

I have never been able to see any good reason why the volunteers and drafted men of 1863 and 1865, should have preference over those of 1861, 1862 and 1864. It is a well known fact that drafted men had to pay higher for substitutes under the State draft of October, 1862, in proportion to the time to serve, than for any other period during the war.

There is another class of persons to whom I would respectfully call your attention, viz: The former owners of slaves enlisted from Maryland and credited to other States. As the laws exist at present, it requires, before owners can be paid, that muster rolls certifying that the volunteer has been credited on the quota of Maryland must be filed with the Comptroller. The former owners would most assuredly have preferred that their slaves should have been credited on the quota of Maryland, thereby reducing the number of men to be furnished, but in very many and most cases they were taken without the consent of any one, inveigled from the State, and credited to other States having no claim to their services. I think it is entirely just that the former owners should be paid when satisfactory evidence is exhibited that these slaves were duly enlisted in the service of the United States.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

The receipts into the Treasury from the various sources of revenue will be found on tables from numbers 1 to 14 inclusive, and each specific amount fully set forth.

BALANCES DUE FROM COLLECTORS AND OTHERS.

Table No. 15 shows the balance of direct and Public School taxes in the hands of the collectors of the counties and Baltimore City, to be \$293,647.12, for the year 1867.

Tables Nos. 17 to 20 exhibit a list of balances due by collectors of State taxes from 1841 to 1866 inclusive, to be \$701,986.42; also a considerable sum due from Inspectors, Clerks of Courts, Registers of Wills, and Sheriffs.

A large portion of these balances is for years far back, and which can never be collected, the principals and securities in