

MARSHALL COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

VOL. 9.—NO. 71

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1864.

[WHOLE NO. 422.]

The Republican.

OFFICE,
Over Pershings Drug Store.

I. MATTINGLY,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
If paid in advance, or within three months, \$3.00
If not paid within three months, \$3.50
If not paid till the end of the year, \$4.00
If no paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
One square of 25 lines or less, three weeks, or less, \$1.00, each additional insertion 25 cents.
Larger advertisements in proportion. Less than half a square to be charged as half a square, over half a square to be charged as a whole square.
Agents in other towns and cities will be allowed twenty five per cent. commission, but no advertisement, of any kind, will be inserted at less than regular rates.

BUSINESS CARDS.

EDWARDS HOUSE, Michigan St., PLYMOUTH, IND.
C. & W. H. McCONNELL, Proprietors.

INSURANCE AGENCY—Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.—Capital, \$1,000,000. The daily of all the Insurance Companies in the State.
CHRYSLER FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn. Capital \$500,000. One of the safest and best Companies in the world.
W. H. WILSON, Agent.

J. FORCE,
Merchant Tailor.
(Second story, Woodward's block)

Keeps on hand a supply of the most fashionable
Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,
which he will manufacture according to order on reasonable terms at any other establishment in the North-west.

JOHN G. OSBORNE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING,
PLYMOUTH, IND.
(Nov 3-15)

VALLEY ORCHARD LODGE, NO. 174, E. of G. T. Meigs, over Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, in the hall of the Lodge, No. 174, on the corner of the Edwards House, Plymouth, Ind. March 24, 1864.

C. POWELL,
Shaving, Shampooing and
HAIR DRESSING.
Done in the neatest and most fashionable manner. Shop over Westwell's store, front room, corner 184-5th St.

W. H. DAVENPORT,
DENTIST.
Will visit Plymouth on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and on Wednesdays and Saturdays of each month. Rooms at the Edwards House, March 15, 1864.

PETER DALLAKER,
BUTCHER.
North side, Upper Street, West of Baker's Store, March 21, 1864-22d

DR. J. M. CONFER,
Loco Surgeon of the 2nd Ind. Infantry, office in professional residence in the village of Marshall, Ind. He has had a long and successful experience in the treatment of all the diseases of the human system, and is particularly successful in the treatment of all the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. Office in the building adjoining Masonic Hall, over Sheet's Blank Book Manufactory.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT IN PLYMOUTH.

D. RATTY,
Merchant Tailor,
OVER S. & M. CECIL'S STORE,
PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

CUTTING DONE TO ORDER.
JOHN M. SHOEMAKER, DEALER IN
WATCHES,
Clocks and
Jewelry.

Keeps always on hand a large and fine assortment of Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles, and everything else pertaining to the trade. Address of the Edwards House, Plymouth, Ind. March 24, 1864.

DR. T. A. BORTON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office in the building adjoining Masonic Hall, over Sheet's Blank Book Manufactory, Plymouth, Ind. March 24, 1864.

BANK OF THE STATE OF INDIANA,
Branch at Plymouth.

Capital \$100,000. Deposits \$100,000. Assets \$100,000. Cash \$100,000. President, T. H. CHESSLER, Cashier, A. S. FLETCHER, Jr., President.

D. T. PHILLIPS, Attorney and Counselor at Law and
WAR CLAIM AGENT.
Office in the building adjoining Masonic Hall, over Sheet's Blank Book Manufactory, Plymouth, Ind. March 24, 1864.

DR. A. O. BORTON,
DENTIST.
Office in the building adjoining Masonic Hall, over Sheet's Blank Book Manufactory, Plymouth, Ind. March 24, 1864.

J. F. LANGENBAUGH,
Who understands the German and English languages thoroughly, has been appointed
Notary Public,
and will translate legal documents from one language to the other on reasonable terms.
He will also take acknowledgments of Deeds, &c., &c. He may be found at the "Low Price Store." April 30, 1863-31.

JOHN NOLL,
BUTCHER,
East Side Michigan street, opposite Wheeler's Bank
PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.
Nov 5, 1864-1st

BALSAMIC LINIMENT—The great remedy for all pains, inflammations, rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, sprains, bruises, sore throats, and all other ailments. For a large quantity, apply to
PERSHING & CO.,
Plymouth, Ind.

LIGHT'S OPODELDOC CURE
For Burns, Cuts, Scalds, old Sores, Bruises, Chafes, Glands, and all other ailments. Be sure and call for
Light's Opeddoc.
PERSHING & CO.

THE REPUBLICAN.

PLYMOUTH, IND.,
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1864.

State Military Agency at Indianapolis.

Governor Morton, says the Indianapolis Journal, with characteristic humanity and foresight, has recently established a new office in this city, styled the "State Military Agency," and placed the same in charge of Mr. Isaac W. Monfort, late Indiana Military agent at Washington City, whose duty it will be to furnish information and attend to the business of Indiana soldiers relating to discharges, descriptive lists, furloughs, paroles, transfers from hospitals, and such other matters effecting their interests and welfare as may be presented by them, or their families or friends. Especial attention will be given to the very large number of cases where soldiers sick in hospitals or otherwise detached from their regiments, have been unable for months and months to draw the pay due them from the Government, owing to the want of proper descriptive rolls, defective papers, informalities in musters, and other causes. This is a very important feature, and will be of incalculable benefit to the parties interested. There are many other complicated matters connected with the public service and involving the rights of enlisted men which will receive the agent's attention. It is also designed, hereafter, should the next Legislature make an appropriation for the necessary books, blanks and clerk hire, to make the collection of claims due from the Government to widows and heirs of deceased Indiana soldiers—for back pay, bounties, pensions, &c.—a part of the business of the Agency. In the meantime Mr. Monfort will give such advice and render such assistance as may be in his power to enable claimants to secure their dues with as little delay as possible. In no case will any charge be made for services. Mr. Monfort is a gentleman of the highest character and strictest integrity. As a business man he has few superiors. During his stay at Washington City he accomplished a vast deal of good by procuring exchanges of our prisoners, looking after the comfort and welfare of the sick and wounded, collecting premiums and other claims, and relieving our soldiers generally. The experience he has had in these matters will enable him to discharge the difficult duties of his present position promptly and acceptably. His office is in the building adjoining Masonic Hall, over Sheet's Blank Book Manufactory.

The Treasury Department.
The Cincinnati Gazette proposes and the Springfield Republican endorses the nomination of Hugh McCulloch, Esq., the present Comptroller of the Currency, for the office of Secretary of the Treasury, in the event that Mr. Fessenden retires on the 4th of March next.
Mr. McCulloch is eminently qualified for the position.

LOUDON VALLEY RAID.
Success of the Expedition—Large Capture of Cattle, Sheep and Horses.

New York, Dec. 8.—The Tribune's special says that the expedition to Loudon valley has returned with two thousand head of cattle, one thousand head of sheep, besides some horses. The whole valley has been stripped of stock for at least five miles on each side of the pike. All the barns containing hay and other forage were burned. This portion of the valley has been the rendezvous of Mosby's men, and the raid was to deprive the guerrillas of their supplies. This object has been pretty effectually accomplished. It appears that the country west of the mountains abounds in everything, just as it did before the war, the people having realized but little of the effects of the rebellion.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.
A Battle Near Fort Lyon—300 Indians Killed.

Denver City, Dec. 8.—A detachment of the 1st and 2d Colorado Cavalry, under Colonel Chivington, had a fight with the Indians near Fort Lyon, and killed between four hundred and five hundred of them, and captured about five hundred ponies and mules. Chiefs Black Kettle, White Antelope and Little Rab were killed. The Indians were about nine hundred strong. Our loss was nine killed and fifty eight wounded. The troops are still pursuing the savages.

Important Indian Treaty.
Governor Lyon, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Idaho Territory, held a council with the Shoshone Indians (commonly known as Spokjes) at Fort Boise, on Monday last, the 10th inst., and treated with them for all the land thirty miles each side of Boise River, from the sources thereof westward. Two hundred and fifty Indians were present. Tam Tomcoo, the principal chief, and twelve headmen represented the Shoshones. Col. Maury, Major Truax and other officers of the garrison were witnesses to the contract. This treaty is all that could be desired by the settlers in the Territory, and will tend to put a stop to Indian troubles. The Governor has been with us but a few days, and has accomplished the work of months, and in some instances of years. He will leave in a few days for the southern part of the Territory, for the purpose of effecting treaties with the other Indian tribes.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Again the blessings of health and abundant harvests claim our profoundest gratitude to Almighty God.
The condition of our foreign affairs is reasonably satisfactory.

RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.
Mexico continues to be the theatre of civil war. While our political relations with that country have undergone no change, we have at the same time strictly maintained neutrality between the belligerents.

THE INTER-OCEANIC TRANSIT ROUTE.
At the request of the States of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, a competent engineer, has been authorized to make a survey of the river San Juan and the port of San Juan. It is a source of much satisfaction that the difficulties which for a moment excited some political apprehensions, and caused a losing of the inter-oceanic transit route, have been amicably adjusted, and that there is a good prospect that the route will soon be re-opened, with an increase of capacity and adaptation. We could not exaggerate either the commercial or the political importance of that great improvement.

RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.
It would be doing injustice to an important South American State, not to acknowledge the directness, frankness and cordiality with which the United States of Colombia have entered into immediate relations with this Government. A Claims Convention has been instituted to complete the unfinished work of the one which closed its session in 1861. The new liberal Constitution of Venezuela having gone into effect with the universal acquiescence of the people, the Government under it has been recognized, and diplomatic intercourse with it has been opened in a cordial and friendly spirit. The long deferred Aisland claim has been satisfactorily paid and discharged. Mutual payments have been made in the claims awarded by the late joint commission for the settlement of claims between the United States and Peru. An earnest and cordial friendship continues to exist between the two countries, and such efforts as were in my power have been used to remove misunderstanding and avert a threatened war between Peru and Spain.

RELATIONS WITH SOUTH AMERICAN STATES.
Our relations are of the most friendly nature with Chili, the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Paraguay, San Salvador and Barb. During the past year no differences of any kind have arisen with any of these Republics, and, on the other hand their sympathies with the United States are constantly expressed.

THE CANADIAN RAIDS.
In view of the insecurity of life in the region adjacent to the Canadian border, by recent assaults and depredations committed by inimical and desperate persons, who are harbored there, it has been thought proper to give notice that after the expiration of six months, the period conditionally stipulated in the existing arrangements with Great Britain, the United States must hold themselves at liberty to increase their naval armament upon the Lakes, if they shall find that proceeding necessary. The condition of the border will necessarily come into consideration in connection with the question of continuing or modifying the rights of transit from Canada through the United States, as well as the regulation of exports, which were temporarily suspended by the reciprocity treaty of the 5th of June, 1854. I desire, however, to be understood, while making this statement, that the United States are not deemed to be intentionally unjust or unfriendly towards the United States, but, on the contrary, there is every reason to expect that, with the approval of the Imperial Government, they will take the necessary measures to prevent new incursions across the border.

EMIGRATION.
The act passed at the last session for the encouragement of emigration has, as far as was possible, been put into operation. It seems to need amendment, which will enable the officers of the Government to prevent the practice of frauds against the emigrants while on their way and on their arrival in the ports, so as to show them here a fair choice of vocations and place of settlement. A liberal disposition towards this great national policy is manifested by most of the European States, and ought to be reciprocated on our part by giving the emigrants effective national protection. I regard our emigrants as one of the principal replenishing streams which are appointed by Providence to repair the ravages of international war and its wastes of national strength and wealth. All that is necessary is to secure the flow of that stream in its present fullness, and to that end the Government must in every way make it manifest that it neither needs nor desires to impose involuntary military service upon those who come from other lands to cast their lot in our country.

THE TREASURY.
The financial affairs of the Government have been successfully administered during the last year. The legislation of the last session of Congress has beneficially affected the revenue, although sufficient time has not yet elapsed to experience the full effects of several of the provisions of the acts of Congress imposing increased taxation. The receipts during the year from all sources upon the basis of warrants signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, including loans and the balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of July, 1863, were \$1,391,796,072, and the aggregate disbursements upon the same basis were \$97,739,905.73. Deduct from these the amount of the principal of the public debt redeemed and the amount of issue in substitution therefor, and the actual cash operations of the Treasury were: receipts, \$884,076,648.77; disbursements, \$865,244,087.86, which leaves a cash balance in the Treasury of \$18,842,558.71. Of the receipts there were derived from customs, \$102,916,152.99; from lands, \$588,332.29; from direct taxes, \$475,648.96; from internal revenue, \$109,741,184.10; from miscellaneous sources, \$47,511,143.10; and from loans applied to actual expenditures including former balance, \$623,443,923.13. There were disbursed for the civil service, \$27,505,599.46; for pensions and Indians, \$7,517,930.97; for the War Department, \$60,791,842.97; for the Navy Department, \$85,733,292.79; for making on public debt, \$53,685,421.69—making an aggregate of \$865,234,087.86, and leaving a balance in the Treasury of \$18,842,558.71, as before stated.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.
The public debt on the first day of July last, as appears by the books of the Treasury, amounted to \$1,749,690,489.49. Probably, should the war continue another year, that amount may be increased by not far from \$500,000,000. Held, as it is, for the most part by our own people, it has become a substantial branch of National though private property. For obvious reasons, the more nearly this property can be distributed among all the people the better. To favor such a general distribution, greater inducements to become owners might, perhaps, with good effect and without injury be presented to persons of limited means. With this view I suggest whether it might not be both expedient and competent for Congress to provide that a limited amount of some future issues of public securities might be held by any bona fide purchaser exempt from taxation, from seizure for debt, under such restrictions and limitations as might be necessary to guard against abuse of so important a privilege. This would enable prudent persons to set aside a small annuity against a possible day of want. Privileges like these would render the possession of such securities, to the amount limited, most desirable to every person of small means who might be able to save enough for the purpose. The great advantage of citizens being creditors as well as debtors, with relation to the public debt, is obvious. Men readily perceive that they cannot be much oppressed by a debt which they owe themselves.

THE NATIONAL BANK SYSTEM.
The National Banking system is proving to be acceptable to capitalists and to the people. On the 25th of November, five hundred and eighty-four National Banks had been organized, a considerable number of which were conversions from State Banks. Changes from the State system to the National system are rapidly taking place, and it is hoped that very soon there will be in the United States no bank of issue not authorized by Congress, and no bank note circulation not secured by the Government. That the Government and the people will derive general benefit from this change in the banking systems of the country, can hardly be questioned. The National system will create a reliable and permanent influence in support of the national credit, and protect the people against losses in the use of paper money. Whether or not any further legislation is advisable for the suppression of the State Bank issues, it will be for Congress to determine. It seems quite clear that the Treasury cannot be satisfactorily conducted unless the Government can exercise a restraining power over the bank note circulation of the country.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.
The report of the Secretary of War and the accompanying documents, will detail the operations of the armies in the field since the date of the last annual message, and also the operations of the several administrative bureaus of the War Department during the last year. It will also specify the measures deemed essential for the national defense, and to keep up and supply the requisite military force.

THE NAVY.
The report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a comprehensive and satisfactory exhibit of the affairs of that Department, and of the naval service. It is a subject of congratulation and laudable pride to our countrymen, that a Navy of such vast proportions has been organized in so brief a period, and conducted with so much efficiency and success. The general exhibit of the Navy, including vessels under construction on the first of December, 1864, shows a total of 671 vessels, carrying 41,610 guns, and 510,496 tons, being an actual increase during the year, over and above all losses, by shipwreck or in battle, of 53 vessels, 167 guns, and 42,437 tons. The total number of men at this time in the naval service, including officers, is about 51,093. There have been captured by the navy during the year 324 vessels, and the whole number of naval captures since hostilities commenced is 1,390, of which 267 are steamers. The gross proceeds arising from the sale of condemned prize property, thus far reported, amounts to \$14,396,250.51. A large amount of such property is still under adjudication and yet to be reported. The total expenditures of the Navy Department of every description, including the cost of the immense squadrons that have been called into existence from the 4th of March, 1861, to the 1st of November, 1864, are \$238,647,262.85. Your favorable consideration is invited to the various recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy, especially in regard to a navy yard

RELATIONS WITH JAPAN.

Owing to the peculiar situation of Japan and the anomalous form of its Government, the action of that Empire in performing treaty stipulations is inconsistent and capricious. Nevertheless, good progress has been effected by the Western powers moving with enlightened concert.—Our own pecuniary claims have been allowed, or put in course of settlement, and the inland sea has been re-opened to commerce. There is reason also to believe that these proceedings have increased rather than diminished the friendship of Japan toward the United States.

OPENING NEW PORTS.
The ports of Norfolk, Ferdinand and Pensacola have been opened by proclamation. It is hoped that foreign merchants will now consider whether it is not more safe or profitable to themselves, as well as just to the United States, to resort to these and other open ports than it is to pursue, through many hazards and at a vast cost, a contraband trade with other ports which are closed.

LEGISLATION AGAINST SLAVE TRADERS.
For myself, I have no doubt of the power and duty of the Executive, under the law of nations, to exclude enemies of the human race from an asylum in the United States. If Congress should think that proceedings in such cases lack the authority of law, or ought to be further repudiated by it, I recommend that provision be made for effectually preventing foreign slave-traders from acquiring domicile and facilities for their criminal occupation in our country.

RECOGNITION OF SOUTHERN PEACE.
It is possible that if it were a new and open question, the maritime powers, with the light they now enjoy, would not concede the privileges of a naval belligerent to the insurgents of the United States, destitute as they are, and always have been, equally of ships and of ports and harbors. Disloyal misdeeds have been neither less assiduous nor more successful during the last year than they were before that time in their efforts, under favor of that privilege, to entrench our country in foreign waters. Nevertheless, unless some political difficulties have arisen, especially in Brazilian and British ports, and on the northern boundary of the United States, which have required, and are likely to continue to require, the practice of constant vigilance and a just and conciliatory spirit on the part of the United States, as well as of the nations concerned, and their Governments.

ADJUSTMENT OF CLAIMS.
Commissions have been appointed under the treaty with Great Britain on the adjustment of the claims of the Hudson Bay and Puget's Sound Agricultural Companies in Oregon, and are now proceeding to the execution of the trust assigned to them.

THE CANADIAN RAIDS.
In view of the insecurity of life in the region adjacent to the Canadian border, by recent assaults and depredations committed by inimical and desperate persons, who are harbored there, it has been thought proper to give notice that after the expiration of six months, the period conditionally stipulated in the existing arrangements with Great Britain, the United States must hold themselves at liberty to increase their naval armament upon the Lakes, if they shall find that proceeding necessary. The condition of the border will necessarily come into consideration in connection with the question of continuing or modifying the rights of transit from Canada through the United States, as well as the regulation of exports, which were temporarily suspended by the reciprocity treaty of the 5th of June, 1854. I desire, however, to be understood, while making this statement, that the United States are not deemed to be intentionally unjust or unfriendly towards the United States, but, on the contrary, there is every reason to expect that, with the approval of the Imperial Government, they will take the necessary measures to prevent new incursions across the border.

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LEGISLATION AGAINST SLAVE TRADERS.
For myself, I have no doubt of the power and duty of the Executive, under the law of nations, to exclude enemies of the human race from an asylum in the United States. If Congress should think that proceedings in such cases lack the authority of law, or ought to be further repudiated by it, I recommend that provision be made for effectually preventing foreign slave-traders from acquiring domicile and facilities for their criminal occupation in our country.

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For myself, I have no doubt of the power and duty of the Executive, under the law of nations, to exclude enemies of the human race from an asylum in the United States. If Congress should think that proceedings in such cases lack the authority of law, or ought to be further repudiated by it, I recommend that provision be made for effectually preventing foreign slave-traders from acquiring domicile and facilities for their criminal occupation in our country.

RECOGNITION OF SOUTHERN PEACE.
It is possible that if it were a new and open question, the maritime powers, with the light they now enjoy, would not concede the privileges of a naval belligerent to the insurgents of the United States, destitute as they are, and always have been, equally of ships and of ports and harbors. Disloyal misdeeds have been neither less assiduous nor more successful during the last year than they were before that time in their efforts, under favor of that privilege, to entrench our country in foreign waters. Nevertheless, unless some political difficulties have arisen, especially in Brazilian and British ports, and on the northern boundary of the United States, which have required, and are likely to continue to require, the practice of constant vigilance and a just and conciliatory spirit on the part of the United States, as well as of the nations concerned, and their Governments.

ADJUSTMENT OF CLAIMS.
Commissions have been appointed under the treaty with Great Britain on the adjustment of the claims of the Hudson Bay and Puget's Sound Agricultural Companies in Oregon, and are now proceeding to the execution of the trust assigned to them.

THE CANADIAN RAIDS.
In view of the insecurity of life in the region adjacent to the Canadian border, by recent assaults and depredations committed by inimical and desperate persons, who are harbored there, it has been thought proper to give notice that after the expiration of six months, the period conditionally stipulated in the existing arrangements with Great Britain, the United States must hold themselves at liberty to increase their naval armament upon the Lakes, if they shall find that proceeding necessary. The condition of the border will necessarily come into consideration in connection with the question of continuing or modifying the rights of transit from Canada through the United States, as well as the regulation of exports, which were temporarily suspended by the reciprocity treaty of the 5th of June, 1854. I desire, however, to be understood, while making this statement, that the United States are not deemed to be intentionally unjust or unfriendly towards the United States, but, on the contrary, there is every reason to expect that, with the approval of the Imperial Government, they will take the necessary measures to prevent new incursions across the border.

EMIGRATION.
The act passed at the last session for the encouragement of emigration has, as far as was possible, been put into operation. It seems to need amendment, which will enable the officers of the Government to prevent the practice of frauds against the emigrants while on their way and on their arrival in the ports, so as to show them here a fair choice of vocations and place of settlement. A liberal disposition towards this great national policy is manifested by most of the European States, and ought to be reciprocated on our part by giving the emigrants effective national protection. I regard our emigrants as one of the principal replenishing streams which are appointed by Providence to repair the ravages of international war and its wastes of national strength and wealth. All that is necessary is to secure the flow of that stream in its present fullness, and to that end the Government must in every way make it manifest that it neither needs nor desires to impose involuntary military service upon those who come from other lands to cast their lot in our country.

THE TREASURY.
The financial affairs of the Government have been successfully administered during the last year. The legislation of the last session of Congress has beneficially affected the revenue, although sufficient time has not yet elapsed to experience the full effects of several of the provisions of the acts of Congress imposing increased taxation. The receipts during the year from all sources upon the basis of warrants signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, including loans and the balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of July, 1863, were \$1,391,796,072, and the aggregate disbursements upon the same basis were \$97,739,905.73. Deduct from these the amount of the principal of the public debt redeemed and the amount of issue in substitution therefor, and the actual cash operations of the Treasury were: receipts, \$884,076,648.77; disbursements, \$865,244,087.86, which leaves a cash balance in the Treasury of \$18,842,558.71. Of the receipts there were derived from customs, \$102,916,152.99; from lands, \$588,332.29; from direct taxes, \$475,648.96; from internal revenue, \$109,741,184.10; from miscellaneous sources, \$47,511,143.10; and from loans applied to actual expenditures including former balance, \$623,443,923.13. There were disbursed for the civil service, \$27,505,599.46; for pensions and Indians, \$7,517,930.97;