THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

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the Treasury, who is charged with the proper keeping of the public money, and who should be responsible for the legal results in case any money in the public vaults is stolen and can be accounted for by no proper voucher, or be paid out by the proper officer of the Treasury upon a forged or fraudulent check, or upon a check properly drawn, but upon the face of which the amount has been fraudulently altered. This duty was imposed upon the Treasurer because he is the executive officer of Congress and contributions to defraud the Government was practically impossible if the Treasurer performed his duty with the utmost care and vigilance, and he will be held responsible on his official bond for the consequences of a failure to do his duty. The Treasurer has a force of more than ordinary significance. Chief and direction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue the investigation has been pursued with commendable energy and success. A report of the number of distilleries and rectifying establishments found to be in illegal operation, with the number of illegal sales of spirituous liquors, and the number of prosecutions for violations of the internal revenue laws, and the amount of fines and penalties imposed, and the number of persons imprisoned for fraudulent use of stamps, and other offences. So far as these prosecutions have been completed they have been very successful in obtaining the full exception to the law in some cases. A large number still remain to be tried, and it is believed that under the operation of the laws for this purpose a degree of safety to life on steam vessels has been secured equal to all reasonable prudential ends.

It is recommended that provision be made for the annual meeting of the Board of State Valuing Inspectors in September of each year, at such place as the Secretary of the Treasury shall designate, instead of on the third Wednesday of January at the city of Washington, as now provided by section 4,365, Revised Statutes.

THE REDEMPTION AGENCY FOR NATIONAL BANKS.

There have been redeemed, under the act of June 20, 1874, circulating notes of national banks amounting to $[illegible]. Of this amount $[illegible] were forwarded to the respective associations by which the notes were issued, and $[illegible] unfit for use, delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency for destruction. The aggregate cost to the organization was $[illegible], or [illegible] per cent. There have been paid out for the redemption of worn and mutilated currency, but it has been deemed for the best interest of the Government to allow all of them to take the usual course of business, and such applications have not been accepted.

The Comptroller of the Currency reports the total number of National Banks in the United States, and the aggregate of their capital stock, circulation, deposits, and loans and discounts, with the aggregate of their resources and liabilities, as shown by their reports of condition for the month of October, 1875, and the aggregate of their resources and liabilities at the date of their first reports of condition, and the increase and decrease during the year, as follows:

	1874.	1875.
Number	2,078	2,091
Capital stock paid in	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loans and discounts	[illegible]	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other lawful money	[illegible]	[illegible]
Due from reserve agents	[illegible]	[illegible]
Due to reserve agents	[illegible]	[illegible]
Due to other National Banks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Due to State Banks and Bankers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Profit and loss	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cost of Bank building	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other real estate	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total resources and liabilities	[illegible]	[illegible]

The number of vessels built, as given by the Register, is 226,666, being a decrease from that of the preceding year of 19,868 tons, or over 10 per cent. The number of vessels built was 1,261.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTION SERVICE.

The Supervising Inspector-General of Steam Vessels reports the following matters of interest connected with this service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875:

Number of officers employed in the service	105
Number of steam vessels inspected during the year	9,855
Aggregate tonnage of steam vessels inspected	1,000,159
Number of officers licensed	1,677

The number of lives lost by various accidents to steamboats is as follows:

By explosion of steam, escape of steam	51
By collision, fire, and other casualties	173
By foundering	77
By snag, stress of weather, and boiler sinking	61
Total number of lives lost	362

Of this number four hundred and one were Common passengers, but by the burning of the Seawanhaka, steamship of 1,000 tons, on the 9th of June, 1874, in which the third of other lives were lost, there were 335 lives, which is an unusual number.

The gross receipts from the inspection of steam vessels and officers' licenses, were $[illegible]

Expenses incurred for salaries, traveling and incidental expenses of inspectors, $12,707 02

This service is now in a highly efficient and satisfactory condition, and it is believed that under the operation of the laws for this purpose a degree of safety to life on steam vessels has been secured equal to all reasonable prudential ends.

It is recommended that provision be made for the annual meeting of the Board of Steamboat Inspectors in September of each year, at such place as the Secretary of the Treasury shall designate, instead of on the third Wednesday of January at the city of Washington, as now provided by section 4,365, Revised Statutes.

THE REDEMPTION AGENCY FOR NATIONAL BANKS.

There have been redeemed, under the act of June 20, 1874, circulating notes of national banks amounting to the sum of $[illegible]. Of this amount $[illegible] were forwarded to the respective associations by which the notes were issued, and $[illegible] unfit for use, delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency for destruction. The aggregate cost to the organization was $[illegible], or [illegible] per cent. There have been paid out for the redemption of worn and mutilated currency, but it has been deemed for the best interest of the Government to allow all of them to take the usual course of business, and such applications have not been accepted.

The Comptroller of the Currency reports the total number of National Banks in the United States, and the aggregate of their capital stock, circulation, deposits, and loans and discounts, with the aggregate of their resources and liabilities, as shown by their reports of condition for the month of October, 1875, and the aggregate of their resources and liabilities at the date of their first reports of condition, and the increase and decrease during the year, as follows:

	1874.	1875.
Number	2,078	2,091
Capital stock paid in	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loans and discounts	[illegible]	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other lawful money	[illegible]	[illegible]
Due from reserve agents	[illegible]	[illegible]
Due to reserve agents	[illegible]	[illegible]
Due to other National Banks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Due to State Banks and Bankers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Profit and loss	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cost of Bank building	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other real estate	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total resources and liabilities	[illegible]	[illegible]

While the returns of the balance of exports by year ending October 31 are not complete, it has been practicable to form an approximate statement of the exports of Canada for the year, owing to the fact that there is no law requiring persons exporting her manufactures and convenience to file full manifests of the exported goods with collectors of customs.

The Commissioner of Customs of the Dominion of Canada has, however, furnished detailed statements from which it appears that they have of exports to Canada during the last fiscal year was $[illegible], which is an increase of that returned to the United States. The Commissioner of Customs of Canada would increase the total exports of the year by that amount to $[illegible], and reduce the excess of imports of merchandise over exports to $[illegible].

The total imports of specie and bullion, was greater than that for the preceding year by $[illegible], while the exports of domestic goods have decreased in value $[illegible].

Imports from which duties were levied for consumption, in excess of those entered for warehouse during the past fiscal year, merchandise of the value of $[illegible].

The total exportations of specie and bullion, was greater than that for the preceding year by $[illegible], while the exports of domestic goods have decreased in value $[illegible].

Imports from which duties were levied for consumption, and those entered for warehouse, during the fiscal year, and of free goods, were of the value of $[illegible], compared with those of the previous year, $[illegible].

There was an increase in the value of the importation of the following articles: Teas, $[illegible]; fur skins, unorressed, $[illegible]; fur skins, dressed, and furs, $[illegible]; silks, $[illegible]; thread, $[illegible]; wool, &c., $[illegible]; dyes, woods, &c., $[illegible]; gums, $[illegible]; hides and skins, $[illegible]; silk raw, $[illegible]; silk, manufactures of, $[illegible]; jute yarns, $[illegible]; fruits, $[illegible]; to, grasses, and manufactures of, $[illegible]; precious stones, $[illegible]; [illegible]; wool and manufactures of, $[illegible].

There was a decrease in value of importations of articles brought free to the United States: $[illegible] coffee, $[illegible]; India rubber, $[illegible]; [illegible], $[illegible]; [illegible], $[illegible]; [illegible],