

Making the receipts from all these sources,	
including arrearages, - - - -	\$851,475 79
Amount of receipts in the year, \$1,870,105 72	
From which deduct disburse-	
ments exclusive of those for	
the redemption of Stock, - 953,681 94	
	\$916,423 78

Thus showing that the receipts from other sources were greater than the disbursements for ordinary purposes by the sum of - - - - \$64,947 99

If there had been no taxes levied or collected from these sources for the last fiscal year, so far as that year was concerned, the condition of the Treasury on September 30, 1863, would have shown this result, viz:

Surplus on hand for the preceding year, -	\$446,749 19
Surplus on hand for said year at the close	
of it, - - - - -	64,947 99
Direct Taxes on levies of former years, -	369,071 53
Direct Tax on Incorporated Institutions	
for former years, - - - - -	5,008 04
From Executors and Administrators for	
former years, - - - - -	932 97
From Collateral Inheritances of former	
years, - - - - -	1,077 37
From Trustees and Receivers for former	
years, - - - - -	316 48

See Statement A, in receipts of Taxes of former years, - - - - - \$888,103 57

It is therefore apparent that if no direct taxes, or taxes from Commissions of Executors and Administrators, or from Collateral Inheritances, or Trustees and Receivers, accruing in the last fiscal year, had been received, that there would still have remained in the Treasury, September 30, 1863, including the surplus on hand at the commencement of that year, \$888,103 57, thus rendering the Treasury secure without the imposition of such taxes. It will be observed, from these facts, that if these taxes are now repealed, that in each year for several years, there will still be receipts