

*CONDITION OF THE TREASURY. DEPARTMENT OF AUDITOR OF STATE, } DES MOINES, April 30, 1902. Hon. W. B. Martin. Secretary of State. DEAR SIR-In pursuance of section 18 of the constitution of Iowa.*

Factors Affecting Reserve Balances of Depository Institutions Millions of dollars Reserve Bank credit, related items, and Averages of daily figures Wednesday reserve balances of depository institutions at Week ended Change from week ended Nov 7, Federal Reserve Banks Nov 7, Oct 31, Nov 8, Reserve Bank credit 4., - 19, - , 4., Securities held outright 1 3., - 20, - , 3., U. Components may not sum to totals because of rounding. Footnotes appear at the end of the table. Includes securities lent to dealers under the overnight securities lending facility; refer to table 1A. Face value of the securities. Compensation that adjusts for the effect of inflation on the original face value of inflation-indexed securities. The current face value shown is the remaining principal balance of the securities. Reflects the premium or discount, which is the difference between the purchase price and the face value of the securities that has not been amortized. Treasury securities, Federal agency debt securities, and mortgage-backed securities, amortization is on an effective-interest basis. Cash value of agreements. Refer to table 4 and the note on consolidation accompanying table 6. Dollar value of foreign currency held under these agreements valued at the exchange rate to be used when the foreign currency is returned to the foreign central bank. This exchange rate equals the market exchange rate used when the foreign currency was acquired from the foreign central bank. Includes accrued interest, which represents the daily accumulation of interest earned, and other accounts receivable. Also, includes Reserve Bank premises and equipment net of allowances for depreciation. Revalued daily at current foreign currency exchange rates. Cash value of agreements, which are collateralized by U. Treasury securities, federal agency debt securities, and mortgage-backed securities. Includes deposits held at the Reserve Banks by international and multilateral organizations, government-sponsored enterprises, designated financial market utilities, and deposits held by depository institutions in joint accounts in connection with their participation in certain private-sector payment arrangements. Also includes certain deposit accounts other than the U. Includes the liability for earnings remittances due to the U. Federal Reserve Banks and the U. Department of the Treasury. Includes securities and U. Does not include securities pledged as collateral to foreign official and international account holders against reverse repurchase agreements with the Federal Reserve presented in tables 1, 5, and 6. Face value of federal agency securities and current face value of mortgage-backed securities, which is the remaining principal balance of the securities. Treasury securities, supranationals, corporate bonds, asset-backed securities, and commercial paper at face value. Fully collateralized by U. For inflation-indexed securities, includes the original face value and compensation that adjusts for the effect of inflation on the original face value of such securities. Supplemental Information on Mortgage-Backed Securities Millions of dollars Account name Wednesday Nov 7, Mortgage-backed securities held outright 1 1., Commitments to buy mortgage-backed securities 2 2, Commitments to sell mortgage-backed securities 2 0 Cash and cash equivalents 3 1 1. Generally settle within days and include commitments associated with outright transactions, dollar rolls, and coupon swaps. This amount is included in other Federal Reserve assets in table 1 and in other assets in table 5 and table 6. Fair value reflects an estimate of the price that would be received upon selling an asset if the transaction were to be conducted in an orderly market on the measurement date. Refer to the note on consolidation accompanying table 6. The fair value of these obligations is included in other liabilities and capital in table 1 and in other liabilities and accrued dividends in table 5 and table 6. This limited liability company was formed to acquire certain assets of Bear Stearns and to manage those assets through time to maximize repayment of the credit extended and to minimize disruption to financial markets. Treasury and federal agency securities. Louis Minneapolis Kansas Dallas San City Francisco Assets Gold certificate account 11, 3, 1, 1, Special drawing rights certificate acct. Louis Minneapolis Kansas Dallas San City Francisco Liabilities Federal Reserve notes outstanding 1., 58, , 54, 88, , , 55, 31, 49, , , Less: Notes held by F. Banks , 6, 60, 7, 9, 14, 29, 13, 5, 2, 5, 17, 29, Federal Reserve notes, net 1., 52, , 47, 79, , , , 50, 28, 44, , , Reverse repurchase agreements 11 , 4, , 5, 6, 13, 13, 12, 3, 1, 3, 9,

28, Deposits 2,, 23, 1,, 44, 31, , 33, , 7, 5, 13, 40, , Term deposits held by depository institutions 0 0 0 0 0 0 0  
0 0 0 0 0 Other deposits held by depository institutions 1,, 23, 1,, 44, 31, , 33, 55, 7, 5, 13, 40, , U. Treasury,  
General Account , 0 , 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 Foreign official 5, 2 5, 2 3 9 2 2 1 0 0 0 6 Other 12 63, 28 17, 1 41 35  
45, 7 54 13 1 Deferred availability cash items 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 Earnings remittances due to the U. Treasury  
13 1, 27 34 48 76 65 22 12 23 62 Other liabilities and accrued dividends 4, 1, Total liabilities 4,, 80, 2,, 98, , , ,  
, 60, 36, 61, , , Capital Capital paid in 32, 1, 10, 1, 2, 6, 1, 1, 4, Surplus 6, 2, 1, 98 31 68 84 1, Other capital 0 0  
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 Total liabilities and capital 4,, 82, 2,, , , , , 61, 36, 61, , , Note: Includes the original face  
value of inflation-indexed securities and compensation that adjusts for the effect of inflation on the original  
face value of such securities. Refer to table 4 and the note on consolidation below. Represents the estimated  
weekly remittances due to U. The amounts on this line represent the residual net earnings that the Federal  
Reserve Banks remit to the U. ML was formed to acquire certain assets of Bear Stearns. FRBNY was the  
primary beneficiary of ML because it received any residual returns and could have absorbed any residual  
losses should they have occurred. Consistent with generally accepted accounting principles, the assets and  
liabilities of ML were consolidated with the assets and liabilities of FRBNY in the preparation of the  
statements of condition shown on this release. As a consequence of the consolidation, the extension of credit  
from FRBNY to ML was eliminated, the net assets of ML appeared as assets on the previous page and in table  
1 and table 5 , and the liabilities of ML to entities other than FRBNY, including those with recourse only to  
the ML portfolio holdings, were included in other liabilities in this table and table 1 and table 5. Collateral  
Held against Federal Reserve Notes: Banks not subject to collateralization , Federal Reserve notes to be  
collateralized 1,, Collateral held against Federal Reserve notes 1,, Gold certificate account 11, Special drawing  
rights certificate account 5, U. Treasury, agency debt, and mortgage-backed securities pledged 1,2 1,, Other  
assets pledged 0 Memo: Treasury, agency debt, and mortgage-backed securities 1,2 3,, Less: Face value of  
securities under reverse repurchase agreements , U. Treasury, agency debt, and mortgage-backed securities  
eligible to be pledged 3,, Note: Includes face value of U. Treasury, agency debt, and mortgage-backed  
securities held outright, compensation to adjust for the effect of inflation on the original face value of  
inflation-indexed securities, and cash value of repurchase agreements.

Chapter 2 : Treasury Auctions | U.S. Department of the Treasury

*Condition of the Treasury. FEB. 9, Continue reading the main story Share This Page. Continue reading the main story. About the Archive. This is a digitized version of an article from The.*

In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Treasury tottered in a state of "utmost confusion" months before Edmund Ruffin shot at the troops holed up in Fort Sumter. Staff in most executive departments could not draw their salaries that January. Members of Congress had gone unpaid since the [End Page ] start of the session the previous December. Worse yet, according to Dix, "The War and Navy departments have calls for large requisitions [that] have been delayed on account of the exhausted condition of the Treasury. Most studies of Civil War finances offer only a brief mention of the "unsatisfactory condition of the Treasury in ," then proceed with an analysis of the wartime legislation. Four difficulties in particular challenged the Republicans. First, the spendthrift policies of the Buchanan administration critically reduced the balance in the Treasury and forced them to rely on deficit financing. By , the "Buchaneers" had created the largest debt ever accumulated by an administration without engaging in war. When the fighting began, the Republican Treasury secretary, Salmon P. Chase, found a reluctant and therefore expensive market for wartime securities. Because the Union started the war with an exhausted Treasury and poor credit, they had few resources available to deal with the setbacks of late that resulted from the contingencies of war. These measures resulted directly from the "poverty of the Treasury" at the onset of the war. Third, in an effort to address the deficiencies in the Treasury, the Thirty-sixth Congress passed legislation to increase government revenue. Congress passed this bill, known now as the Morrill tariff, at the urging of President Buchanan, to address the "exhausted condition of the Treasury. Indeed the established literature suggests that the tariff adjustment occurred as the "first statement of a new protectionism peculiar to the Republicans. Rather than initiate the advent of a new brand of protectionism, the impetus for revising the tariff arose as an attempt to augment revenue, stave off "ruin," and address the accumulating debt. Expected to operate with economy, and relying overwhelmingly on tariff revenue as the primary source of income, the national government had few ready options available in the You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

**Chapter 3 : Publications | The Treasury New Zealand**

*condition of the treasury. The amount of funds in the treasury at the close' of the last fiscal period ending June 30, , including agricultural college mortgage bonds, was.*

This means that, the electronic record of holdings of securities kept by the Central Bank will be adequate proof of ownership of Treasury Bills by the registered owner. This amount is specified in the Notice. They are direct obligations of the Government of The Gambia. They are issued under the laws of The Gambia and are subject to these Conditions, and the applicable Notice. Under Section 54 b iii of the Central Bank of The Gambia Act , the Central Bank is authorised to issue securities acknowledging indebtedness of the Bank having such terms and conditions as the Board shall determine and to trade in such securities. That is, the electronic record of holdings of securities kept by the Central Bank will act as adequate proof of ownership of securities by the registered holder. However, the Central Bank will provide a statement of holdings to investors upon request. The Notice lists the amount offered, auction date, issue date and type of security. The Notice and these Conditions will govern the conduct of the sale. In the event of any conflict between the Notice and the Conditions, the former prevails. Both the Notice and auction will take place every Wednesday or on any other day as the Central Bank may determine. Tenders must be made on the white coloured form MM A for competitive bids and on the blue coloured form MM B for non-competitive bids available at the Banking Services Department of the Central Bank. Tenders should provide the information requested on the application forms. Incomplete tenders or tenders that are not on the prescribed form may be accepted or rejected at the option of the Central Bank. Tenders not received at the stipulated time will be barred from the auction. Bids for Treasury bills and Central Bank bills are binding on the bidder after the closing time specified in the Notice. The Central Bank or the Government of The Gambia will not be responsible for delays, errors or omissions in the submission of tenders. In a competitive bid, the investor bids to purchase a stated face value of bills at a specified price. The bid must show the price offered for each D tendered. The price should be quoted in Dalasis and Bututs to the exclusion of fractions of Bututs. Bidders may submit tenders at different prices but each tender will be considered on an individual basis. There is no limit to the maximum amount an investor may bid for competitively. Competitive bids could be rejected or only a portion of the bid may be awarded. The Central Bank will sell Treasury bills to competitive bidders through multiple-price auctions where successful competitive bidders are awarded Treasury Bills at a yield that equals the price bid they submit. In a non-competitive bid, the investor agrees to buy securities at the weighted average yield of accepted competitive bids. Investors bidding non-competitively for their own account will be prohibited from bidding competitively for their own account in the same auction. To prevent misdelivery or delay, the sealed envelope should be deposited in the Tender Box provided for the purpose in the Banking Hall of the Central Bank. It is advisable not to send tenders by post or deliver them to staff of the Central Bank. Further, the bidder is deemed to have certified that the information provided on the tender is accurate and complete. The Central Bank first accepts in full all non-competitive bids. It then accepts competitive bids starting with those that offer the highest prices lowest yields until it reaches the amount of the public offering. Bids at the lowest accepted price will be prorated in the event that the issue is oversubscribed. That is, a percentage of the bids received at the lowest accepted price will be awarded to bidders who bid at that price. The press release may contain information such as the amount of the public offering, the amount of bids accepted, the weighted average yield and any other information that the Central Bank may deem necessary to include. Where payment is made by cheque, such cheques should be drawn in favour of the Central Bank of the Gambia. Treasury bills or Central Bank bills maturing on the same date will be accepted in full or part payment of the amount due. The Central Bank will not be liable for any loss which the transferor may incur as a result of the transfer or the inability of the Central Bank to complete the transaction. If a security is registered in the name of a partnership that has been dissolved or terminated, succession shall be determine in accordance with applicable law and the terms of the partnership agreement. If a security is registered in the name of a company or an unincorporated association that has been dissolved, merged or consolidated into another organisation, succession shall be

determined in accordance with applicable law and the terms of the documents by which the dissolution, merger or consolidation was effected. The authorisation of the seller for the transfer of the securities shall be irrevocable after the transfer has been made to the account of the Central Bank. By agreeing to sell the securities to the Central Bank, an investor agrees to accept the price as determined by the Central Bank. The Central Bank and the Government of The Gambia will not be liable for any loss which the seller may incur as a result of the sale or the inability of the Central Bank to complete the transaction. The Central Bank and the Government of The Gambia shall not be liable for changes in market conditions affecting the price received for the security, or for any loss the seller may incur as a result of the transaction or the inability of the Central Bank to complete the transaction. The authorisation of the buyer for the purchase of the securities shall be irrevocable after the transfer has been made to the account of the buyer. By agreeing to buy the securities from the Central Bank, an investor agrees to pay the price as determined by the Central Bank. The Central Bank and the Government of The Gambia will not be liable for any loss which the buyer may incur as a result of the purchase or the inability of the Central Bank to complete the transaction. The Central Bank and the Government of The Gambia shall not be liable for changes in market conditions affecting the price paid for the security, or for any loss the buyer may incur as a result of the transaction or the inability of the Central Bank to complete the transaction. If this date falls on a public holiday, the bills will be repaid on the next succeeding working day. The full face value is due on maturity day. The Government of The Gambia may, at any time, redeem any security, in whole or in part, prior to maturity. In the event securities are redeemed before their maturity date, accrued interest calculated from the issue date to the redemption date plus the book value of securities will be paid to the investors. The Central Bank also reserves the right to award more or less securities than the amount of securities specified in the Notice. The Central Bank also reserves the right to waive any of the rules for any or all bidders. The Central Bank may from time to time amend these Conditions. The Central Bank will endeavour to give reasonable notice of any amendments, but reserves the right to introduce any amendment with immediate effect, if necessary. The Central Bank may also vary or omit any of the procedures described in this Notice on any particular business day if deemed necessary. Also download in PDF:

#### Chapter 4 : Role of the Treasury | U.S. Department of the Treasury

*The U.S. Department of the Treasury's mission is to maintain a strong economy and create economic and job opportunities by promoting the conditions that enable economic growth and stability at home and abroad, strengthen national security by combating threats and protecting the integrity of the financial system, and manage the U.S. Government's finances and resources effectively.*

#### Chapter 5 : FRB: H Release--Factors Affecting Reserve Balances-- November 08,

*"Security" means a Treasury bill or Central Bank bill as described in these Conditions or any other obligation issued by the Government of The Gambia or the Central Bank, that by the terms of the applicable Notice, is made subject to these Conditions.*

#### Chapter 6 : Conditions of issue and redemption

*Capitalized terms used in these Treasury Management Services Terms and Conditions ("Terms and Conditions") that are not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings provided in the Glossary hereof.*

#### Chapter 7 : Bonds and Securities

*Annual Report Of The Secretary Of The Treasury On The Condition Of The Banks In The United States [United States. Dept. of the Treasury] on calendrierdelascience.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. This is a reproduction of a*

*book published before*

## Chapter 8 : National Treasury

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

## Chapter 9 : Project MUSE - "The Exhausted Condition of the Treasury" on the Eve of the Civil War

*As Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Mnuchin is responsible for the executive branch agency whose mission is to maintain a strong economy, foster economic growth, and create job opportunities by promoting the conditions that enable prosperity and stability at home and abroad.*