5, to apply to the ministries of finance of both portions of the Empire for obtaining the desired information relative to the coinage of Austria-Hungary.

The imperial royal ministry of finance has answered the questions specified in the above-mentioned note as follows:

There have been coined at the imperial royal mint at Vienna—

	Florins.
8-florin gold pieces	498,660
4-florin gold pieces	9,031
Ducats, 4-fold	441,638
Ducats, 1 single	1,636,377
Total	2,585,706

2. At the same mint were coined—	Florins.
2-florin silver pieces	165,402
1-florin silver pieces	6,504,624
Levantine thalers	140,756
Total	6,810,782

3 to 6. The import of gold into Austria-Hungary amounted to	21,355,000
The export	3,277,900
The import of silver	6,965,217
The export of silver	15,342,351

7. The production of gold in the kingdoms and provinces represented in the Reichsrath amounted to 41.3 kilograms.

8. The production of silver amounted to 30,257.3 kilograms.

9, 10. The amount used in manufactures is about 1,236 kilograms fine gold, and about 22,222 kilograms fine silver; in wirework, &c., about 37 kilograms fine gold, and about 2,221 kilograms silver.

11, 12. On the 31st of December, 1880, there were in the imperial royal "Staats Central Kassa" gold coins to the amount of 2,454,300 francs and silver coins (in current use) to the amount of 2,761,600 francs in the Staats Schuelden Kassa." The amount on hand was 1.3 million florins in silver, 0.6 million florins in gold. Also, in other government treasuries gold and silver are constantly on hand. Since 1878, moreover, current silver is continually in general circulation.

On the 31st of December, 1880, the cash reserves of the Austro-Hungarian Bank consisted of 65,010,262 florins in gold and 108,291,351 florins in silver coin. In bills of exchange the bank possessed at that time, London, £1,195,554 14*s.* 3*d.*; places in Germany, 16,782,725.18 marks.

13. In Austria-Hungary foreign coins are not considered legal tender for payments, and do not circulate to any amount worth mention.

14. On the 31st of December, 1880, the amount of state notes in circulation was 327,737,760 francs. The amount of notes issued by the Austrian Bank, in circulation, was 328,622,890 florins. Both these sorts of paper money are constituted legal tender by law.

15 In the year 1880 no law relating to paper money and coin was passed.

The following subjoined answers have been supplied to the ministry for foreign affairs by the royal Hungarian ministry of finance, in reply to the aforementioned questions:

1, 2. The coinage of gold in 1880 amounts to 1,804.0786 kilograms; the coinage of silver to 42,384,644 kilograms.

3, 4. The particulars of the export and import of gold and silver of Hungary cannot be stated, in consequence of the control of the custom territory being held conjointly with Austria.

7, 8. The production of gold in Hungary in 1880 amounted to 1,604.0683 kilograms; of silver to 17,443.8081 kilograms.

9, 10. The amount: Of gold required in the year 1880 for industrial and artistic purposes can be estimated: Of gold, 500 kilograms; of silver, 3,200 kilograms.

With reference to the remaining questions the royal Hungarian ministry of finance can only give the following information:

11, 12. In October of last year the reserve of the royal Hungarian "Central Staats Kassa" was as follows: 1,000,000 florins gold, and 1,500,000 florins silver. The reserve of gold and silver in other state exchequers is insignificant. The gold and silver money which is found in private establishments and in general traffic is not considerable in quantity, inasmuch as gold, except for the payment of customs duties, has no legal rate, but the circulation of silver money as compared with that in bank notes and state notes is less. The same could only be estimated from the silver coined in Austria and Hungary during the last ten years (see statements C and D), together with the reserves of silver money of the Austria-Hungarian Bank.

13. In regard to this point it can only be answered that foreign money appears only as merchandise, excepting the 20 and 10 francs pieces of the states of the so-called Latin Union, which are received at the public treasury offices alike with the 8 and 4 gold pieces.

14. The paper money used in general traffic in Hungary is the same as that in circulation in the other provinces of the monarchy, and is of two sorts, namely, state notes and bank notes.

The quantity of current state notes is under the control of commissioners of the Hungarian Diet and of the Austrian Reichsrath. The varying circulation is published periodically in the official papers.

The quantity of bank notes in current circulation can be seen from the varying weekly statements of the Austro-Hungarian Bank.

16. In the course of the year 1880 no law touching these matters has been enacted.

While the ministry for foreign affairs has the honor to communicate the foregoing to the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America, Mr. William Walter Phelps, it begs further to present herewith another statement, relating to the coinage of gold and silver in Austria and Hungary during the ten years from 1870 to 1880.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the Hon. Minister the expression of his distinguished consideration.

Vienna, November 25, 1881.

For the minister for foreign affairs.

Count A. WOLKENSTEIN.

SWEDEN.

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
Stockholm, September 9, 1881.

SIR: Agreeably to the instructions of your circular dispatch of June 10, 1881, I addressed to Baron Hochschild, minister of foreign affairs, under date of July 6, the following interrogatories, intended to apply simply to the calendar year 1880:

1st. What was the amount of gold coined in Sweden and Norway?

2d. What was the amount of silver coined?

3d. What was the import of gold coin and bullion?

4th. What was the import of silver coin and bullion?

5th. What was the export of gold coin and bullion?

6th. What was the amount of export of silver coin and bullion?

7th. What was the production of gold from the mines?

8th. What was the production of silver from the mines?

9th. What was the estimated consumption of gold in arts and manufactures?

10th. What was the estimated consumption of silver in arts and manufactures?

11th. What is the estimated amount of gold coin in the treasury, in banks, and in circulation, respectively?

12th. What is the estimated amount of silver coin in the treasury, in banks, and in circulation, respectively?

13th. Do foreign coins circulate as money? What are the principal coins, and the estimated amount of each? Are they legal tender?

14th. What was the amount of outstanding paper currency, government and others, respectively?

15th. Have any laws been passed during the year affecting the coinage, issue, or legal character of the metallic and paper circulation? If so, please transmit copies.

The ministry of foreign affairs transmitted these inquiries to the proper bureau officers in Sweden and Norway, and with manifest courtesy and promptness the following answers have been received:

SWEDEN.

Quantity of gold in the year 1880.

Received from the mines.	Imported— In coin.	Imported— In bars.	Used for arts and industries.	Coined.	Exported— In coin.	Exported— In bars.	Amount of gold in the state treasury and banks at the end of 1880.	Amount of gold in circulation at the end of 1880.
	Kilos.	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*	
5 kilos	3,516	1,214	302	1,133	57	.....	9,525	Not much change has taken place since the preceding year, when it was estimated to be 5,500,000 kroners.
1879, 3 kilos	4,175	1,077	217	606	443	.....	8,552	

Quantity of silver in the year 1880.

Received from the mines.	Imported— In coin.	Imported— In bars.	Used for arts and industries.	Coined.	Exported— In coin.	Exported— In bars.	Amount of silver in state treasury and banks at close of 1880.	Amount of silver in circulation at the close of 1880.	Amount of bank notes in circulation at the close of 1880.
	Kilos.	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*			
1,312 kilos	1,804	1,944	2,100	5,368	465	121	35,649 kilos. This does not include that in the Enskilda banks, of which no record exists, but it is a small amount.	Any considerable change has not taken place since the preceding year, when it was estimated at 11,000,000 kronors.	89,635,440 kroners.
1879, 1,502 kilos	500	4,867	1,565	464	447	15	1879, 35,725 kilos		1879, 80,811,090 kroners.

Respecting inquiries 15th and 16th no information can be given other than that foreign coins are but very little used in general trade, except Norwegian and Danish coins, which are current. No law concerning coinage was issued in Sweden in 1880.

NORWAY.

[From the Norwegian Finance and Customs Department.]

In 1880 Norway coined about 12 kilograms of silver, but no gold.

2d. There was imported in 1880 of the two metals in bars and money an amount valued at 2,483,000 kroners, and exported an amount valued 753,800 kroners.

3d. Gold is not produced in the kingdom. In the royal silver mines—the only silver mines in the kingdom—there was produced from the 1st of July, 1879, to the 30th of June, 1880, 4,436 kilograms of silver.

4th. In the arts and industries there was used in 1880 about 20 kilograms of gold and 1,470 of silver.

5th. The Norway state bank possessed at the close of 1880, in gold bars or coined gold, an amount of 23,244,000 kroners, and in silver, in bars or coined silver, an amount of 147,000 kroners. The state treasury's amount of coined silver was at the end of 1880, 886,000 kroners. The state treasury has no gold. The coined silver in other banks than the state bank and its branches, also the silver in circulation was at the same time about 4,000,000 kroners. The amount of gold in other banks than the state bank, and that in circulation, was inconsiderable.

6th. On account of the agreement between Sweden, Norway, and Denmark of the 27th of May, 1873, with the addition of the 16th of October, 1875, and of March 26, 1881, all the coins of each of the three kingdoms are legal tender in the others for the value stamped upon them. On account of this there is in circulation in Norway a considerable amount of Swedish and Danish small money. One cannot tell how much of each.

With respect to Norway coinage one can add something to the department's document of the 10th of December last. In the law there explained there has occurred a change, by the law of June, 1881, of which a copy is inclosed, in accordance with the addition to the Money Convention of March 26, 1881, which permits the coinage of a 5-kroner gold piece, of which 496 shall contain one kilogram of fine gold. The coinage of these pieces will hardly be an object for Norway. Of the different coins there were at the end of 1880:

	Kroners.
In gold, 20 kroner pieces	12,686,480
In gold, 10 kroner pieces	441,130
	13,127,610

In circulation there was a small amount less.

In coined silver, small pieces, as follows:

	Kroners.
In 2 kroner pieces	600,000
In 1 kroner pieces	1,800,000
In 50 öere pieces	800,000
In 10 öere pieces	740,000
In 25 öere pieces	800,000
In bronze:	
In 5 öere pieces	125,000
In 2 öere pieces	75,000
In 1 öere pieces	120,000
Total	5,060,000

Coins in circulation.

	Kroners.
In silver 2 kroner pieces	417,660
In silver 1 kroner pieces	1,773,660
In silver 50 öere pieces	779,060
In silver 25 öere pieces	461,560
In silver 10 öere pieces	740,020
In bronze 5 öere pieces	72,895
In bronze 2 öere pieces	55,440
In bronze 1 öere pieces	93,855
Total	4,394,150

In the above statistics as to Norway there is no account made of the continuous withdrawal of these coins in circulation and their remelting. This is of less consequence, as all of the recoined money was stamped in 1874 and the following years.

7th. As is more carefully explained in the department document of the 10th of December, the State Bank of Norway is entitled to issue bank notes. The amount of bank notes in circulation at the end of 1880 was about 38,714,000 kroners.

8th. In 1880 there was no law made concerning coinage, and in 1881 that of the 8th of June, before alluded to, was made.

These statistical statements of the Swedish and Norwegian Governments seem to fully answer the interrogatories contained in your circular despatch, and I trust will be found satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury. I inclose copies of the official statement of the consolidated debts of Sweden and Norway, which may be found of interest.

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

JOHN L. STEVENS.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Secretary of State.

DENMARK.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Copenhagen, March 9, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to refer to a circular instruction, dated June 10 last past, addressed to Mr. Cramer, then chargé d'affairs at this city, containing a series of interrogations, to which answers are desired by the Secretary of the Treasury, with reference to the coinage, production, consumption, import, and export of precious metals, paper and metallic circulation, and other information bearing upon financial matters affecting this country, and in reply to inclose copy of note and translation of the same upon that subject from the minister of foreign affairs, received at this consulate on the 8th instant.

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

HENRY B. RYDER,
United States Consul.

Hon. J. C. B. DAVIS,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington.

[Translation.]

COPENHAGEN, *March* 4, 1882.

SIR: To give effect as much as possible to the demands contained in the dispatch of Mr. Cramer under date of the 28th June last, I have the honor to reply as follows to the questions therein set down, namely:

Ad. 1, 2. In 1880 no coinage of gold or silver has taken place in Denmark.

Ad. 3. The importation of gold (in coin or in bullion) is valued at about 13,000,000 of kroners.

Ad. 4. No importation of silver (in coin or bullion) has taken place.

Ad. 7, 8. We are not enabled to state what quantities of gold or silver have been consumed for purposes of art or industry.

Ad. 9. Of coined gold none was retained in the treasury during 1880; in the circulation there were about 8,000,000 of kroners; in the national bank were deposited about 22,500,000 of kroners, without counting about 22,500,000 of kroners in bullion.

Ad. 10. Of coined silver none was retained in the treasury; in the national bank about 3,000,000 of kroners were to be found, and in circulation about 15,150,000 kroners.

Ad. 11. In conformity with the monetary convention between Denmark and the Kingdom of Sweden and Norway the Swedish and Norwegian conventional coinage is received as legal payment in Denmark. How much of such coinage is in circulation in this country it is impossible to indicate.

Ad. 12. The national bank in Copenhagen, a private establishment independent of the state finances, has the monopoly in Denmark for the issue of bank notes to the amount of about 73,166,000 of kroners.

Ad. 13. In 1880 no law relating to monetary regulations has emanated in Denmark.

Please accept, sir, the assurance of my very high consideration,

A. D. DE ROSENORN, LEHN.

HENRR B. RYDER, Esq.,
Consul of the United States of America.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Copenhagen, May 23, 1882.

SIR: Referring to my dispatch No. 3, dated the 14th instant, I have now the honor to transmit inclosed a copy of a note and translation of the same just received by me from His Danish Majesty's minister for foreign affairs, in reply to my note of the 6th instant, referring to a circular instruction of April 12, 1882, wherein it is requested to furnish to the Department at the instance of the Secretary of the Treasury all the information obtainable in reference to the coinage, production, consumption, import and export of the precious metals, paper and metallic circulation, and other information upon financial matters affecting the Kingdom of Denmark.

I am sir, with great respect,

HENRY B. RYDER,
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

Hon. FRED'K T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State, Washington.

[Translation.]

COPENHAGEN, *May* 22, 1882.

SIR: To give effect as much as possible to the demand expressed in your dispatch of the 6th instant, I have the honor to reply as follows to the questions therein set down, namely:

Ad. 1, 2. In 1881 no coinage of gold and silver has taken place in Denmark.

Ad. 3. The importation of gold (in coin and bullion) in 1881 is valued at about 14,000,000 of crowns, the exportation at about 17,500,000 of crowns.

Ad. 4. No import or export of silver (in coin or in bullion) has taken place in 1881.

Ad. 5, 6. There are no gold or silver mines in Denmark.

Ad. 7. Of coined gold none was retained in the treasury in 1881; in circulation there were about 3,000,000 of crowns; in the national bank were deposited 25,000,000 of crowns in gold coin of the Scandinavian countries, and about 24,000,000 of crowns in bullion or in foreign gold coin.

Ad. 8. Of coined silver (fractional currency) none was retained in the treasury in 1881; in circulation there were found 15,350,000 of crowns; in the national bank were deposited 2,800,000 of crowns.

Ad. 9. The national bank in Copenhagen, a private establishment independent of the state finances, has the monopoly in Denmark for the issue of bank notes. At the close of 1881 it had issued such bank notes to the amount of 75,219,280 of crowns.

Ad. 10. In 1881 no law relating to the monetary regulation has emanated in Denmark.

Please accept, sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

A. D. DE ROSENORN, LEHN.

HENRY B. RYDER, Esq.,
Chargé d'Affaires, ad interim for the United States of America, Copenhagen.

TURKEY.

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
Constantinople, June 14, 1882.

SIR: As to the circular you were pleased to address to me, under date of 12th April last, requesting all the information obtainable in reference to the coinage, production, consumption, import, and export of the precious metals, paper and metallic circulation, and other information bearing upon financial matters affecting the Ottoman Empire, it is now apparent that it will not be in my power to furnish a report such as the honorable Secretary of the Treasury has in mind. The meager summary inclosed, with translation, is the very best to be had upon the subject, and as it was derived from an employé of the Imperial Mint, it cannot be recommended as official. In fact, the best to be said of it is that it is reliable as far as it goes, particularly with respect to the amount of gold and silver, their coinage, denominations, and value.

Precise figures on the other matters lie absolutely out of reach. It must be remembered that this is not a land of published reports in connection with the operations of any branch of the Government. The rule is the reverse. His Majesty the Sultan is disposed to give personal supervision to all administrative details. In the effort I am satisfied his greatest difficulty is in getting information of the exactness which is the prime essential to intelligent judgment.

Speaking generally there are but two sources of information with respect to financial operations in Turkey—certain bureaus of the government and the banks. As to the first it is not too much to say they carry on for their respective departments without regard to law or system other than His Majesty's pleasure; so that one does not know any day in the fiscal year what the others are doing or have done. If there is a treasury in fact, its location would be nearly as difficult to find as the pole.

The institution called *the treasury*, at Seraglio Point, is not a place of deposit or disbursement of public funds, but merely a museum. The banks are all private, and, like such institutions elsewhere, they are as solicitous to conceal their profits as they are their losses.

Touching the paper money of the empire I will be able to do something better in answer to the circular. The subject was elaborately treated two or three years ago by H. B. M. consul [Mr. Wrench] at Constantinople, and I am promised a copy of his report; but as the *caimé* have disappeared from circulation, their history will be interesting solely as it may have application to the fiat-money theory of the Greenback party. Nowhere probably can there be found finer illustration of the ends to which such theories lead.

I will forward Mr. Wrench's report in a few days.

With many regrets that I am not able to do better by the circular, I am, most respectfully, your friend and servant,

LEW WALLACE.

Hon. FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

[Translation]

ANSWERS.

1st. Since 1880 the mint of Constantinople has not coined any silver or copper money, and only a little gold, as follows:

2,600 pieces of 500 piasters	£13,000
231,020 pieces of 100 piasters	231,020
8,200 pieces of 50 piasters	4,100
10,000 pieces of 25 piasters	2,500
This up to the 1st of June, 1882	250,620

2d. Nothing in silver.

3d. It might be possible to answer by consulting the registers of the custom-house and those of the principal banks of Constantinople; even then the returns obtained would be very unreliable. The raw truth is that the commercial balance is always in favor of the foreign countries. Gold naturally is exported and disappears from day to day from Turkish countries.

4th. The answer is the same for silver, be it in bars or in coin, and for the same reasons. However, silver being the metal used in the Asiatic and Mussulman countries, and being not ordinarily the medium of international commerce, its exportation is smaller than that of gold, except in time of crisis, when commerce pays with any money that can be found or procured, even in copper, which in several cases we saw forwarded to Europe, the people having nothing else.

Properly speaking, Turkey does not possess or does not work any gold mines. There are some places in the mountains of Volo, Salonica, and also in Anotolia, where by washing sand gold is found, but in such small quantities as to be almost insignificant, and is done by private individuals who work by stealth, so as to evade the fiscal duty. The little gold produced in Turkey is found in the lead mines, which generally contain some silver and gold.

6th. Same answer for the silver. The amounts of gold and silver from the two lead mines worked by the government [from 1880 to the 1st of June, 1882], mines of Bulgardagh and of Béréketlu, are 567,092 drams of fine silver and 2,307 drams of fine gold. The dram = 3.207 grams.

7, 8. To inquire from the Ottoman Bank and others.

9th. If by paper money one understands the caimé, which is nearly out of circulation, and no longer accepted by any one, except certain municipal administrations which are willing to accept one-fifth of certain taxes in caimé at the rate of 400 piasters for 100 piasters, and this only for old taxes that have been due for three years, there is still a stock of 3,100,000 pounds in caimé, the value of which ranges to £950 per Turkish lina, of 100 piasters in gold.

10th. For several years the paper money [caimé] has been legally withdrawn, with the exception stated in No. 9. It was in truth a self-withdrawal, as no one would

have any of it, the government among the first. With iniquitous aggravation, however, the treasury continued to pay its officials with it, although it was no longer in circulation.

Several decrees, tradés, &c., &c., exist in relation to the withdrawal of the paper money and the metallic becklik and alteliks, generally very vague, and not at all to the point.

The truth is that in Constantinople copper money does not exist, and nobody accepts it.

The metallic becklik, formerly 5 piasters, is in circulation now for 2½ piasters, which is its intrinsic value, or nearly so.

The altelik, or 6-piaster piece, is in circulation for 5 piasters, nearly its real value.

The treasury does not accept for payment at Constantinople either becklik or altelik in the absence of small coins, which although, despised and debased, render the greatest service to the population for daily expenses and small purchases.

JUNE 1, 1882.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., August 10, 1882.

SIR: Adverting to the letter from your department of April 8 last, requesting certain financial information from abroad for the use of the Director of the Mint, I have the honor to apprise you of the receipt of a dispatch from our minister-resident at Honolulu, of the 13th ultimo, in which, concerning the inquiries propounded in that letter, Mr. Comly states as follows respecting the Hawaiian Islands, viz:

"As to mines and coinage in this kingdom, there are no mines and no coinage to report, and no reliable data upon which to found answers to the Secretary of the Treasury's inquiries as to the amount and kinds of circulation, amount in treasury and banks, &c. The business of the country is on a silver basis, except a few British sovereigns that pass for $5. The principal coin in circulation is Mexican and United States trade dollars, French, Belgian, Italian, and Sardinian (old) five-franc pieces that pass for dollars, and some small subsidiary coins, mostly United States.

"No copper in circulation, and coins of 5 cents are rarely used."

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

FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

Hon. CHARRES J. FOLGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

CHINA.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Peking, August 15, 1881.

SIR: In response to certain interrogatories which, at the instance of the Secretary of the Treasury, you sent to me June 10 last, I regret to say that there are no means for obtaining the information desired.

The Chinese Government collects no statistics to show the movements of the precious metals in this empire. It is impossible for any other agency to collect them. The foreign customs has made an attempt to ascertain the transfers of gold and silver from one port to another, but the inspector-general, Mr. Hart, informs me that they are so incomplete that no value is to be attached to them.

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

JAMES B. ANGELL.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Secretary of State.

SIAM.

CHOW PHYA BHANNWONGSTE, INOLA., TROSA THIBODI THI PRAKLANG, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

JOHN A. HALDERMAN, Esq.,
United States Consul-General:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter forwarding a copy of a letter from the Secretary of State at Washington, in which he expressed a desire

to learn the facts in regard to the coinage, production, consumption, import and export of gold and silver and paper money.

I am sorry that I must reply that I am not able to furnish all the information desired and requested in the letter of the Secretary of State, because in Siam there have been no statistics collected regarding this subject as is done in Europe and America.

There are no silver mines in Siam; there are gold mines in many places, but there is little profit from them. Some years the yield is greater than in other years, and there are no statistics kept, and the amount of gold from the mines is not known. Gold is not coined for circulation, nor is paper money used in the country.

I am only able to tell you the value of Mexican and Japanese dollars and Indian rupees as received by the officers of the treasury in exchange for ticals.

Mexican dollars are received at the rate of 48 for 80 ticals; Japanese dollars at the rate of 49 for 80 ticals; rupees at the rate of 122 for 80 ticals. This is all the information I am able to give you.

FOREIGN OFFICE, *Bangkok, September* 27, 1881.

MEXICO.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Mexico, February 8, 1882.

SIR: On the receipt of your "separate" of the 10th June, 1881, in which, at the instance of the Secretary of the Treasury, you instructed me to furnish all the information obtainable in reference to the coinage, production, consumption, imports and export of the precious metals, paper and metallic circulation, and other information bearing upon financial matters affecting Mexico, I addressed a note to Señor Mariscal [1st July, 1881], in which I transmitted to him the questions propounded in said dispatch. A copy of my note I inclose.

On the 6th instant Señor Mariscal replied to my note, transmitting therein a copy of a report made to him on the 2d instant by the Secretary of Hacienda, in which that secretary furnishes replies to some of the questions propounded in your dispatch. A translation of Señor Mariscal's note I inclose. I also inclose translation of the Secretary of Hacienda's report to Señor Mariscal.

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

P. H. MORGAN.

Hon. FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Mexico, July 1, 1881.

SIR: I have been instructed by the Secretary of State, at the instance of the Secretary of the Treasury, to obtain all the information possible in reference to the coinage, production, consumption, import and export of the precious metals, paper and metallic circulation, and other information bearing upon financial matters, affecting the Republic of Mexico.

The interrogatories propounded by the Secretary of the Treasury are intended to apply simply to the calendar year 1880.

I renew to your excellency the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

P. H. MORGAN.

His Excellency IGNACIO MARISCAL,
&c., &c., &c.

[Translation.]

DEPARTMENT FOR FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Mexico, February 6, 1882.

Mr. MINISTER: Referring to your excellency's note of the 1st July last, in which you ask for information regarding the coinage, production, consumption, importations and exportation of the precious metals, paper and metallic circulation of the Republic in the year 1880, I have the honor to transmit to your excellency herewith a copy of a dispatch addressed to me by the Secretary of Hacienda upon the subject.

I renew to your excellency the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

IGN. MARISCAL.

His Excellency P. H. MORGAN,
&c., &c., &c.

[Translation.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND OF HACIENDA AND PUBLIC CREDIT, MEXICO, SECTION 5, No. 1386.

Informed by your dispatch of the 20th July that the minister of the United States had asked from your department information respecting the coinage, production, consumption, importation and exportation of the precious metals, metallic and paper currency of the republic for the year 1880, I now transmit to you such information upon the subject as is in the possession of this department, to the end that you may communicate it to the legation, and to enable you to do so properly you will find the questions answered in the order in which they are propounded.

There is no official data as to the amount of gold, in coin or bullion, imported into the republic. The only importation of coin would be that which is brought into the country for the defraying of their personal expenses. This amount it would be impossible to estimate, and must be so insignificant as not to deserve any attention, and the same may be said in regard to silver.

In the fiscal year which ended on the 30th of June, 1880, there was exported to the value of $1,401,382.26, as follows:

Gold, Mexican coin		$760,683 30
Gold, foreign		220,567 46
Gold, in bars		420,131 50
		1,401,382 26

The silver exports during the year amounted to $20,137,932.90.

In Mexican coin		$16,783,317 39
In foreign coin		314,536 55
In bullion		3,040,078 96
		20,137,932 90

In addition to this there was exported ore to the value of $496,437.55.

Of the foregoing amount of gold and silver there was exported to the United States as follows, viz:

In Mexican gold coin		$265,695 77
In foreign gold coin		153,779 34
In bars		199,691 13
		619,166 24
In Mexican silver coin		4,252,778 48
In foreign		190,022 05
In ore		1,704,255 89
In quartz		75,601 02
		6,841,823 68

There is no gold coin in the general treasury. As regards the amount which is in circulation I have no data upon which to reply to the questions; but by reason of the fluctuations in the value of silver abroad gold coin is scarce, as it is sought for export. As a consequence it may be asserted without the fear of contradiction that it does not form 5 per cent. of the circulating medium of the country.

There is no data upon which to estimate the amount of silver in circulation in the Republic.

The general government has no paper money in circulation.

No laws have been passed during the year affecting the coinage, issue, or legal character of the metallic and paper circulation.

I consider it opportune to say that this department is now engaged in making a general statistical statement of the republic, which will shortly be forwarded to your department.

Liberty and Constitution, Mexico, February 2, 1882.

TUENTES Y. MURIEZ.

To the SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Mexico, June 29, 1882.

SIR: On the receipt of your "separate" of the 12th April last, in which, at the instance of the Secretary of the Treasury, you instructed me to furnish all the infor-

mation obtainable in reference to the coinage, production, consumption, import and export of the precious metals, paper and metallic circulation, and other information bearing upon financial matters affecting the country, I addressed a note to Señor Mariscal, embodying therein the interrogatories propounded by the Secretary of the Treasury. A copy of my note I inclose.

I now inclose you a translation of a note addressed to me by Señor Mariscal of the 23d instant, in which he forwards to me a report and tabular statement from the Department of Fomento, which answers the first, second, third, and tenth interrogatories.

The matters required in the other interrogatories, as you will observe from the report of the Department of Fomento, belong to the Department of Hacienda, from which no answers have been received.

I also inclose copy of translation of the late law authorizing the issue of a nickel currency.

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

P. H. MORGAN.

Hon. FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Mexico, May 2, 1882.

SIR: I have been instructed by the Department of State, at the instance of the Secretary of the Treasury, to obtain information upon the coinage, importation, exportation, &c., of gold and silver in Mexico, relating simply to calendar year 1881.

Hoping that your excellency may enable me to comply with my instructions by furnishing me answers to the questions propounded, I renew to your excellency the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

P. H. MORGAN.

His Excellency IGNACIO MARISCAL,
&c., &c., &c.

[Translation.]

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Mexico, June 25, 1882.

Mr. MINISTER: Referring to your excellency's note of the 2d May last, in which you made several inquiries with regard to the production, coinage, importation, &c., of gold and silver in this republic during the fiscal year of 1881, I have the honor to transmit to your excellency herewith a copy of a communication addressed to me by the Secretary of Fomento, answering these questions which are within his jurisdiction.

I also forward to your excellency the original notice referred to in his communication, and a copy of a law of 16th December, 1881, relating to fractional currency (*moneda de vellon*).

I have asked from the Secretary of Hacienda for data concerning the questions from 3 to 9 inclusive propounded in your said note.

I renew to your excellency the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

IGN'O MARISCAL.

[Translation.]

DEPARTMENT OF FOMENTO, COLONIZATION AND COMMERCE, SECTION 2, NO. 5, 811.

To the SECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

In reply to your note of the 3d ultimo, I have the honor to state, to the end that you may communicate the same to the United States minister, that the gold which was coined in the mints of the republic during the fiscal year 1881 amounted to the sum of $438,778, of the denomination (suestes) as per the annexed statement:

The amount of silver coined during the same period was $24,139,023.60 of the denominations as per same document. In respect to the questions from 3 to 9 inclusive this department cannot answer them, as they relate to matters which pertain solely to the Department of Hacienda, and which are probably incomplete.

I accompany this note with a copy of the law of 16th December of last year upon the subject of the issue of fractional currency, which is the only document [expedida] issued in the year referred to, in answer to the 10th question.

Liberty and Constitution, Mexico, June 21, 1882.

P. A. D. S.

M. FERNANDEZ.

Statement of the coinage of the mints of the republic during the year 1881.

GOLD.

Mints.	Pieces of $20.	Pieces of $10.	Pieces of $5.	Pieces of $2½.	Pieces of $1.	Total.
Alamos	.....	2,574	.....	.....	.....	$25,740
Chihuahua	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Culiacun	2,039	.....	.....	.....	338	41,118
Durango	.....	2,617	.....	.....	.....	26,170
Guadalazara	.....	239	.....	.....	.....	2,390
Guanajuato	4,909	.....	.....	.....	.....	98,180
Hermosillo	.....	421	.....	.....	.....	4,210
Mexico	11,000	100	200	400	1,000	224,000
Oaxaca	.....	961	.....	.....	.....	9,610
San Luis Potosi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zacatecas	.....	736	.....	.....	.....	7,360
Total	17,948	7,648	200	400	1,338	438,778

SILVER.

Mints.	Pieces of $1.	Pieces of 50 cents.	Pieces of 25 cents.	Pieces of 10 cents.	Pieces of 5 cents.	Total.
Alamos	966,327	17,910	8,800	.....	.....	$977,482
Chihuahua	1,084,661	.....	.....	340	.....	1,084,995
Culiacun	1,032,071	187,927	18,164	9,440	.....	1,131,542
Durango	927,903	10,282	.....	.....	3,020	933,195
Guadalazara	1,300,214	.....	39,094	115,447	156,208	1,329,342$\frac{60}{100}$
Guanajuato	3,974,000	32,000	408,000	100,000	160,000	4,110,000
Hermosillo	585,767	13,000	19,360	28,300	.....	599,937
Mexico	5,712,000	16,000	300,000	510,000	180,000	5,855,000
Oaxaca	133,545	.....	.....	.....	.....	133,545
San Luis Potasi	2,099,700	27,660	49,880	7,600	4,500	2,126,985
Zacatecas	5,591,500	201,000	570,000	120,000	210,000	5,857,000
Total	23,407,688	505,824	1,413,298	894,127	713,728	24,139,023$\frac{60}{100}$

MEXICO, *June* 20, 1882.

[Translation.]

The President of the Republic has addressed to me the following decree:

Manuel Gonzales, constitutional President of the United Mexican States, to its inhabitants:

Know ye, that the Congress of the Union has seen proper to decree that which follows:

The Congress of the United Mexican States decrees:

ACT 1. The copper coin of Mexico shall consist of pieces of the denomination of one cent, two cents, and five cents, in the proportion of seventy-five to eighty of copper and twenty to twenty-five of nickel.

ACT 2. The diameter of the coin one cent shall be sixteen millimeters, and its weight two grams; the diameter of the coin two cents shall be eighteen millimeters, and its weight three grams; and the diameter of the coin of five cents shall be twenty millimeters, and its weight five grams.

The Secretary of Fomento will determine the emblem, motto, and the other details respecting the new coin.

ACT 3. From and after the publication of this law the coinage of silver pieces of the denomination of five cents in silver and of one cent in copper shall cease in all the mints of the republic; and after two years, counting from the same date, the circulation of copper cents, "tlacos" (the eighth of 12½ cents), and cuartillas (the fourth part of 12½ cents) shall entirely cease, leaving it to the executive to take such measures as may seem proper to retire the copper money legally coined and to provide all districts with the new money.

The term of two years mentioned in this article as the period when the circulation of the old copper coin shall cease shall be prudently propounded by the executive, if anterior to that term it has not been possible to change the old coin for the new nickel in either of the states of the federation.

ACT 4. The quantity to be coined of the new money shall not exceed the sum of four million dollars, to be issued at such times as may be considered necessary by the executive to satisfy the public necessities.

ACT 5. The executive shall determine the quantity which may be necessary and useful to the emission of the new money in the recoining of the old system of silver and the funding of the copper coin, and if it should not be sufficient, he is authorized to incur the expense which the operation requires.

ACT 6. The executive is authorized to incur the expense of the coinage of the new money.

If it is not possible to have the work done in the republic, he is authorized to contract for the coining thereof abroad.

VICENTE RIVA PALACIO,
President of the Deputies.
EMIQUE RUBIO,
President of the Senate.

MANUEL F. ALATONE,
Secretary to the Deputies.
BLAS ESCOUTRIA,
Secretary of the Senate.

Therefore, I order this to be printed, published, circulated, and give to it the required execution.

Given at the palace of the executive power of the nation, at Mexico, this 16th of December, 1881.

MANUEL GONZALES.

To the Citizen General Carlos Pacheco, Secretary of State, Department of Fomento, Colonization, Industry and Commerce," and I communicate the same to you for your information and guidance.

Liberty and Constitution, Mexico, December 16, 1881.

HAYTI.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Port au Prince, Hayti, July 14, 1882.

SIR: In answer to the communication of the department marked "separate," dated April 12, 1882, the receipt of which I have heretofore acknowledged, I have the honor to state that it is with the greatest difficulty that any thing like reliable information, as far as this country is concerned, can be obtained upon the subject therein named, even for the calendar year 1881.

No gold has been coined in this country during the period named.

The amount of silver coined by the "National Bank of Hayti" and put in circulation is $780,000, as follows: $380,000 in pieces and denominations of 1 gourde, $250,000 in pieces and denominations of 20 cents, $150,000 of 10 cents. Such silver bearing the insignia of Haytian nationality was coined in France and imported for circulation through the national bank.

The amount of gold coin imported regularly, as reported, amounts to $11,494.

The amount of silver imported amounts to $56,785, in addition to the importations of Haytian silver; the two sorts, national and foreign, aggregating $836,785.

The amount of gold coin exported regularly, as reported, amounts to $1,550.

The amount of silver coin exported regularly, as reported, amounts to $517,488.95, principally Mexican silver dollars, and a small amount United States silver.

There are no gold or silver mines worked in Hayti.

It is not practicable to give the estimated amount of gold or silver in the treasury, in the national bank, or in circulation in this country, with even approximate accuracy, at the close of the year 1881.

The amount of both, however, may be estimated at from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000.

There was no paper currency in this country, government or other, at the close of the year 1881.

There were no laws passed during the year 1881 having reference to any bank or banking institution in this country.

I have the honor, however, to inclose herewith a copy of law for the coinage of the National Bank of Hayti, the only bank existing in this country having agencies or branches in the various open ports of the republic; also the decree and statutes thereof, the regulations governing the service of the treasury to be performed by the bank, and the circular, dated September 22, 1881, issued by the Department of State of Finances and of Commerce respecting the same service.

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

JOHN MERCER LANGSTON.

HON. FRED'K T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Port au Prince, Hayti, November 15, 1881.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith inclosed to the Department a copy of a law with translation, marked respectively A and B, passed by the corps legislatif of this republic on the 24th day of September, 1880, published in the official section of Le Moniteur on the 24th day of September, 1881, fixing the standard of value, weight, denomination, dimension, and description of the gold, silver, and bronze national money, the sum total aggregating 2,000,000 gourdes, to be coined at the mint at Paris, France, upon conditions of the same assays and control as French moneys, and issued by the National Bank of Hayti in accordance with the contract made by the government with *La Société Général du Crédit Industriel et Commercial* of Paris.

This law provides that the gold coin shall consist of pieces of 1, 2, 5, and 10 gourdes, the issue thereof not to exceed 180,000 gourdes; that the silver coin shall consist of pieces of 1 gourde, 50, 20, 10, and 5 cents. The issue of the silver gourde shall not exceed 460,000 gourdes; the issue of the fractional silver currency shall not exceed 960,000 gourdes; and that bronze coin shall consist of pieces of 1 and 2 cents, the issue not to exceed 400,000 gourdes.

The various pieces of this money shall bear upon one side the arms of the republic, with the words in exerg-ue, Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité, Republique d' Haïti, with the value of each piece, and upon the other the figure of the Goddess of Liberty and the year of its coinage.

[Translation.]

LAW.

SALOMON, *President of Hayti.*

Whereas in consequence of our frequent civil troubles and the expedients to which our different governments have been obliged to have recourse to establish and facilitate the means of exchange, there has been produced in our monetary system a veritable anarchy which it is necessary to remove as soon as possible; that the best means by which to reach this desirable result is to establish in the country a unity of national money which may be contemporaneous with the establishment of the bank.

In view of the decree of the national assembly of the 14th of September of the current year, and upon the report of the secretary of state of finances with the advice of the council of secretaries of state, has proposed and the corps legislatif has voted with urgency the following law:

ARTICLE I. There is created a national money of the weight of one gram six hundred and twelve and nine-tenths milligrams (1.6129 gr.) of the standard of nine hundred thousandthz of fine gold ($\frac{900}{1000}$) and of one hundred thousandths of copper ($\frac{100}{1000}$); it shall take the name of gourde.

The gourde shall be divided into a hundred parts or centimes.

The amount of the emission shall be two millions of gourdes.

Of this amount, that of gold money shall be one hundred and eighty thousand gourdes; that of silver money in pieces of one gourde shall be four hundred sixty thousand gourdes; that of fractional silver money shall be nine hundred sixty thousand gourdes; that of bronze four hundred thousand gourdes.

ART. II. There shall be coined: 1st, of gold money, pieces of one, two, five, and ten gourdes (1, 2, 5, and 10 gourdes); 2d, of silver money, pieces of one gourde, of fifty, twenty, ten, and five centimes; 3d, of bronze money, pieces of two and one centimes.

ART. III. All the pieces of gold shall be of the standard of nine hundred thousandths fine ($\frac{900}{1000}$) and a hundred thousandths of alloy ($\frac{100}{1000}$).

The allowance of the standard shall be of two thousandths above and below ($\frac{2}{1000}$). The pieces of ten gourdes shall be of the size of sixty-two to the kilogram, to wit, of the weight of sixteen grams one hundred twenty-nine milligrams and three one hundredths (16 gr. 129.03), with allowance of a thousandth ($\frac{1}{1000}$) above or below. The pieces of five gourdes shall be of the size of one hundred twenty-four to the kilogram, namely, of the weight of eight grams sixty-four milligrams five hundred ten (8 gr. 64.510), with allowance of two thousandths ($\frac{2}{1000}$) above or below.

The piece of two gourdes shall be of the size of three hundred ten pieces to the kilogram, to wit, of the weight of three grams two hundred twenty-five eight hundred (3 gr. 225.800), with allowance of two thousandths ($\frac{2}{1000}$) above or below.

The piece of one gourde shall be of the size of six hundred twenty pieces to the kilogram, namely, of the weight of one gram six hundred twelve milligrams nine hundred (1 gr. 612.900), with allowance of three thousandths ($\frac{3}{1000}$) above or below.

The piece of ten gourdes shall have twenty-eight millimeters (28^{mm}) of diameter,

the piece of five gourdes shall have twenty-two millimeters, the piece of two gourdes nineteen millimeters, and the piece of one gourde seventeen millimeters.

ART. IV. The piece of one gourde, of silver, shall be of the standard of nine hundred thousandths of silver ($\frac{900}{1000}$) and one hundred thousandths of alloy ($\frac{100}{1000}$), with allowance of standard of two thousandths ($\frac{2}{1000}$) above and below.

The fractional pieces of silver of the gourdes of fifty, twenty, ten, and five cents shall be of the standard of eight hundred thirty-five thousandths ($\frac{835}{1000}$) of silver fine and 165 of alloy, with allowance of standard above and below of three thousandths ($\frac{3}{1000}$).

The weight of the gourde of silver shall be of twenty-five grams (25 gr.), with allowance of three thousandths ($\frac{3}{1000}$) above or below.

The piece of fifty cents shall weigh twelve grams five hundred thousandths (12.500 gr.), with allowance of five thousandths ($\frac{5}{1000}$) above or below.

The piece of twenty cents shall weigh five grams (5 gr.), with allowance of five thousandths ($\frac{5}{1000}$) above or below.

The piece of ten cents shall weigh two grams five hundred milligrams (2 gr. 500), with allowance of $\frac{7}{1000}$ above or below.

The piece of five cents shall be of the weight of one gram two hundred fifty milligrams (1 gr. 250), with allowance of ten thousandths ($\frac{10}{1000}$) above or below.

The gourde of silver shall have thirty-seven millimeters of diameter (37^{mm});

The piece of fifty cents (50c.), twenty-nine millimeters (29^{mm});

The piece of twenty cents (20c.), twenty-three millimeters (23^{mm});

The piece of ten cents, eighteen millimeters (18^{mm});

And the piece of five cents, sixteen millimeters (16^{mm}).

There shall not be made fractional pieces of silver of fifty, twenty, ten, and five cents for a sum above six francs per head for each inhabitant:

ART. V. There shall be made bronze pieces of one and two cents.

The composition of alloy shall be ninety-five parts of brass, four of pewter, and one of zinc, with allowance of one per cent. of copper and half per cent. of the other metals.

The piece of two cents shall weigh ten grams, and the piece of one cent shall weigh five grams.

The allowance of weight above and below shall be of an hundredth ($\frac{1}{100}$).

The piece of two cents shall be of the diameter of thirty millimeters (30^{mm}) and that of a cent of twenty-five millimeters (25^{mm}).

ART. VI. These different moneys shall bear on the one side the arms of the republic, with the words in exergue, *Liberté, Égalité, Fraternité, Republique d'Haïti*, and the value of each piece; and upon the other the effigy of the Goddess of Liberty, with the date of the year of the coinage.

ART. VII. No one shall be required to receive at the same payment more than ten gourdes in fractional silver money and two gourdes of bronze money.

ART. VIII. The government is authorized to have struck moneys conformable to the present law at the mint of Paris, at the care of the general direction of mints of France, under condition of the same assays and control as French moneys.

ART. IX. The government is likewise authorized to open negotiations with the governments composing the Latin Monetary Union, in order to obtain the circulation of our national pieces of gold and of silver in their territories, upon condition of reciprocity.

ART. X. The present law abrogates all provisions of law and prior monetary decrees which are contrary to it, and shall be printed, published, and executed at the direction of the Secretaries of State of Finance and of Commerce, of the Interior and of Agriculture.

Given at the chamber of representatives at Port au Prince, September 20, 1880, seventy-seventh year of independence.

The president of the chamber,

G MAINGAT.

The secretaries,
S. PAILLIÉRE,
D. THÉODORE.

Given at the senate chamber at Port au Prince, September 24, 1880, seventy-seventh year of the independence.

The president of the senate,

TUNOSENT COCO.

The secretaries,
ED. PINCKOMBE,
ST. LOUIS ALEXANDRE.

In the name of the republic:

The President of Hayti orders that the above law of the corps legislatif be stamped with the seal of the republic, printed, published, and executed.

Given at the national palace at Port au Prince, September 23, 1881, seventy-eighth year of the independence.

SALOMON.

By the PRESIDENT:

The Provisional Secretary of State of Finances and of Commerce,

B. ST. VICTOR.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Port au Prince, Hayti, November 15, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to the department herewith inclosed a special report on the National Bank of Hayti which was duly opened, as to its principal establishment in this city, on the 1st day of September last.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. LANGSTON.

Hon. ROBERT R. HITT,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, U. S. A.

SPECIAL REPORT ON THE NATIONAL BANK OF HAYTI.

For the past nine years American silver has constituted the principal part of the circulating medium of Hayti. Within the past two years and a half a large amount of Mexican silver dollars has been imported, and this money has circulated freely in this country. Within the same period an amount of Haytian coins, bearing the effigies of Boyer and Pétion, variously estimated at from fifty to a hundred thousand dollars, has been remonetized and again put in circulation by the government. If to these several elements of silver money there be added a small amount of American, English, French, and Spanish gold, the aggregate of the whole, both kinds of specie, amounting to about seven millions of dollars, one will have substantially the sum total and character of the currency which has been employed in this country for the period indicated.

It was in this monetary condition of the country, on the election of General Salomon to the Presidency of the Republic, that the proposition to establish a national bank, upon foreign capital and by grant of special concession, was considered and determined by the Haytian national assembly.

The report of the matter is presented in a contract with the "*La Société Générale du Crédit Industriel et Commercial,*" *of Paris*, for the establishment of such institution upon concession for fifty years.

The bank founded under the auspices of the above society is a joint stock company, with its seat of superior administration at Paris. It has a council of administration, composed of distinguished Parisian financiers, of which Mr. Lehidem is the president. Besides such council, it has a secretary-general, who has charge of the affairs at Paris, and a chief and subordinate director at Port au Prince, with such employés as the service of the principal establishment here seems to require. Hereafter, not long hence, there is to be constituted in this city a council of administration and discount, whose membership will consist of *conspicuous* representatives of the local commerce. In the principal open ports of the republic there will also be appointed agents of the bank, whose duty it shall be to guard and promote its service.

The capital of the bank is 10,000,000 francs, or $2,000,000. It has the exclusive privilege of emitting bills which shall pass current throughout the country, provided that the amount of such bills shall not exceed the treble of its metallic reserve, and that they be redeemed on presentation at the bank of Port au Prince or its branches in Hayti. Such bills shall be of the denominations of 5, 10, 20, 100, and 200 gourdes, the bank being left free to determine the amount of each sort.

The bank is engaged to have struck and issued 2,000,000 gourdes of new national money, gold and silver, according to the money unit fixed by the government. Already it has received from Paris some $300,000 in gourdes and 10-cent pieces, which it is gradually putting into circulation.

The gourde is equivalent at par to the French 5-franc piece, and the weight and alloy of all the pieces of such money shall be conformed to the regulations of the monetary union.

The bank is obligtae l to discharge the service of the treasury of the Government of Hayti; to receive upon collection all sums due to the state, notably all duties of the customs upon imports and exports. It is also charged to make all payments on account of the state, as regards the interest and redemption of every debt, internal and

foreign, to the extent of credit to the government of $300,000, which the bank engages to advance.

The bank is authorized to deduct from its collections the funds required to meet the demands of the public service. Such service of collection and payment by the bank was on the 26th of July last made the subject of special regulation as between the secretary of state finances and such institutions.

The commissions allowed the bank therefor are fixed by the contract of one per cent. upon collections and one-half per cent. upon all internal payments, while a half per cent. more is added where the debt is foreign to compensate for loss caused upon exchange.

In addition to these matters of service, and the compensations resulting therefrom, the bank is authorized to perform all the ordinary operations of a bank of issue, deposit, loan, and discount, as well as all general business conducted by such institutions.

During the continuance of the concession to the bank the government obliges itself to issue no paper money; to authorize no bank nor establishment with privileges similar to those granted to the Bank of Hayti; and further, it agrees to protect the bank against every enterprise which might injure the rights resulting from this concession to its profit.

As regards special advances made to the government other and additional to the $300,000 already mentioned, they shall be regulated and balanced every three months; and they shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and besides the state shall allow the bank thereon a commission of one-half per cent. quarterly.

In its civil character the bank is to be regarded and treated as enjoying Haytian citizenship; and hence it may contract, acquire, and possess real property anywhere within the limits of the country, and enjoy all rights and privileges whatsoever accorded by law to the citizens of the republic. It is accorded all necessary military protection at its principal seat and its various branches; and the President is forbidden to pardon any person prosecuted and condemned for counterfeiting its bills and coins.

The bank and all its branches are entirely exempted from taxes and duties of every sort, as well as regards their bills, orders, and checks as otherwise. It is required to publish a monthly account of its condition in the "Moniteur," and should differences arise between it and the Government, these are to be determined and settled by arbitration.

The contract by which the establishment of the bank was settled, and the stipulations mentioned were fixed, was made on the 30th day of January, 1881, at Paris, in accordance with the law of France of July 24, 1867, upon compromise and in accordance with the decree of the national assembly of Hayti, providing for the creation of such institution, passed September 10, 1880. Mr. Charles La Forestrie, secretary of state, of finances, commerce, and foreign affairs of this republic signs it on behalf of the Haytian Government, and Mr. Henri Durvien, president of the council administration of "*La Société Générale du Crédit Industriel et Commercial*" on behalf of such association.

The principal establishment of the bank at Port au Prince was formally opened on the 1st day of September last, and since that time its transactions, according to report, have consisted chiefly in installing its working force; in assuming the management of the government treasury, commencing this service on the 1st day of last month; in seeking to put its silver coins, the gourde and ten-cent piece, in circulation, mainly by exchanging the same as demand has been made at its counters for Mexican silver dollars; and in performing such general business with the government as circumstances seemed to necessitate.

Of course the bank, dealing with the creditors of the government abroad, and undertaking to transact a general banking business not confined to the country, will be compelled, sooner or later, to establish business relations and correspondence in the various principal commercial cities of the world. Already it has established such relations in the city of New York; and on the last steamship leaving this port for such city on the 7th instant, the bank shipped to its correspondent there the sum of $56,000 in Mexican silver dollars to be exchanged, or transhipped to London for sale.

For some time the trade between the United States and Hayti has been considerable. With the improved facilities now being furnished by the tri-monthly departure of steamships from New York to this country this business will probably be greatly increased, and the transactions had by the bank with citizens of our country may be numerous and profitable. In addition to the advantages already named as accruing to the bank, the government engages to withdraw from circulation all moneys now passing current in the country within one year, and to assume any charge and loss connected with such operation; the bank only being required in that behalf to lend its assistance to the government in replacing such money by the new national currency.

Sound business wisdom, as well as intelligent patriotism, would suggest that the most comprehensive and liberal policy be cultivated in connection with this particular branch of the subject.

Foreign specie circulating in the country with which the people are familiar, and whose value is settled, may very wisely be treated as subsidiary to the national currency.

The government exercises control with respect to the operations of the bank through a special commissioner, appointed by the Minister of Finances, who is charged to see that the conditions of the concession made to it are strictly performed, and such commissioner is empowered to interfere in the administration thereof when such conditions are neglected or violated. The government has the right also to appoint a special commissioner at Paris. Its commissioner already appointed for Port au Prince is Mr. P. A. Bois, formerly the president of the chamber of accounts, a man said to be well qualified to discharge the delicate responsibilities of the position to which he has been called.

Although the proposition to found the bank was, at first, received with considerable disfavor, and, during the somewhat protracted period occupied by the agent of the government in negotiations at Paris for its establishment, many discouraging predictions were made with respect to the result, its inauguration at Port au Prince has been regarded with kindly feeling by all, while by its more earnest and active promoters it has been welcomed in the warmest manner, as promising to meet important financial administrative as well as monetary wants of the country.

In his message of the 18th of August last, addressed to the national assembly, the president of the republic, in speaking of the establishment of the bank, employs the following words, as translated from his French:

"The bank, about which malevolence has sown so many contradictory reports, is an accomplished fact. The full and entire operation of this institution, which divers circumstances have retarded up to this day, will very soon dissipate all misunderstandings and all errors which political passion, inveterate prejudice, or interests apprehensive without reason, have accumulated.

"The double character which distinguishes our bank, that of an institution of credit and of a regulator of our administration, would have been incompletely assured if financial regulation had not been established for the résumé of our laws of administration, to introduce order into the public services, and to accomplish the removal of the obstacles engendered by the deplorable habits in which the financial, moral, and political trouble is reflected, to which our community has been too long the prey."

Should the result predicted by the president in these words be secured to the country and government, through the agency of the bank, its establishment will have been entirely justified.

JOHN M. LANGSTON.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.
Port au Prince, Hayti, November 15, 1881.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Buenos Ayres, March 15, 1882.

SIR: I inclose a report in which I give the main provisions of the new coinage law of the Argentine Republic, which changes the monetary unit of the nation and modifies the value of foreign coins. It may be of some interest to the department.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. L. BAKER, *Consul.*

Hon. W. HUNTER,
Second Assistant Secretary of State.

NEW COINAGE LAW OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—MODIFICATION OF THE MONETARY UNIT—CHANGED VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS—PAPER CIRCULATION.

At the late session of the Argentine congress a law was passed (November 5, 1881) in regard to the monetary unit of the Argentine Republic, which not only considerably modifies the relative values of foreign coins in circulation here, but changes the actual value of the Argentine "peso," or gold dollar. Under the law of September 29, 1875, the "peso," or monetary unit of the country, was equal to 100 Argentine cents. The new law makes the "peso" .033 cent less in value; *i. e.*, the Argentine

monetary unit by the terms of the law of November 5, 1881, is only equal to 99.7 Argentine cents of the monetary unit under the old law. The present law went into operation on the 1st day of February, 1882, and as no coinage under the new law is yet in circulation, the present circulating medium of the country being bank notes based on the value of the monetary unit under the old law, the change must for a time create some confusion in the keeping of accounts, and where large payments are to be made also some inconvenience. As the subject is now of some interest to the United States, I translate below the most important provisions of the new law:

ARTICLE 1. The monetary unit of the Argentine Republic shall be the gold or silver dollar (*peso de oro ó plata*). The gold dollar shall be of the weight of 1.6129 grams (equal 25.1 grains, English weight) of the fineness of 900 parts of gold to 100 of alloy. The silver dollar shall be of the weight of twenty-five grams of silver of the fineness of 900 parts to 100 of alloy.

ART. 2. The national mint shall coin moneys of gold, silver, and copper of the following denominations, kinds, value, fineness, and weights, to wit:

Name.	Kind.	Value.	Standard of fineness.	Weight.	Diameter.
				Grams.	*Millimeters.*
The argentine	Gold	5 dollars	900, and 100 copper	8.0645	22
The half argentine	do	2½ dollars	900, and 100 copper	4.0322	19
The peso	Silver	100 cents	900, and 100 copper	25.000	37
The half peso	do	50 cents	do	12.500	30
The fifth peso	do	20 cents	do	5.000	23
The tenth peso	do	10 cents	do	2.500	18
The twentieth peso	do	5 cents	do	1.500	16
	Copper	2 cents	90 parts of copper	10.000	30
	do	1 cent	4 parts tin, 1 of zinc	5.250	25

ART. 3. All these moneys must bear on the obverse the shield or coat of arms of the nation, with the inscription "Republica Argentina" and the year of its coinage; on the reverse a bust wearing a "Liberty cap," with the inscription "Libertad," and the value, denomination, and fineness of the piece.

The "argentine" and silver dollar ("*peso plata*") shall bear the inscription "*Igualidad ante la ley*" on the rim. The other gold and silver pieces shall have the rim grooved; the copper coins plain or smooth.

ART. 4. The coinage of silver shall not exceed $4 for each inhabitant of the republic, and that of copper 20 cents, the executive having the power of determining the proportions between the multiples and sub-multiples of the coins of each metal.

ART. 5. All moneys of gold and silver coined in accordance with this law shall be legal tender throughout the republic in the payment of contracts and the canceling of obligations, &c.

ART. 6. In the payment of debts the receipt of silver coins of less value than one dollar and those of copper is not obligatory, except in the proportion of fifty cents, if the obligation does not exceed twenty dollars, and in the proportion of one dollar for all sums exceeding that amount.

ART. 7. The legal circulation of all foreign gold coins will be prohibited as soon as the gold coinage of the national mint shall reach $8,000,000; and the legal circulation of all foreign silver coins will be prohibited as soon as the silver coinage of the national mint shall reach $4,000,000. So soon as the coinage of gold and silver shall have reached these amounts the executive of the nation shall issue a decree fixing the time for the foregoing provisions of law to go into effect, after which all acts, payments and contracts must be expressed in national money.

The law contains a number of other provisions but they are without any public interest outside the country.

In pursuance of the foregoing law, the President has issued a decree establishing the relative values of the old coins and moneys still in circulation with respect to the new unit of value.

These values are as follows, to wit:

GOLD.

Peruvian 5-sole pieces, 8.0645 grams, $\frac{9}{10}$	$ 5.000
Spanish, 25-pesetas pieces, 8.0645 grams, $\frac{9}{10}$	5.000
Spanish American ounce, of 27 grams, 8.75	16.275
Brazilian, 20,000 reis pieces, of 17.926 grams, 916⅔	11.320
Eagle of the United States, of 16.717 grams, $\frac{9}{10}$	10.364
Chilian condor, of 15.253 grams, $\frac{9}{10}$	9.455
Spanish doubloon, of 8.336 grams, $\frac{9}{10}$	5.166
English sovereigns, of 7.981 grams, 916⅔	5.040
French 20-franc pieces, of 6.451 grams, $\frac{9}{10}$	4.000

GOLD.

Chilian, Peruvian, and Bolivian peso, of 25 grams, $\frac{9}{10}$	$0.840
Bolivian peso, of 20 grams, $\frac{9}{10}$	.670

As I have already said, the "peso" or new unit of value under the law of November 5, 1881, is .033 cents less than the "peso fuerte" under the former law of September 29, 1875. In other words, 1 "peso fuerte" is equivalent to 1.033 "pesos" of the new coinage; 10 "pesos fuertes" are equivalent to 10.333 "pesos"; 100 "pesos fuertes" to 103.333, &c. On making the reduction the other way 1 "peso" under the new coinage law is equal to only .997 in "pesos fuertes" under the old law, and so on.

It will be observed that the Argentine "peso" or unit of value is only of the weight of 25.1 English grains, while the American dollar or unit of value is 25.8 English grains, thus making the American dollar worth $1.0364 of the Argentine.

The national government of the Argentine Republic has already ordered that the public accounts shall be henceforward kept in the new "peso" or unit of value; and the Minister of Finance, a few days ago, sent circulars to the governors of the several provinces asking them also to conform their public accounts to the new law.

It is stated that the national mint is now running day and night, with a view to being able as soon as possible to put in circulation the eight millions of gold and the four millions of silver dollars provided for in the seventh article of the law, after which no foreign coins will be permitted to be used as money within the limits of the republic. At the present time these coins furnish all the gold that is required by the exigencies of trade in the Argentine Republic. Indeed, the Argentine Republic has never had a metallic currency. In some of the upper provinces under the old Spanish viceroyalty there was at one time considerable quantities of gold coined in ounces and half ounces; and after the separation from Spain there were, for a while, provincial mints at Risja and Cordoba, a reference to which will be found in my last annual report; but since the country became consolidated as the "Argentine Republic" there has never until now been a national mint. The only circulating medium among the people, as I have before said, is paper money.

The two great banking institutions which furnish this are the National Bank, with branches in all the provinces, and whose notes principally circulate in the interior; and the Bank of the Province of Buenos Ayres, whose notes circulate generally. The circulation of the former on the 30th of June, 1881, amounted to $1,819,300 in notes of the denomination of one gold dollar and upwards. The circulation of the Bank of the Province of Buenos Ayres consists of two kinds of notes—those which are called "currency" (*moneda corriente*), of which the unit of value is the old depreciated "peso," whose legal value has been fixed at 4 Argentine cents; and those which are called "pesos fuertes," whose value is 100 Argentine cents. Of the former the bank had, at the last report, $398,457,656 "currency" in circulation, which at four cents to the dollar is equal to $15,938,306.24 gold; and of the latter $19,344,240, making a total circulation of $35,282,456.24 in gold dollar notes. By the terms of the new coinage law, all these notes must, within two years, be withdrawn from circulation and replaced by notes corresponding to the new monetary unit.

E. L. BAKER, *Consul.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Buenos Ayres, March 14, 1882.

PERU.

UNITED STATES LEGATION IN PERU,
Lima, June 26, 1882.

SIR: In reply to your circular marked "separate," after the 12th April, 1882, in relation to coinage, production, &c., of the precious metals, paper and metallic circulation, and interrogatories propounded by the Secretary of the Treasury in relation thereto, for the year 1881, I beg leave to say that at this moment, by reason of the war with Chili, there is no means of obtaining any reliable information in relation thereto, so far as Peru is concerned. This unfortunate country has in fact at this time no government, and the whole administration is carried on (municipal as well as political and judicial) by Chilian employés. There are no statistics kept, and no information relating to the matter can be had.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES R. PARTRIDGE.

Hon. FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State, Washington.

BOLIVIA.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
La Paz, Bolivia, July 8, 1882.

SIR: In reply to your circular letter of April 12 marked "separate," I have the honor to submit the following report, which may be considered as nearly accurate as the limited official and banking statistics of Bolivia could furnish.

In order to be concise, I shall reply to the propounded interrogatories categorically and in their order:

1. No gold was coined in Bolivia during the year 1881.

2. During the year 47,425 kilograms of silver were coined at the national mint of Potosi, which produced in "quintos" (twenty-cent pieces) of 900 fine and 4.6 grams weight, the sum of 2,050,658.40 bolivianos, and about 20,000 bolivianos in ten-cent and five-cent pieces.

3. Of gold coin and bullion none was imported; the export of gold bullion consisted of 4,000 ounces.

4. Of silver coin the import was insignificant; of silver bullion, none; the export of silver coin amounted to about 500,000 bolivianos, and of silver bullion and ores about 8,000,000 bolivianos.

5. The production of Bolivian gold mines was small during the year—between 3,000 and 4,000 ounces.

6. The silver mines produced 1,100,000 marcs of silver, including bullion and ores reported.

7. No gold coin was in the treasury, in the banks, or in circulation at the close of the year 1881.

8. Of silver coin at the close of the year the amount of 470,160.82 bolivianos and of silver bars 69,054.22 bolivianos remained in the National Bank of Bolivia; in circulation the amount is estimated at 6,000,000 bolivianos. A national treasury does not exist; collection and payments are made by sub-prefects of provinces on direct orders of the government, as also by the superintendents of custom-houses.

9. The only paper currency in existence in Bolivia is issued by the national bank, and of this was outstanding at the close of the year 1881 the sum of 1,374,869 bolivianos, the value of this paper currency being at par with silver coin.

10. No laws were passed during the year 1881 affecting the coinage, issue, or legal tender character of the metallic and paper circulation in Bolivia.

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

CHARLES ADAMS.

The SECRETARY OF STATE, *Washington, D. C.*

CHILI.

CONSULAE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Valparaiso, Chili, June 7, 1882.

SIR: In reply to dispatch and circular from the Department of State, addressed to the legation and dated June 10, 1881, asking certain information bearing upon financial matters affecting Chili, I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of letter from the Minister of Foreign Relations, with a translation of the same, as also authenticated copies of statements from the Minister of Finance and a report from the superintendent of the mint, together with an authenticated copy of the laws to which a reference is made.

I also inclose a copy of my reply to the letter of transmission.

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

LEWIS H. FOOTE,
United States Consul.

Hon. FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

[Translation.]

REPUBLIC OF CHILI, DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Santiago, May 31, 1882.

SIR: Under date of the 19th January last the Hon. Mr. Blaine, your excellencys' predecessor, was pleased to address this department requesting certain information regarding the financial condition of Chili, and accompanied a copy of a dispatch

emanating from the Department of State of the United States, and which contains the several points of information sought for.

My honorable colleague, the Minister of Finance, whom this department asked for the information in order to comply with the desires of Mr. Blaine, has now sent me a communication, with explanatory documents thereto, authenticated copies of which I have the honor to inclose to your excellency.

At the same time and as a complement to the information which these documents contain, I take the liberty of accompanying a likewise authenticated copy of the laws to which reference is made in the final part of the report from the superintendent of the mint, which report is included among the inclosures of the communication from the Department of Finance.

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to your excellency the assurance of my highest consideration, with which I am,

Your excellency's obedient servant,

LEWIS ALDUNATE.

LUCIUS H. FOOTE, Esq.,
Chargé d'Affairs ad interim of the United States of America.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Valparaiso, Chili, June 6, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 31st ultimo, as also of the several inclosures.

Permit me to thank you for the ample information therein contained. I shall forward the same by the next mail to the Secretary of State.

Renewing the assurances of my highest consideration, I am

Your excellency's obedient servant,

LUCIUS H. FOOTE.

Hon. LEWIS ALDUNATE,
Minister of Foreign Relations, Santiago.

Report of the superintendent of the mint to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Answer to Question 1: The gold coined during the year 1880 was $108,930, and during the year 1881, $125,280.

Answer to Question 2: The coinage of silver during the year 1880 was $2,226,392.75, and during the year 1881, $3,020,000.95.

Answer to Question 3: The importation of gold during the year 1880 was, in coin, $16,295, and in bullion, $650.

Answer to Question 4: During the year 1880 silver in coin to the amount of $13,152, and in bars $12,952, was imported.

Answers to Questions 5 and 6: The export of gold coin was $43,083, and of silver coin, $1,174,059; of gold bullion, $21,393; and silver bullion, $3,372,740.

Answer to Question 7: The amount of $21,393 of gold bullion exported and $107,476.73 gold bullion bought at the mint is presumed to be the value of the production of the mines.

Answer to Question 8: The silver bullion exported, amounting to $3,372,740, and $1,709,007.48 paid for bullion at the mint—total, $5,081,747.48—is the approximate value of silver produced by the mines.

Answer to Question 9: On the 31st day of December, 1880, there were in the treasury $798,000; in the banks (approximately), $1,600,000; in circulation (more or less), $2,500,000.

Answer to Question 10: No foreign coins are legal tender. Foreign coins are bought and sold, varying in price according to the demand for Europe or for its intrinsic value.

Answer to Question 11: The following are the principal coins:

GOLD.

	Value, lei.	Legal weight.
		Grams.
Condor	10 pesos, 0900	15. 2530
Doubloon	5 pesos, 0900	7. 6265
Escudo	2 pesos, 0900	3. 0506
Peso	1 pesos, 0900	1. 5253

SILVER.

	Value, lei.	Legal Weight.
		Grams.
Peso	100	25.000
Cincuenta cents	50	12.500
Veinte	20	5.000
Decima	10	2.500
Medio decimo	5	1.250
Dos centavos	Copper, 95 per cent.	7.000
Un centavo	Nickel, 5 per cent	5.000
Medio		3.000

The condor, weighing 15.253 grams and of $\frac{9}{10}$ fineness; the peso, 25 grams and $\frac{9}{10}$ fineness; and the centavo, 5 grams and containing 95 per cent. copper and 5 per cent. nickel, are legal tender.

Answer to Question 12: State and bank bills for 1880, $28,469,813; state and bank bills for 1881, $26,555,341.

URUGUAY.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Montevideo, October 15, 1881.

SIR: Complying with instructions from the Department of State by dispatch dated July 19, inclosing copy of your letter of the 10th of July to the State Department, and received at this consulate on the 23d ultimo, I have the honor to transmit the following statement, viz:

The present official dollar of the Republic of Uruguay, styled "*peso nasional*," or national dollar, dates from the 1st of January, 1863. It is subdivided into 10 reales, of 10 cents each, and declared to represent 1,000 reis, while the patacon only represented 960 reis. This will account for the difference in the questions of exchange on London between this market and that of Buenos Ayres. For example, the rate of 48*d.* per patacon in the latter is equivalent to 50*d.* per national dollar of this place, the Montevideo dollar being one twenty-fourth part more valuable than the patacon or peso fuerte of Buenos Ayres.

Prior to the latter part of the year 1877 the *peso nasional* was a fiction, not being represented by any coin bearing the stamp of this country. In the year named, however, a national silver currency, coined in France for account of the government, and consisting of coins of the following values, viz, one dollar, fifty cents, twenty cents, and ten cents, was put into circulation. Before the introduction of the national silver currency, just mentioned, the following silver coins passed current here as a national dollar, viz:

The dollar of the United States of America, the Mexican dollar, the Spanish dollar, the Portuguese coin of 960 reis, and the Brazilian coin of 2,000 reis, all of which, with the exception of the Brazilian coin of 2,000 reis, which is still current, were demonetized in order to make room for the national money.

This country possesses no national gold coinage, but the following foreign gold coins enjoy a legal circulation at the annexed official values, viz: The United States eagle, $9.66; the British sovereign, $4.70; the Brazilian 20 milreis piece, $10.56; Chilian condor, $8.82; the 20 soles of Peru, Venezuela, and Colombia, $18.66; the Portuguese corona, $10.45; the Spanish dollar of 100 reals, vellon, $4.82; the 20-franc piece of France, and coins of corresponding value of Italy, Austria, Belgium, Switzerland, and Greece, $3.75; the German 20-marks piece, $4.60.

The gold ounce, formerly in circulation here, and which passed current as 16 palacones of 8 reals each, was demonetized in 1877. Its legal value was $15.36 (national standard) up to the 14th of July, 1876, when it was reduced to $15.12, and continued at this until it passed out of currency. This coin is still used as current money in the neighboring city of Buenos Ayres, 15 peso fuertes (or pataconeo) and 75 cents ($15.75) being its official value there.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. L. RUSSELL,
United States Consul.

Hon. WM. WINDOM,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

XXIX.—*WORLD'S PRODUCTION of GOLD and SILVER.*

[Calendar years, except for United States and Japan.]

Countries.	1879.				1880.				1881.			
	Gold.		Silver.		Gold.		Silver.		Gold.		Silver.	
	Kilos.	*Dollars.*	*Kilos.*	*Dollars.*	*Kilos.*	*Dollars.*	*Kilos.*	*Dollars.*	*Kilos.*	*Dollars.*	*Kilos.*	*Dollars.*
United States	58, 531	38, 899, 858	981, 825	40, 812, 132	54, 168	36, 000, 000	942, 987	39, 200, 000	52, 212	34, 700, 000	1, 034, 649	43, 000, 000
Russia	*42, 960	28, 551, 028	*11, 391	473, 519	†42, 960	28, 551, 028	†11, 391	473, 519	†42, 960	28, 551, 028	†11, 391	473, 519
Australia	‡43, 282	28, 765, 000	‡5, 465	227, 125	43, 282	28, 765, 000	5, 465	227, 125	§46, 836	31, 127, 515	‡5, 465	227, 125
Mexico	1, 488	989, 160	605, 469	25, 167, 763	†1, 488	989, 160	†605, 469	25, 167, 763	†1, 488	989, 160	†605, 469	25, 167, 763
Germany	‖*a*388	257, 865	‖*a*134, 007	5, 570, 380	*a*350	232, 610	*a*134, 152	5, 576, 699	‡350	232, 610	‡134, 152	5, 576, 699
Austro-Hungary	1, 598	1, 062, 031	48, 180	2, 002, 727	1, 647	1, 094, 596	48, 000	1, 994, 880	1, 867	1, 240, 808	31, 359	1, 303, 280
Sweden	003	1, 994	1, 502	62, 435	005	3, 323	1, 312	54, 527	‡005	3, 323	1, 312	54, 527
Norway	.....	.....	‡4, 436	184, 360	.....	.....	4, 436	184, 360	.....	.....	‡4, 436	184, 360
Italy	*b*109	72, 375	*b*432	17, 949	*b*109	72, 375	‖432	17, 949	*b*109	72, 375	*b*432	17, 949
Spain	.....	.....	‡74, 500	3, 096, 220	.....	.....	74, 500	3, 096, 220	.....	.....	‡74, 500	3, 096, 220
Turkey	‡007	4, 918	‡1, 719	71, 441	007	4, 918	1, 719	71, 441	‡007	4, 918	‡1, 719	71, 441
Argentine Republic	118	78, 546	10, 109	420, 225	†118	78, 546	†10, 109	420, 225	†118	78, 546	†10, 109	420, 225
Colombia	6, 019	4, 000, 000	24, 057	1, 000, 000	†6, 019	4, 000, 000	†24, 057	1, 000, 000	†6, 019	4, 000, 000	†24, 057	1, 000, 000
Bolivia	*c*109	72, 345	*c*264, 677	11, 000, 0 0	*c*109	72, 345	*c*264. 677	11, 000, 000	109	72, 345	264, 677	11, 000, 000
Chili	*c*194	128. 869	*c*122, 275	5, 081, 747	*c*194	128. 869	*c*122, 275	5, 081, 747	194	128, 869	122, 275	5, 081, 747
Brazil	1, 510	1, 003, 546	.....	.....	1, 345	893, 887	.....	.....	1, 116	741, 694	.....	.....
Japan	702	466, 548	22, 046	916, 400	†702	466, 548	†22, 460	916, 400	†702	466, 548	†22, 046	916, 400
Africa	‖3, 000	1, 993, 800	.....	.....	†3, 000	1, 993, 800	.....	.....	†3, 000	1, 993, 800	.....	.....
Venezuela	2, 431	1, 615, 835	.....	.....	3, 423	2, 274, 692	.....	.....	‡3, 423	2, 274, 692	.....	.....
Canada	‡1, 226	815, 089	‡1, 641	68, 205	1, 226	815, 089	1, 641	68, 205	*d*1, 648	1, 094. 926	‡1, 641	68, 205
Total	163, 675	108, 778, 807	2, 313, 731	96, 172, 628	160, 152	106, 436, 786	2, 274, 668	94, 551, 060	162, 163	107, 773, 157	2, 349, 689	97, 659, 460

* Official estimate, "L'Economiste Français," July, 1881, p. 112.
† Estimated the same as 1879.
‡ Estimated the same as 1880.
§ Production for 1880 with increased production of Victoria, New South Wales, and Tasmania in 1881 added.
‖ Dr. A. Soetbeer.
a From total production 17 per cent. of gold and 25 per cent. of silver deducted for foreign ores.
b Estimated.
c Estimated same as 1881.
d Production of British Columbia only, shipped through Wells, Fargo & Co., and the official report of the yield of the mines of Nova Scotia.

XXX.—*COINAGE of VARIOUS COUNTRIES.*

[Calendar years except for Japan and the United States for 1879 and 1880.]

Countries.	1879.		1880.		1881.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
United States	$39,080,080	$27,568,235	$62,308,279	$27,409,706	$96,850,890	$27,939,203
Mexico	658,206	22,162,987	.....	.....	438,778	24,139,023
Bolivia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,970,983
Venezuela	.....	.....	324,024	.....	.....	.....
Hayti	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	780,000
Great Britain	170,571	2,671,971	20,196,228	3,705,878	.....	4,852,523
Australia	20,210,574	.....	22,151,334	.....	19,699,115	.....
India	402	28,122,004	69,670	40,002,173	.....	20,682,625
Germany	11,043,120	.....	6,662,153	.....	1,634,189	.....
Austria	1,001,592	12,869,784	2,468,029	8,373,563	2,429,998	9,028,671
France	5,494,834	.....	.....	.....	418,231	1,299,554
Belgium	.....	.....	.....	150,639	.....	38,055
Italy	565,355	3,860,000	499,997	.....	3,253,988	1,598,346
Netherlands	2,403,223	44,806	259,313	40,200	.....	.....
Denmark	*9,314,143	*4,863,725	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway	.....	.....	.....	499	.....	.....
Sweden	.....	.....	752,992	223,094	11,149,950	3,862,798
Spain	.....	.....	33,113,719	268,955	.....	.....
Portugal	262,451	396,954	348,765	145,492	.....	.....
Japan	509,942	2,327,847	460,365	2,076,955	490,585	4,514,043
Brazil	38,318	.....	30,568	.....	21,659	.....
Total	90,752,811	104,888,313	149,645,236	82,397,154	136,387,383	100,705,824

*Coinage for 1876, 1877, and 1878, to March 31, 1879; no coinage executed since 1879.

XXXI.—*CIRCULATION.*

Countries.	Population. Year.	Population. Latest census or estimate.*	Date for which circulation is stated.	Paper.	Specie. Gold.	Specie. Silver, full legal tender.	Specie. Silver, limited tender.	Specie. Total.	Total paper currency and specie.	Per capita. Paper.	Per capita. Specie.
United States	1880	50,155,783	Oct. 1, 1882	$793,074,878	$563,631,455	$129,524,755	$80,428,580	$773,584,790	$1,566,659,668	$15 81	$15 42
Great Britain and Ireland	1881	35,246,562	July 1, 1882	†203,692,764	592,000,000	.....	92,600,000	684,600,000	888,292,764	5 77	19 14
Dominion of Canada, including Manitoba and Newfoundland.	1881	4,506,563	July 31, 1882	‡45,117,162	9,026,000	.....	1,020,000	10,046,000	55,163,162	10 01	2 23
British India	1881	252,541,210	July 31, 1882	55,874,880	.....	§1,015,000,000	.....	1,015,000,000	1,070,874,880	22	4 02
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.	1881	2,798,898	July 31, 1882	‖23,891,250	*a*54,214,123	.....	.....	54,214,123	78,105,373	8 53	19 37
France	1881	37,321,186	Sept. 7, 1882	*b*512,129,625	*c*874,876,000	*c*545,286,000	57,900,000	1,478,062,000	1,990,191,625	13 72	39 60
Belgium	1879	5,536,654	Aug. 31, 1882	*d*64,529,719	103,000,000	53,000,000	6,326,000	162,326,000	226,855,719	11 65	29 31
Switzerland	1880	2,846,102	Apr. 30, 1882	*e*16,623,964	*f*20,000,000	*f*10,000,000	*f*4,700,000	34,700,000	51,323,964	5 84	12 19
Italy	1881	28,452,639	May 13, 1882	*g*293,772,885	*h*144,750,000	*h*40,000,000	*h*30,000,000	214,750,000	508,522,885	10 33	7 54
Greece	1882	1,979,423	Jan. 31, 1882	*i*18,325,356	1,000,000	800,000	.....	*a*1,800,000	20,125,356	9 26	91
Spain	1877	16,625,860	July 31, 1882	*g*62,573,457	*j*130,000,000	*j*40,000,000	*j*30,000,000	200,000,000	262,573,457	3 75	12 03
Portugal, including Azores and Madeira.	1878	4,550,699	Jan. 1, 1879	5,023,360	*j*48,000,000	.....	*j*12,000,000	60,000,000	65,023,360	1 10	13 18
Germany	1880	45,234,061	Aug. 23, 1882	‡211,122,464	387,143,742	119,000,000	101,648,835	607,792,577	818,915,041	4 67	13 43
Austria-Hungary	1880	35,839,428	Aug. 23, 1882	‡299,091,135	*a*32,751,545	*a*52,898,855	.....	85,650,400	384,741,535	8 34	2 39
Sweden and Norway	1880	6,479,168	Dec. 31, 1880	34,397,563	21,072,000	.....	4,020,000	25,092,000	59,489,563	5 31	3 87
Danish Kingdom	1880	2,096,400	Dec. 31, 1881	20,158,767	10,000,000	.....	4,327,000	14,327,000	34,485,767	9 62	16 45
Netherlands	1880	4,061,580	Aug. 26, 1882	‡78,107,596	29,304,722	56,488,551	.....	85,793,273	163,900,869	19 23	21 12
Russia	1880	98,323,000	Aug. 13, 1882	‡612,916,209	*k*119,209,784	.....	.....	119,209,784	732,125,993	6 23	1 21
Turkey	1880	24,987,000	.....	.....	*l*15,000,000	.....	*l*589,828	15,589,828	15,589,828	.....	63
Roumania	1881	5,376,000	.....	.....	.....	*h*10,000,000	*h*5,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	.....	2 79
Mexico	1880	9,557,279	Nov. 18, 1879	1,500,000	*l*10,000,000	*l*40,000,000	.....	50,000,000	51,500,000	16	5 23
Central America	1881	2,891,600	June 30, 1880	163,347	2,318,381	373,919	.....	2,692,300	2,855,647	06	93

* Die Bevölkerung der Erde, Gotha, Drs. Behm and Wagner. Except United States, Cuba, Japan, and Algiers, which are official; and Hayti, which was estimated.

† London Banker's Magazine for August.

‡ London Economist, September 21, 1882.

§ Based on statement of director of Calcutta mint of 1879, with coinage for ten years added.

‖ London Banker's Magazine for June.

a Bank reserve only.

b London Economist, September 19, 1882.

c Estimated from amount from report of 1879. Exports, Imports, and Consumption in the Arts.

d London Economist, September 9, 1882.

e London Economist, April 8, 1882.

f M. Welti, President Swiss Confederation. "Gold and Silver," page 193.

g London Economist, August 12, 1882.

h Paris Bourse, September 19, 1882.

i London Economist, July 18, 1882.

j Silver Commission, page 510, and page 475.

k London Economist, September 10, 1881.

l Estimated.

XXXI.—*CIRCULATION*—Continued.

Countries.	Population.		Date for which circulation is stated.	Paper.	Specie.				Total paper currency and specie.	Per capita.	
	Year.	Latest census or estimate.			Gold.	Silver, full legal tender.	Silver, limited tender.	Total.		Paper.	Specie.
Argentine Republic	1880	2,540,000	June 30, 1881	$37,101,756	$4,000,000	$2,000,000	.....	$6,000,000	$43,101,756	$14 60	$2 36
Colombia	1881	3,000,000	Aug. 18, 1879	1,895,343	500,000	.....	$4,000 000	4,500,000	6,395,343	63	1 50
Brazil	1880	11,108,291	Sept. 30, 1881	*a* 188,155,455	.....	.....	.....	.....	188,155,455	16 94	.....
Peru	1876	3,050,000	Mar. —, 1879	13,098,820	62,085	1,819,933	.....	1,882,018	14,980,838	4 29	62
Venezuela	1881	2,675,245	Sept. —, 1881	250,900	*b* 10,000,000	.....	*b* 1,000,000	11,000.000	11,250,900	09	4 11
Chili	1876	2,420,500	Dec. 31, 1881	26,555,341	.....	2,500,000	.....	2,500,000	29,055,341	10 97	1 03
Bolivia	1876	2,325,000	Dec. 31, 1881	1,131,517	.....	5,400,000	.....	5,400,000	6,531,517	49	2 32
Cuba	1877	1,394,516	Dec. 31, 1881	*c* 40,824,884	*c* 27,890,000	*c* 1,000,000	.....	28,890,000	69,714,884	29 26	20 71
Hayti	1877	572,000	.....	.....	4,000,000	780,000	.....	4,780,000	4,780,000	.....	8 36
Japan	1874	33,623,319	June 30, 1880	147,288,681	99,852,138	50,661,878	.....	150,514,016	297,802,697	4 38	4 48
Algiers	1877	2,867,626	July —, 1881	11,194,000	10,071,773	6,234,975	.....	16,306,748	27,500,748	3 90	9 59
Cape of Good Hope	1880	780,757	June 30, 1882	*d* 5,637,000	*b* 30,000,000	.....	*b* 2,440,726	32,440,726	38,077,726	7 22	41 54
Total	.....	.....	.....	3,825,220,078	3,353,673,748	2,182,768,866	438,000,969	5,974,443,583	9,799,663,661	.....	.....

a London Economist, February 25, 1882. *b* Estimated. *c* New York Banker's Magazine, March 18, 1882. *d* London Economist, August 26, 1882.

XXXII.—*TABLE OF GOVERNMENT AND BANK-PAPER ISSUE AND METALLIC RESERVES.*

Countries.	Date referred to.	Paper.			Metallic reserve.						Aggregate.
					Treasury.			Bank.			
		Government issue.	Bank issue.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	
United States	Oct. 1, '82, and July 1, 1882	*$430, 185, 744	$362, 889, 134	$793, 074, 878	$138, 375, 902	$64, 039, 921	$202, 415, 823	$123, 943, 999	$7, 750, 263	$131, 694, 262	$334, 110, 085
Great Britain and Ireland.	July 1, 1882	.....	†203, 692, 764	203, 692, 764	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	†149, 825, 096	149, 825, 096
Dominion of Canada, including Manitoba and Newfoundland.	Dec. 31, 1880 and July 31, 1882	14, 234, 353	‡30, 882, 809	45, 117, 162	3, 026, 000	120, 000	3, 146, 000	5, 500, 000	400, 000	5, 900, 000	9, 046, 000
British India	Dec. 31, 1880	55, 874, 880	.....	55, 874, 880	.....	22, 335, 493	22, 335, 493	.....	2, 693, 155	2, 693, 155	25, 028, 648
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.	Dec. 31, 1880	.....	§23, 891, 250	23, 891, 250	.....	.....	.....	§54, 214, 123	.....	54, 214, 123	54, 214, 123
France	Sept. 7 1882	.....	‖512, 129, 625	512, 129, 625	.....	.....	.....	‡193, 776, 831	‖221, 037, 113	414, 813, 944	414, 813, 944
Belgium	Aug. 31, 1882	.....	‖64, 529, 719	64, 529, 719	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡18, 998, 816	18, 998, 816
Switzerland	Apr. 1, 1882	.....	*a*16, 623, 964	16, 623, 964	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*a*7. 528. 475	7. 528. 475
Italy	Dec. 31, 1881 & May 13, '82	*b*181, 420, 000	*b*112, 352, 885	293, 772, 885	*b*100, 000, 000	*b*40, 000, 000	140, 000, 000	*b*22, 000, 000	*b*13, 000, 000	35, 000, 000	175, 000, 000
Greece	Jan. 31, 1882	.....	*c*18, 325, 356	18, 325, 356	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*c*1, 800, 000	1, 800, 000
Spain	Jan. 31, 1882	.....	*d*62, 573, 457	62. 573, 457	775, 444	2, 019, 923	2, 795, 367	.....	.....	*d*24, 916, 480	27, 711. 847
Portugal	Jan. 1, 1879	.....	5, 023, 360	5, 023, 360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9, 508, 169	9, 508, 169
Germany	Aug. 23, 1882	37, 076, 958	‡174, 045, 506	211, 122, 464	.....	.....	.....	125, 000, 000	9, 680, 387	‡134, 680, 387	134, 680, 387
Austria-Hungary	June 30, 1879 & Aug 23, '82	128, 860, 965	‡170, 230, 170	299, 091, 135	.....	.....	.....	‡32, 751, 545	‡52, 898, 855	85, 650, 400	85, 650, 400
Sweden and Norway	Dec. 31, 1880	.....	34, 397, 563	34, 397, 563	.....	.....	.....	12, 662, 315	2, 553, 572	15, 215, 887	15, 215, 887
Danish Kingdom	Dec. 31, 1881	.....	20, 158, 767	20, 158, 767	.....	.....	.....	7, 772, 000	750, 400	8, 522, 400	8, 522, 400
Netherlands	Dec. 31, 1880 & Aug. 26, '82	4, 020, 000	‡74, 087, 596	78, 107, 596	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡44, 377, 613	44, 377, 613
Russia	Aug. 13, 1882	.....	‡612, 916, 209	612, 916, 209	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡123, 774, 021	123, 774, 021
Mexico	Nov. —, 1879	.....	*e*1, 500, 000	1, 500, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central America	June 30, 1880	.....	163, 347	163, 347	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Includes $71,569,210 in silver certificates.
† London Bankers' Magazine, August, 1882.
‡ London Economist, September 2, 1882.
§ London Bankers' Magazine, June 8, 1882.
‖ London Economist, September 9, 1882.
a London Economist, April 8, 1882.
b Paris Bourse, September 19, 1882.
c London Economist, July 8, 1882.
d London Economist, August 12, 1882.
e Estimated.

XXXII.—*TABLE OF GOVERNMENT AND BANK-PAPER ISSUE AND METALLIC RESERVES*—Continued.

Countries.	Date referred to	Paper.			Metallic reserve.						
					Treasury.			Bank.			Aggregate.
		Government issue.	Bank issue.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	
Argentine Republic ..	June 30, 1881	.....	$37, 101, 756	$37, 101, 756	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colombia	Aug. 18, 1879	.....	1, 895, 343	1, 895, 343	.....	.....	.....	.....	$200, 000	$200, 000	$200, 000
Brazil	Sept. 30, 1881	a$185, 155, 455	.....	188, 155, 455	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peru	Mar. 1, 1879	13, 098, 820	.....	13, 098, 820	.....	.....	.....	$62, 085	1, 819, 933	1, 882, 018	1, 882, 018
Venezuela	Sept. —, 1881	.....	250, 900	250, 900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chili	Dec. 31, 1881	.....	26, 555, 341	26, 555, 341	.....	.....	$798, 000	.....	.....	1, 600, 000	2, 398, 000
Bolivia	Dec. 31, 1881	.....	1, 131, 517	1, 131, 517	.....	.....	.....	.....	443, 597	443, 597	443, 597
Cuba	Mar. 26, 1881	.....	b 40, 824, 884	40, 824, 884	.....	.....	.....	b 24, 000, 000	.....	24, 000, 000	24, 000, 000
Cape of Good Hope	June 30, 1882	.....	c 5, 637, 000	5, 637, 000	.....	.....	.....	c 8, 092, 000	.....	8, 092, 000	8, 092, 000
Japan	June 30, 1880	130, 127, 596	17, 161, 085	147, 288, 681	$10, 399, 626	$4, 139, 701	14, 539, 327	955, 988	399, 174	1, 355, 162	15, 894, 489
Algiers	July 18, 1881	.....	11, 194, 000	11, 194, 000	35, 773	155, 475	191, 248	4, 053, 000	2, 026, 500	6, 079, 500	6, 270, 748
Total	.....	1, 183, 054, 771	2, 642, 165, 307	3, 825, 220, 078	252, 612, 745	132, 810, 513	386, 221, 258	614, 783, 886	315, 652, 949	1, 312, 705, 505	1, 698, 986, 763

a London Economist, February 25, 1882.

b New York Bankers' Magazine, March, 1882.

c London Economist, August 26, 1882.

XXXIII.—*TABLE showing the TOTAL PAPER and SPECIE CIRCULATION in each of the PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES of the WORLD, the AMOUNT of SPECIE in BANK and NATIONAL TREASURIES, and the AMOUNT of ACTIVE CIRCULATION.*

Countries.	Population.	Total metallic and paper circulation.	Amount of specie in banks and national treasuries.	Active circulation.	Per capita of active circulation.
United States	50,155,783	$1,566,659,668	$334,110,085	$1,232,549,583	24.57
Great Britain and Ireland	35,246,562	888,292,764	149,825,096	738,467,668	20.95
Dominion of Canada, including Manitoba and Newfoundland	4,506,563	55,163,162	9,046,000	46,117,162	10.66
British India	252,541,210	1,070,874,880	25,028,648	1,045,846,232	4.14
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	2,798,898	78,105,373	54,214,123	23,891,250	8.53
France	37,321,186	1,990,191,625	414,813,944	1,575,377,681	42.21
Belgium	5,536,654	226,855,719	18,998,816	207,856,903	37.54
Switzerland	2,846,102	51,323,964	7,528,475	43,795,489	15.38
Italy	28,452,639	508,522,885	175,000,000	333,522,885	11.72
Greece	1,979,423	20,125,356	1,800,000	18,325,356	9.24
Spain	16,625,860	262,573,457	27,711,847	234,861,610	14.13
Portugal	4,550,699	65,023,360	9,508,169	55,515,191	11.99
Germany	45,234,061	818,915,041	134,680,387	684,234,654	15.13
Austria-Hungary	35,839,428	384,741,535	85,650,400	299,091,135	8.35
Sweden and Norway	6,479,168	59,489,563	15,215,887	44,273,676	6.88
Danish Kingdom	2,096,400	34,485,767	8,522,400	25,963,367	12 38
Netherlands	4,061,580	163,900,869	44,377,613	119,523,256	29.43
Russia	98,323,000	732,125,993	123,774,021	608,351,972	6.18
Mexico	9,557,279	51,500,000	.....	51,500,000	5.39
Central America	2,891,600	2,855,647	.....	2,855,647	0 98
Argentine Republic	2,540,000	43,101,756	.....	43,101,756	16.96
Colombia	3,000,000	6,395,343	200,000	6,195,343	2.06
Brazil	11,108,291	188,155,455	.....	188,155,455	16.94
Peru	3,050,000	14,980,838	1,882,018	13,098,820	4.29
Venezuela	2,675,245	11,250,900	.....	11,250,900	4.20
Chili	2,420,500	29,055,341	2,398,000	26,657,341	11.11
Bolivia	2,325,000	6,531,517	443,597	6,087,920	2.62
Cuba	1,394,516	69,714,884	24,000,000	45,714,884	33.51
Cape of Good Hope	780,757	38,077,726	8,092,000	29,985,726	38.39
Japan	33,623,319	297,802,697	15,894,489	281,908,208	8.39
Algiers	2,867,626	27,500,748	6,270,748	21,230,000	7.40
Turkey	24,987,000	15,589,828	.....	15,589,828	0.62
Roumania	5,376,000	15,000,000	.....	15,000,000	2.80
Hayti	572,000	4,780,000	.....	4,780,000	8.53
		9,799,663,661	1,698,986,763	8,100,676,898	

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