Maury County Directory.

LAWYERS.

A. M. HUGHES, Attorney at Law, Columbia, Tenn. Will attend the Courts to be holden for Maury and adjoining counties. Office: Whitthorne block. [feb 24, '71.

CHARLES CLEAR, Attorney at Law, Columbia, Tenn. Special attention given to the collection of claims.

G. P. FRIERSON, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Columbia, Tenn. Will practice in the several Courts of Maury and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Nashville. Prompt attention given to collections. Office in Lawyer's Block, West Market Street, same formerly occupied by Frierson & Fleming. [Jan. 1, '72.

HILL & FIGUERS, Attorneys at Law & Solicitors in Chancery, Columbia, Tenn. Will practice in the Courts of Maury and adjoining counties. Office in the Whitthorne block. [mch 15 '71.

J. T. L. COCHRAN, Attorney at Law, And General Collecting Agent, Columbia, Tenn.

JOHN B. BOND, Attorney at Law, Columbia, Tenn. Prompt attention given to collections.

ROBT. M. McKAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Columbia, Tenn. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care. Office: Whitthorne Block. [june 21-1y.

DAVID C. SHELTON. ALBERT W. STOCKELL.
STOCKELL & SHELTON, Attorneys at Law, Columbia, Tenn. Will practice in Maury and the adjoining counties. Collections promptly attended to. OFFICE—Front room (up stairs) over J. H. James' Jewelry Store. Feb 2 '72.

JOHN V. WRIGHT. W. J. WEBSTER.
WRIGHT & WEBSTER, Attorneys at Law, Columbia, Tenn.

WM. H. TIMMONS, Attorney at Law, Columbia, Tenn. Special attention given to all business entrusted to him. [mar. 29—1y.

DENTISTS.

Dr. J. P. Herndon, SURGEON DENTIST, Columbia, Tenn. Office: Photograph Gallery.

Dr. Samuel Bicknell, DENTIST, Columbia, Tenn. Office: Whitthorne Block. [june 14, '70.

HOTELS.

To Travellers. THE NELSON HOUSE, Columbia, Tennessee, H. EDSALL, Proprietor. Keeps good tables, clean and comfortable bed and rooms, and the best of servants, all at moderate prices. [nov. 18, '71.

Guest House. COLUMBIA, TENN., Having refitted and taken charge of this Hotel, I solicit a share of public patronage. My table shall be supplied with the best the market affords. Lodgings clean and comfortable. Prices to suit the times. Jan. 1, '72.—tf. JAS. L. GUEST.

STATIONERY.

Books! Books!! Books!!! PERIODICALS, STATIONERY, WALL PAPER, Window Shades, News, Notions, &c., at W. H. ENGLE'S, West Side Public Square, Columbia, Tenn.

BERKSHIRE SWINE.

E. W. BUFORD, Breeder of Thorough bred Berkshire Swine. Satisfaction guaranteed to all purchasers. Spring Hill, Tenn.

W. E. GREENLAW, Breeder of Thouroughbred Berkshire Swine, Spring Hill, Tenn.

R. P. LEDBETTER, Breeder and Importer of Pure Berkshire Hogs; near Columbia, Tenn.

HENRY JONES has Berkshire Pigs for sale at $10.00 each, Mt. Pleasant, Tenn.

L. H. ESTES, Breeder and Importer of Pure Blooded Berkshires, Columbia.

DURHAM CATTLE.

GEO. W. POLK, Importer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Durham Cattle, Columbia, Tenn.

NASHVILLE DIRECTORY.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

PAUL & TAVEL, Booksellers, Stationers, Printers, and Bookbinders, No. 4, Union Street, Nashville, Tenn.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

E. WIGGERS, Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler, No. 3½ North Cherry street, Nashville, Tenn. Goods sent C. O. D. for examination, also watches, etc. for repairs received and returned by Express.

HOTELS.

BATTLE HOUSE, Gen. Joel A. Battle Proprietor, Church street, Nashville.

MAXWELL HOUSE, Nashville, Tenn. FULLTON & CO., Proprietors.

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

COOKE, SETTLE & CO. Jobbers of Boots and Shoes, 36 Public Square, Nashville, Tenn. Watson M. Cooke, Joel W. Settle, Russell M. Kinnard. JAMES FORSEY, Salesman.

T. E. WINSTEAD & CO. Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Satchels, Valises, and Trunks, No. 7 Cherry street, opposite Maxwell House, Nashville, Tenn.

LIQUOR DEALERS.

CHEATHAM & WOODS, Nos. 1 and 2 South College st, corner of Church, Nashville, Tenn.

LIPSCOMB BROTHERS,
GROCERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS,
COLUMBIA, TENN.,
Keep on hand all kinds Field Seed at very low prices.
Everything New—Everything bought low for Cash and everything sold low
FOR CASH.
Oct. 27, 1871-1y.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.
Cash Assets Oct. 1, '71 .... 4,728,306 58
Losses at Chicago will not exceed 3,000,000 00
Leaving Cash Assets, Oct. 12, 1871 .... $[illegible],306 58
All losses will be promptly paid, and Policies issued as usual.
CHARLES J. MARTIN, President.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.
New York, October, 1871.
The Board of Directors have unanimously resolved to increase the capital of the "Home" to Capital Assets about $4,000,000 (four million dollars) after paying all losses at Chicago. Policies issued by W. J. DALE, Agent.
Columbia, Nov. 10.

THE GEORGIA HOME
INSURANCE CO,
Of Columbus, Georgia.
Incorporated 1859
Capital and Assets .... $464,[illegible]
Untouched by the Chicago and other disasters, continues to furnish indemnity against loss by fire on all insurable property, at adequate rates.
J. RHODES BROWNE, Pres't.
D. F. WILCOX, Sec'y.
Applications received and policies issued by W. J. DALE, Agent.
Nov. 10.

NOTICE TO HUNTERS AND TRESPASSERS.
All persons hunting or trespassing on our lands will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.
Elizabeth Dowell, S. C. Wisener,
J. W. Wisener, R. Hull,
L. B. Forgey, R. Haywood,
Solomon Haywood, W. C. West,
Mrs. M. J. West, Mrs. J. Sears,
J. S. West, J. W. Thomas,
Stephen Williams, W. J. Bates,
David R. Dortch.
Dec. 1, 71-1y.

COLUMBIA HERALD.

BY HORSLEY BROS. & FIGUERS. | COLUMBIA, TENN., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1872. | VOL. XVIII. NO. 23.

President's Message

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—In transmitting to you my fourth annual message, it is with thankfulness to the Giver of all Good that as a nation we have been blessed for the past year with peace at home and abroad, and a general prosperity vouchsafed to but few people. With the exception of a devastating fire which swept from earth with a breath, as it were, millions of property accumulated within the city of Boston, there have been no overshadowing calamities within the year to record. It is gratifying to note how, like their fellow-citizens of Chicago, under similar circumstances a year earlier, the citizens of Boston are rallying under their misfortunes, and the prospect is that their energy and perseverance will overcome obstacles, and show the same prosperity soon that they would had no disaster befallen them. Otherwise we have been free from pestilence, war and calamities which often overtake nations; and as far as human judgment can penetrate, no cause seems to exist to threaten our present peace. When Congress adjourned in June last a question had been raised by Great Britain and was then pending, which, for a time, seriously imperilled a settlement by friendly arbitration of differences existing between this Government and that of her British Majesty, which, by the treaty at Washington, had been referred to a tribunal of arbitration, which had met at Geneva. The arbitrators, however, disposed of the question which had jeopardized the whole of the treaty and threatened to involve two nations in most unhappy relations toward each other, in a manner entirely satisfactory to this Government, and in accordance with the views and the policy which it had maintained. The tribunal which had convened in Geneva in December, concluded its laborious session on the 14th day of September last, on which day, having availed itself of the discretionary power given to it by the treaty to award a sum in gross, the tribunal made its decision, whereby it awarded the sum of $15,000,000 in gold as the indemnity to be paid by Great Britain to the United States for the satisfaction of all the claims referred to its consideration. This decision happily disposed of a long standing difference between the two Governments, and, in connection with another award made by the German Emperor, under a reference made to him by the same treaty leaves the two Governments, without a shadow upon the friendly relations, which, it is my sincere hope, may forever remain equally unclouded.

THE GENEVA DECISION.

The report of the agent of the United States, appointed to send the decision of the Geneva Tribunal, accompanied by the protocols of the proceedings of the arbitrators, the arguments of the counsel of both Governments, the award of the tribunal, and the opinions given by the several arbitrators, is transmitted herewith.

I have caused to be communicated to the heads of the three friendly powers how complied with the joint request made to them under the treaty, the thanks of this Government for the appointment of arbitrators made by them respectively, and also my thanks to the eminent personages named by them, and my appreciation of the dignity, patience, impartiality and great ability with which they discharged their arduous and high functions. Her Majesty's Government has communicated to me the appreciation, by her Majesty, of the ability and indefatigable industry displayed by Mr. Adams, the arbitrator named on the part of this Government, during the protracted inquiries and discussions of the tribunal. I cordially unite with her Majesty in this appreciation. It is due to the agent of the United States before the tribunal to record my high appreciation of the marked ability, unwearied patience, and the prudence and discretion with which he has conducted the very responsible and delicate duties committed to him, as it is also due to the learned and eminent counsel who attended the tribunal on the part of this Government to express my sense of the talents and wisdom which they brought to bear in the argument. Of the result so happily reached it will be the province of Congress to provide for the distribution among those who may be entitled to it of their respective shares of the money to be paid. Although the sum awarded is not payable until a year from the date of the award, it is deemed advisable that no time be lost in making a proper examination of the several cases in which indemnification is due; consequently I recommend the creation of a Board of Commissioners for the purpose. By the third and fourth articles of the treaty of Washington the respective claims of the United States and Great Britain in their convention treaty on the 15th of June, 1846, defining the boundary line between their respective territories, were submitted to the arbitration and award of his Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, to decide which of these claims is most in accordance with the true interpretation of the treaty of 1846. His Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, having been pleased to undertake the arbitration, has the earnest thanks of this Government and the people of the United States for the labor, pains and care which he has devoted to the consideration of this long pending difference. I have caused an expression of my thanks to be communicated to his Majesty by Mr. Bancroft, the representative of this Government at Berlin, who conducted the case and prepared the statement on the part of the United States, with the ability that his past services justified the public in expecting at his hands. As a member of the Cabinet at the date of the treaty which has given rise to the discussion between the two Governments, as the Minister to Great Britain, when the construction now pronounced unfounded was first advanced, and as agent and representative of the Government to present the case and to receive the award, he has been associated with the question in all its phases, and in every stage has manifested a patriotic zeal and earnestness in maintaining the claim of the United States. He is entitled to much credit for the success which has attended the submission. After a patient investigation of the case, and statements of each party, his Majesty, the Emperor, on the 21st day of October last, signed his award in writing, decreeing that the claim of the Government of the United States that the boundary of Her Britanic Majesty and the United States should be drawn through the Haro Channel, is most in accordance with the true interpretation of the treaty concluded on the 15th of June 1848, between the agents of her Britanic Majesty and the United States. Copies of the case presented on behalf of each Government and of the statement in reply of each, and a translation of the award, are transmitted herewith.

This award confirms the United States in their claim in the important archipelago of islands lying between the continent and Vancouver's Island, which for twenty-six years since the ratification of the treaty of Great Britain, has been contested, and leaves us for the first time in the history of the United States as a nation, without a question of disputed boundary between our territory and the possessions of Great Britain on this continent. It is my grateful duty to acknowledge the prompt, spontaneous action of her Majesty's Government in giving effect to the award in anticipation of any request from this Government; and before the reception in the United States of the award, signed by the Emperor, her Majesty had given instructions for the removal of her troops, which had been stationed there, and for the sessation of all exercise or claim of jurisdiction, so as to leave the United States in exclusive possession of the lately disputed territory. I am grateful to be able to announce that the orders for the removal of the troops have been executed, and the military joint occupation of San Juan has ceased. The Islands are now in the exclusive possession of the United States. It now becomes necessary to complete the survey and determination of that portion of the the boundary line through the Haro Channel upon which the commission which determined the remaining part of the line were unable to agree. I recommend the appointment of a commission to act jointly with one which may be named by her Majesty for that purpose. Experience of the difficulties attending the determination of an admitted line of boundary, after the occupation of the territory and its settlement by those owing allegiance to the respective governments, points to the importance of establishing, by natural objects or other monuments, the actual line between the territory acquired by purchase from Russia and the adjoining possessions of her Britanic Majesty. The region is now so sparsely occupied that no conflicting interests of individuals or of jurisdiction are likely to interfere to the delay or embarrrsment of the actual location of the line. If deferred until a population shall enter and occupy the territory, some trivial contest of the neighbors may array the two Governments in antagonism. I therefore recommend the appointment of a commission to act jointly with one that may be apointed on the part of Great Britain, to determine the line between our Territory of Alaska and the contiguous possessions of Great Britain.

TREATIES WITH FOREIGN POWERS.

In my last annual message I recommended the legislation necessary on the part of the United States to bring into operation the articles of treaty of Washington, of May, 1871, relating to the fisheries and other matters touching the relations of the United States toward the British North American possessions, to become operative as soon as the proper legislation should be had on the part of Great Britain and possessions. That legislation, on the part of Great Britain and its possessions, had not then been had, and during the session of Congress a question was raised, which for the time, raised a doubt whether any action by Congress, in the direction indicated, would become important. This question has since been disposed of, and I have received notice that the Imperial Parliament and the Legislatures of the Provincial Government have passed laws to carry the provisions of the treaty on the matters referred to into operation. I therefore recommend your early adoption of legislation in the same direction, as necessary on the part of this government.

The joint commission for determining the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions between the Lake of the Woods and the Rocky Mountains, has organized and entered upon its work. It is desirable that the force be increased, in order that the completion of the survey and determination of the line may be the sooner attained. To this end I recommend that a sufficient appropriation be made. With France, our earliest ally, Russia, the constant and steady friend of the United States, Germany, with whose government and people we have so many cases of friendship and so many common sympathies, and with the other powers of Europe, our relations are maintained on most friendly terms.

Since my last message, the exchange has been made of the ratification of a treaty with the Austro-Hungarian Empire, relating to naturalization. Also of a treaty with the German Empire, respecting consuls and trade marks. Also of a treaty with Sweden and Norway, relating to naturalization. All of which treaties have been duly proclaimed.

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITIONS.

Congress, at its last session, having made an appropriation to defray the expenses of Commissioners on the part of the United States to the International Statistical Congress at St. Petersburgh, the persons appointed in that character proceeded to their destination and attended the sessions of Congress; the report shall in due season be laid before you. This Congress meets at intervals of about three years and has held its sessions in several of the countries of Europe. I submit to your consideration the propriety of extending the invitation to the Congress to hold its next meeting in the United States; the centennial celebration to be held in 1876 would afford an appropriate occasion for such meeting. Preparations are making for the International Exposition to be held during the next year in Vienna on a scale of very great magnitude. The tendency of these expositions is in the direction of advancing civilization and the elevation of industry, of labor, and of the increase of human happiness, as well as of greater intercourse and good will to nations, as this Exposition is to be the first which will have been held in Eastern Europe. It is believed that the American inventors and manufacturers will be ready to avail themselves of the opportunity for the presentation of their productions, if encouraged by the proper aid and protection. At the last session of Congress authority was given for the appointment of one or more agents to represent this Government at the Exposition. The authority thus given has been exercised; but in the absence of any appropriation, there is danger that the important benefit which this occasion offers will, in a large degree, be lost to the citizens of the United States. I commend the subject strongly to your consideration, and recommend that an adequate appropriation be made for the purpose to further aid the American exhibitors at the Vienna Exposition. I would recommend in addition to an appropriation of money, that the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to fit up two naval vessels to transport between our Atlantic cities and Trieste, or the most convenient port to Vienna and back, their articles for the Exposition.

MEXICO.

Since your last session, the President of the Mexican Republic, distinguished by his high character and by his services to his country, has died. His temporary successor has now been elected with great unanimity by the people, a proof of confidence on their part in his patriotism and wisdom, which it is believed will be confirmed by the results of his administration. It is particularly desirable that nothing should be left undone by the Government of either Republic to strengthen their relations as neighbors and friends. It is much to be regretted that many lawless acts continue to disturb the quiet of the settlements on the border between our territory and that of Mexico, and that complaints of wrong to American citizens in various parts of the country are made. The revolutionary condition in which the neighboring republic has so long been involved, has in some degree contributed to this disturbance. It is to be hoped that with a more settled rule of order through the republic, which may be expected from the present Government, the acts of which just complaint is made will cease. The proceedings of the commission under the convention with Mexico, of the 6th of July, 1868, on the subject of claims, have unfortunately been checked by an obstacle, for the removal of which measures have been taken by the two Governments, which is believed will prove successful. The Commissioners appointed pursuant to the joint resolutions of Congress, of the 7th of May last, to inquire into the depredations of the Texas frontier, have diligently made investigation on that question, and their report upon the subject will be communicated to you. Their researches were necessarily incomplete, partly on account of the limited appropriation made by Congress. Mexico, on the part of its Government, has appointed a similar commission to investigate the outrages. It is not announced officially, but the press of that country states that the fullest investigation is desired, and the co-operation of all parties concerned is wanted to secure that end. I therefore recommend that a special appropriation be made at the earliest day practicable, to enable the Commissioners on the part of the United States to return to their labors without delay.

CUBA.

It is with regret that I have again to announce the continuance of the disturbed condition of the island of Cuba. No advance toward the pacification of the discontented part of the population has been made, while the insurrection has gained no advantages and exhibits no more of the elements of power or of the prospects of ultimate success than were exhibited a year ago. Spain, on the other hand, has not succeeded in its repression, and that parties stand apparently in the same relative attitude which they have occupied for a long time past. This contest has lasted now for more than four years. Were it seen at a distance from our neighborhood, we might be indifferent to the results, although humanity could not be unmoved by many of its incidents wherever they might occur. It is, however, at our door, and I cannot doubt that the continued maintainance of slavery in Cuba is among the greatest inducements for the continuance of this strife. A terrible wrong is the natural cause of a terrible evil. The abolition of slavery and the introduction of other reforms in the administration of the government in Cuba could not fail to advance the restoration of peace and good order. It is especially to be hoped that the present liberal government of Spain will voluntarily adopt this view. The law of emancipation, which was passed more than two years since, has remained unexecuted, in the absence of regulations for its enforcement. It was but a feeble step toward emancipation, but it was the recognition of right, and was hailed as such, and exhibited Spain in harmony with sentiments of humanity and justice, and in sympathy with the other powers of the Christian and civilized world. Within the past few weeks the regulations for carrying out the laws of emancipation have been commenced, giving evidence of the sincerity of intention of the present government to carry into effect the law of 1870. I have not failed to urge the consideration of the wisdom, the policy and the justice of a more effective system for the abolition of the great evil which oppressed a race, and continues a bloody and destructive contest close to our border, as well as the expediency and the justice of conceding reforms of which the propriety is not questioned. Deeply impressed with the conviction that the continuance of slavery is one of the most active causes of the continuance of the unhappy condition of Cuba, I regret to believe that the citizens of the United States, or those claiming to be such, are large holders in Cuba of what is there claimed as property, but which is forbidden and denounced by the laws of the United States. They are thus, in defiance of the spirit of our own laws, contributing to the continuance of this distressing and sickening contest. In my last message I referred to this subject, and I again recommend such legislation as may be proper to denounce, and if not prevent, at least to discourage Americans from holding or dealing in slaves.

SOUTH AMERICA.

It is gratifying to announce that the ratification of the convention concluded under the auspices of this Government, between Spain on the one part, and allied Republics of the Pacific on the other, providing for an armistice, have been exchanged. A copy of the instrument is herewith submitted. It is hoped that this may be followed by a permanent peace between the same parties.

The difference which at one time threatened the maintainance of peace between Brazil and the Argentine Republic, it is hoped are on the way of satisfactory adjustment with these States. It is with regret, however, I announce that the Government of Venezuela has made no further payments on account of the awards under the Convention, of the 25th of April, 1866. That Republic is understood to be now at most, if not quite tranquilized. It is hoped, therefore, that it will lose no time in providing for the unpaid debt to the United States, which, having been augmented in injuries to its citizens by the Venezuelan authorities, and having been acknowledged pursuant to a treaty in the most solemn form known among nations, would seem to deserve a preference over debts of a different manner. This subject is again recommended to the attention of Congress for such action as may be deemed proper.

Our treaty relations with Japan remain unchanged. An imposing embassy from that interesting and progressive nation visited this country during the year that is passing, but, not being invested with powers for the signing of a convention in this country, no conclusion in that direction was reached. It is hoped, however, that the interchange of opinion which took place during their stay in this country has led to a mutual appreciation of the interests which may be promoted when the revision of the existing treaty shall be undertaken. In this connection I renew my recommendation of a year ago; though to give importance and to add to the efficiency of our diplomatic relations with Japan and China, and to further aid in retaining the good opinion of these people, and to secure to the United States its share of the commerce destined to flow between these nations and the balance of the commercial world, an appropriation should be made to support at least four American youths in each of these countries to serve as a part of the official family of our American Ministers there; our representatives would not even then be placed upon an equality with the representatives of Great Britain and of some other powers. As now situated, our representatives in Japan and China have to depend for interpreters and translators upon the natives of those countries who know our talk imperfectly, or procure for the occasion the services of employes in foreign business houses or the interpreters of other foreign ministers.

PROPOSED TRANSFER.

I renew the recommendation made as on a previous occasion of the transfer to the Department of the Interior, to which they seem more appropriately to belong of all the powers and duties in relation to the Territories, with which the Department of State is now charged by law or by custom.

AMERICANS ABROAD.

Congress, from the beginning of the Government, has wisely made provision for the relief of distressed seamen in foreign countries. No similar provision, however, has hitherto been made for the relief of citizens in distress abroad other than seamen. It is understood to be customary with other Governments to authorize Consuls to extend such relief to their citizens or subjects in certain cases. A similar authority, and an appropriation to carry it into effect, are recommended in case of citizens of the United States, or sick under such circumstances. It is well known that such citizens resort to foreign countries in great numbers, though some of them are able to bear the expenses incident to locomotion. There are some, through accident or otherwise, who become penniless, and have no friends at home able to succor them. Persons in this situation must either perish, cast themselves upon the charity of foreigners, or be relieved at the private charge of our own officers, who usually, with the most benevolent disposition, have nothing to spare for such purposes. Should the authority and appropriation asked for be granted, care will taken to carry the beneficence of Congress into effect, that it shall not be unnecessarily or unworthilybestowed.

THE TREASURY.

The money received and carried into the Treasury during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, were from customs $216,370,286.77; from sales of public lands, $2,575,714.19; from internal revenue, $13,421,177.72; from tax on national bank circulation, etc., $6,523,396.39; from Pacific Railroad Companies, $749,861.87; from customs, fines, etc., $1,136,442.34; from fees, consular, patents, land, etc., $2,284,097.92; from miscellaneous sources, $4,412,254.71; total ordinary receipts, $364,894,229.91; from premium on sales of coin, $9,412,637.65; total net receipts, $374,106,837.56; balance in treasury June 30, 1871, $109,935,705.59, including $182,228.35 received from unavailable; total available cash, $484,062,572.15.

The net expenditures by warrants during the same period were for civil expenses, $16,189,059.70; for foreign interests, $18,369,409.14; Indians, $7,065,728.82; pensions, $28,533,402.76; for military establishments, including fortifications, river and harbor improvements and arsenals, $35,378,157.20; for naval establishments, including vessels and improvement at navy yards, $21,249,809.99; for miscellaneous, civil, including public buildings, light-houses and collecting the revenue, $49,958,329.08; interest on the public debt, $117,387,839.72; total, exclusive of principal and premium on the public debt, $270,559,695.91; for premium on bonds purchased, $4,958,266.76; for redemption of the public debt, $99,960,253.54; total, $106,918,540.30; total net disbursments, $377,478,216.20; balance in Treasury, June 30, 1872, $18,564,456,94; total, $404,042,573.15. From the foregoing statement it appears that the net reduction of the principal of the debt during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, was $99,960,253.54.

The source of this reduction is as follows: Net ordinary receipts during the year, $364,694,239.91; net ordinary expenditures, including the interest on the public debt, $270,559,695.91. Total, $941,134,534. Add amount received from premium on the sales of gold, in excess of the premium paid on bonds purchased, $2,454,470.89; add the amount of the cash balance at the close of the year, accompanied with the same at the commencement of the year $7,391,344. Total, $99,960,253.54 This statement treats solely of the principal of the public debt. By the monthly statement of the public debt, which adds together the principal and interest due and unpaid, and the interest accrued to date, due, and deducts the cash in the Treasury, as accruing on the day of publication, the reduction was $100,544,491.28. The source of this reduction is as follows: Reduction in principal account, $99,960,003.54; reduction in unpaid interest account $3,330,952.96, total, $103,290,956.50; reduction in cash on hand, $2,746,465.22. Total $100,544,491.28. On the basis of the last table the statements show a reduction of the public debt from March 1, 1869, to the present time as follows: From March 1, 1869 to March 1, 1870, $87,134,782.84; from March 1, 1870 to March 1, 1871, $117,619,630.25; from March 1, 1871 to March 1, 1872, $94,895,348.94; from March 1, 1872 to November, 1, 1872, eight months, $64,047,237.84. Total $363,696,999.87. With the great reduction of taxation, by act of Congress at its last session, the expenditure of the Government in collecting the revenue will be much reduced for the next fiscal year. It is very doubtful, however, whether any reduction of so vexatious a burthen upon the people, will be practicable at present. At all events, as a measure of justice to the holders of the nation's certificates of indebtedness, I would recommend that no more legislation be had on this subject, unless it be to correct errors of emission or commission in the present laws, until sufficient time has elapsed to prove that it can be done to meet current expenses of the Government, pay the interest on the public debt and provide for the sinking fund established by law. The preservation of the national credit is of the highest importance. Next in importance to this, comes a solemn duty to provide a national currency of fixed unvarying value, compared with gold, and as soon as practicable, having due regard for the interests of the debtor class and the vicissitudes of trade and commerce, and convertable into gold at par.

The report of the Secretary of War shows the expenditure of the War Department the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, to be $35,799,991.82, and for the year ending June 30, 1872, to be $35,372,157.20, showing a reduction in favor of the last year of $427,834.62; the estimates for military appropriations for the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, are $3,480,137,874.

The estimates of the Chief of Engineers are submitted separately, fortifications, river and harbor improvements, and for public building grounds and Washington Aqueduct. The affairs of the Freedmen's Bureau have all been transferred to the War Department, and regulations have been put into execution for the speedy payment of bounty, pay, etc., due colored soldiers. Property coming under that bureau includes all war accounts for money and property prior to 1871, have been examined and transmitted to the Treasury for final settlement. During the fiscal year there have been paid for transportation by railroad $1,300,000, of which $80,857 was over the Pacific Railroad; for transportation by water, $2,637,352; and by stage, 4,897,184; and for the purchase of transportation animals, wagons, hire of teamsters, etc., $92,465,064. About $370,000 have been collected from Southern railroads during the year, leaving about $4,000,000 still due. The Quartermaster has examined and transmitted to the accounting officer for settlement $37,617,271 of claims by citizens for Quartermaster's stores taken during the war. Subsisting supplies to the amount of $8,904,812 have been issued to Indians. The annual average mean strength of the army was 24,101 white, and 24,494 colored soldiers. The total deaths of soldiers reported for the year were 867 white and 54 colored. The distribution of the medical and surgical history of the war is yet to be ordered by Congress. There exists an absolute necessity for the medical corps to be of the full number established by the act of Congress of July 28, 1866, there being now fifty-nine vacancies, and the number of successful candidates exceeds eight or ten in one year.

The river and harbor improvements have been carried on with energy and economy, though many are only partially completed. The results have saved to commerce many times the amount expended. The increase of commerce, with greater depths of canals, greater security in navigation and the saving of time, adds millions to the wealth of the country and increases the resources of the Government. The bridge across the Mississippi River, at Rock Island, has been completed and the proper site has been determined upon for the bridge at LaCrosse. The able and exhaustive report made by the Commission appointed to investigate the Sutro tunnel has been transmitted to Congress; the observations and report of the signal office have been continued; stations have been maintained at each of the principal lake, seaport, and river cities; ten additional stations have been established in the United States; arrangements have been made for the exchange of reports with care; and a similar exchange of observations is contemplated with the West India Islands.

The favorable attention of Congress is invited to the following recommendations of the Secretary of War: A discontinuance of the appointment of extra lieutenants to serve as adjutants and quarter-masters; the adoption of a code providing a specific penalty of well defined offences, so that the inequality of sentences adjudged by court-martials may be adjusted. The consolidation of accounts under which expenditures are made as a measure of economy; a re-appropriation of the money for the construction of a depot at San Antonia, the title to the site being now perfected; a special act placing the cemetery at the city of Mexico on the same basis as other national cemeteries; authority to purchase sites for military posts in Texas; the appointment of commissary-sergeants from non-commissioned officers, as a measure for securing the better care and protection of supplies; an appropriation of the catalogues, tables of the anatomical section of the army medical museum, a re-appropriation of the amount for the manufacturing of breach-loading arms, should the selection be so delayed by the board of officers as to leave the former appropriations expended at the close of the fiscal year. The sale of such arsenals east of the Mississippi as can be spared, and the proceeds to be applied to the establishment of one large arsenal of construction and repair upon the Atlantic coast, and the purchase of a suitable site for a proving and expirimental ground for heavy ordnance; the abrogation of laws which deprive inventors of the United States service from deriving any benefit from their inventions; the repeal of the law prohibiting promotions in the staff corps; a continuance of the work upon the coast defenses; the repeal of the seventh section of the act of July 13, 1866, taking from from engineer soldiers the per diem granted to other troops; a limitation of the time for the presentation of subsistence supplies, under act of July 4, 1866, and a modification in the mode of the selection of cadets for the Military Academy in order to enhance the usefulness of the academy, which is impaired by reason of the large amount of time necessarily expended in giving new cadets a thorough knowledge of the mere elementary branches of learning which they should acquire before entering the academy; also an appropriation for philosophical apparatus and an increase in the number and the pay of Military Academy Band.

CHEAPER TRANSPORTATION.

The attention of Congress will be called during its present session to various enterprizes for the more certain and cheaper transportation of the constantly increasing surplus of the Western and Southern products to the Atlantic Sea Board. The subject is one that will force itself upon the legislative branch of the Government, sooner or later, and I suggest that immediate steps be taken to gain all necessary information relative to the route to connect the Mississippi valley with the Atlantic, with Charleston, South Carolina, and Savanna, Ga., by water by way of and Ohio and Tennessee river. Canals and slack water navigation to the Savannah the Oconulgee rivers have been surveyed, and a report made by an accomplished engineer officer of the army. A second and third route will be proposed for the consideration of Congress, namely, by the extension of the Kanahawa and James River Canal to the Ohio, and by the extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. I am not prepared to recommend Government aid to these or other enterprises until it is clearly shown that they are not only of National interest, but that whencompleted they will be of value commensurate with their cost.

That production increases more rapidly than the means of transportation in our country, has been demonstrated by past experience. That the rapid growth in population and the products of the country will require additional facilities, cheaper means for the more bulky articles of commerce to reach tide water, and a market will be demanded in the near future, is equally demonstrated. I would, therefore, suggest either a committee or commision to be authorized to consider this whole question, and to report to Congress at some future day for its better guidance in legislating on the important subject. The railroads of the country have been gradually extended during the last few years, to meet the growing demands of the producers, and reflect much credit upon the capitalists and managers engaged in this construction. In addition to these, a project to facilitate commerce by the building of a ship canal around Niagara Falls on the United States side, which has been agitated for many years, will no doubt, be called to your attention this session. Looking to the great future of the country, it might be well while on this subject, not only to have examined and reported upon, the various practical rules for connecting the Mississippi with tide water on the Atlantic, but the possibility of an almost continuous land-locked navigation from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico. Such a route, along our coast would be of great value at all times, and of niestimable value in case of a foreign war. Nature has provided the greater part of this route and the obstacles to be overcome are easily within the skill of engineers. I have now alluded to this subject with the view of not having any further expenditure of public money at this time other than may be necessary to procure and place all the necessary information before Congress in an authentic form to enable it hereafter, if deemed practicable and worthy, to legislate on the subject without delay.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy herewith accompanying, explains fully the condition of that branch of the public service, its wants and deficiencies, expenses incurred during the past year, and appropriations for the same. It also gives a complete history of the services of the navy for the past year in addition to its regular services. It is estimated that unless steps are taken to preserve our navy that in a very few years the United States will be the weakest nation upon the ocean, of all great powers. With an energetic, progressive, business people like ours, penetrating and forming business relations with every part of the known world, a navy strong enough to command the respect of our flag abroad is necessary for the protection of their rights. I recommend a careful consideration by Congress of the recommodations made by the Secretary of the Navy.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The accompanying report of the Postmaster-General furnishes a full and satisfactory exhibit of the operations of the Post-office Department during the year. The ordinary revenue of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, amounted to $21,915,426.37; the expenditures, $26,665,192,21; compared with the previous fiscal year the increase of revenue was $187,838,095, or 9-37 per cent., and the increase of expenditures $226,808,823, or 9:29 per cent. Adding to the ordinary revenues the annual appropriation of $700,000 for free matter and the amount paid to the subsidies on mail steamship lines from special appropriations, the deficiency paid out of the general treasury was $3,317,765.94 an excess of $38,970,728 over the deficiency for the year 1871. The interesting statistical information relating to our rapidity extending postal service is furnished in this report. The total length of railroad mail routes on the 13th of June, 1872, was 57,911 miles; 8077 additional miles of such service having been put into operation during the year. Eight new lines of railway post-offices have been established, with an aggregate length of 2,909 miles. The number of letters exchanged in the mails with foreign countries was 24,362,500, and increase of 4,066,502, or twenty per cent., over the number in 1871, and the postage thereon amounts to $187,125,725. The total weight of the mails exchanged with European countries exceeded 870 tons. The cost of the United States Trans-Atlantic mail steamship service was $22,030,170. The following are the only steamship lines now receiving subsidies for mail service under special acts of Congress: The Pacific Mail Steamship Company receive $500,000 per annum for carrying a monthly mail between San Francisco, Japan and China, which will be increased to one million per annum for a semi-monthly mail on and after October 1, 1873. The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company receive $150,000 per annum for carrying a monthly mail between New York and Rio de Janeiro, and Brazil. The California, Oregon and Mexican Steamship Company receive $75,000 per annum for carrying a monthly mail between San Francisco and Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, making the total amount of mail steamship subsidies, at present, $725,000 per annum. Our postal communications with all parts of the civilized world have been placed upon a most advantageous footing by the improved postal conventions and arrangements recently concluded with the leading commercial countries of Europe and America, and the gratifying statement is made that, with the conclusion of a satisfactory convention with France—the details of which have been definitely agreed to by the head of the French Postal Department, subject to the approval of the Minister of France—little remains to be accomplished by treaty for some time to come, in respect to the reduction of the rate on improved facilities of postal intercourse. Your favorable consideration is respectfully invited to the recommendations made by the Postmaster-General for an increase of the service: For a monthly to semi-monthly trips on the mail steamship route to Brazil; for a subsidy inside of the establishment of an American line of mail steamers between San Francisco, New Zealand and Australia; for thees tablishment of post-office saving banks, and for the increase of the salaries of the heads of Bureaus. I have heretofore recommended the abolition of the franking privilege, and see no reason now for changing my views on that subject.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

It not having been favorably regarded by Congress, however, I now suggest a modification of the privilege, to correct its glaring and costly abuses. I would recommend also the appointment of a committee or Commissioners to take into consideration the best method equitable to private corporations, who have invested their time and capital in the establishment of telegraph lines, of acquiring the title to all telegraph lines now in operation, and of connecting this service with the postal service of the nation. It is not probable that this subject could receive the proper consideration during the limits of a short session of Congress, but it may be initiated, so that further action may be fair to the Government and to private parties concerned. There are but three lines of ocean steamers, namely: The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, between San Francisco, China and Japan, with provision made for semi-monthly service after October 1, 1873; the United States and Brazil line, monthly, and the California, New Zealand and Australia line, monthly playing between the United States and foreign ports, and owned and operated under our flag. I earnestly recommend that such liberal contracts for carrying mails be authorized with the lines as will insure their continuance. If the expediency of extending the aid of the Government to lines of steamers which hitherto have not received it should be deemed worthy of the consideration of Congress, political and commercial objects make it advisable to bestow such aid on a line under our flag between Panama and the western South America ports. By this means much of the trade now diverted to other countries might be brought to us, to the mutual advantage of this country and those lying in that quarter of the continent of America. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will show an alarming falling or in our carrying trade for the past ten off twelve years, and even for the past year. I do not believe that the public treasure can be better explained in the interest of the whole people than in trying to recover this trade. An expenditure of $5,000,000 per annum for the next five years, if it would restore to us our proportion of the carrying trade of the world, would be profitably expended. The price of labor in Europe has so much exhausted within the last few years that the cost of building and operating ocean steamers in the United States was not so much greater than in Europe that I believe the time has arrived for Congress to take this subject into serious consideration.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

A detailed statement of the disbursements through the Department of Justice will be furnished by the report of the Attorney-General, and though they have been somewhat increased on account of the recent acts of Congress to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, yet are they justified by the necessity and salutary effect of these enactments. Reckless and lawless men, I regret to say, have associated themselves to deprive other citizens of the right guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States, and to this end have committed deeds of violence, but the prevention and punishment of many of these persons have tendered greatly to the repressions of these disorders. I do not doubt that a great majority of the people in all parts of the country favor the full enjoyment by all classes of persons of these rights to which they are entitled under the Constitution and the laws, and I invoke the aid and influence of all good citizens to prevent organizations whose objects are, by unlawful means, to interfere with those rights. I look with confidence to the time not far distant when the obvious advantages of good order and peace will induce an abandonment of all combinations prohibited by the acts referred to, and when it will be unnecessary to carry on prosecutions or inflict punishment, to protect citizens from the the lawless doings of such combinations. Applications have been made to me to pardon persons convicted of a violation of said acts, upon the ground that clemency in such cases would tend to tranquilize the public mind, and to test the value of that policy I am disposed, as far as my sense of justice will permit me, to give these persons a favorable consideration; but an action thereon is not to be construed as indicating any change in my determination to enforce with vigor such, so long as the conspiracies and combinations therein named disturb the peace of the country. It is much to be regretted, and is regretted by no one more than myself, that a necessity has ever existed to execute the enforcement act. No one can desire more than I that the necessity of applying it may never again be demanded.

The Secretary of the Interior reports satisfactory improvement and progression in each of the several Bureaus under the control of the Interior Department there, and all in excellent condition. The work in some of them for years has been in arrears down to a recent date, and all the current business has been promptly despatched.

THE INDIANS.

The policy which was adopted at the beginning of the administration with regard to the management of the indians has been as successful as its most ardent friends anticipated in so short a time. It has reduced the expense of their management, decreased their forages upon the white settlements, tended to give the largest opportunities to the extension of the great railways through the public domain and the pushing of settlements into more remote districts of the country, and at the same time improve the condition of the Indians. The policy will be maintained without any change, excepting such as further experience may show to be necessary to render it more efficient. The subject of converting the so-called Indian Territory, south of Kansas, into a home for the Indian, and erecting thereon a territorial form of government is one of great importance, as a complement of the existing Indian policy. The question of removal to the territory, within the last year, has been presented to many of the tribes resident upon other and less desirably portions of the public domain, and has generally been received by them with favor. As a preliminary step to an organization of such a territory, it will be necessary to confine the Indians, now resident there, into farms of proper size, which should be secured to them in fee, the residue to be used for the settlement of other friendly Indians. Efforts will be made in the immediate future to induce the removal of as many peaceable disposed Indians to the Indian Territory as can be settled properly without disturbing the harmony of those already there. There is no other location now available where a people who endeavor to acquire pastoral and agricultural pursuits, can be as well accommodated as upon the unoccupied lands in the Indian Territory.

A territoral Government should, however, protect the Indians from the inroad of the whites for a term of years, until they become sufficiently advanced in the arts and civilization to guard their own rights, and from the disposal of lands held by them for the same period. During the last fiscal year there were disposed of out of the public lands 11,864,975 acres, a quantity greater by 1,099,270 acres than was disposed of the previous year, of this amount 1,370,320 acres were sold for cash, 389,460 acres located with military warrants, 4,671,332 acres taken for homesteads, 693,613 acres located with college script, 3,554,887 acres granted to railroads, 465,347 acres granted to wagon roads, 714,255 acres given to States as swamp land, and 5760 acres located by Indian script. The cash receipts from all sources in the Land Office amount to $3,218,100, during the same period 22,016,600 acres of the public land were surveyed, which added so the quantity before surveyed amounts to 583,364,780 acres, leaving 1,257,653,628 acres of the public lands still unsurveyed. The reports from the subordinates of the Land Office contain interesting information in regard to their respective districts, they uniformly mention the fruitfulness of the soil during the past season, and the increased yield of all kinds of produce. Even in those States and territories where mining is the principal business, agricultural products have exceeded the demand, and liberal shipments have been made to distant points.

PATENTS.

During the year ending September 30, 1872, there were issued from the patent Office 13,626 patents, 233 extensions and 556 certificates and registers of trade-marks. During the same time 18,587 applications for patents, including re-issues and designs, have been received, and 3,100 caveats filed. The fees received during the same periods amounted to $700,953.90, and the total expenditures to $623,553.90, making the net receipts over the expenditures $77,400.56. Since 1836, 200,000 applications for patents have been filed and about 134,000 patents issued. The office being conducted under the same laws and general organization as were adopted at the original inauguration, when only from one to five hundred applications were made per annum, the Commissioner shows that the office has outgrown the original plan, and that a few improvements have become necessary. This subject was presented to Congress in a special communication in February last, which my approval and the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and the suggestions contained in said communication were embraced in the bill that was before the House by the Committee on Patents, at the last session. The subject of the reorganization of the Patent Office, as contemplated by the bill referred to, is of such importance to the industrial interest of the country, that I commend it to the attention of Congress. The Commissioner also treats the subject of the separation of the Patent Office from the Department of the Interior. This subject is also embraced in the bill heretofore referred to. The Commissioner complains of the want of room for the model gallery, and for the working force and the necessary files of the office. It is impossible to transact the business of the office properly without more room in which to arrange files and drawings that must be consulted hourly in the trasaction of business. The whole of the Patent Office Building will soon be needed, if it is not already, for the accommodation of the business of the Patent Offic.

PENSIONS.

The amount paid for pensions in the last fiscal year was $30,169,340, an amount larger by $3,708,434 than was paid during the preceding fiscal year. Of this amount $2,312,409 were paid under the act of Congress of February 17, 1871, to the survivors of the war of 1812. The annual increase of pensions by the legislation of Congress has more than kept pace with the natural yearly losses from the rolls. The act of June 8, 1872, has added an estimated amount of $750,650 per annum to the rolls without increasing the number of pensioners. We can not, therefore, look for any substantial decrease in the expenditures of this department for some time to come, or so long as Congress continues to so change the dates of pensions. The total number of claims for pensions is 176,000, being but 6 per cent, of the the whole number of enlisted men. The total number of claims on hand at the begining of the year was 91,669. The number received during the year was 26,574. The number disposed of was 35,178—making a net gain of 1,264. The number of claims now on file is 79,085. On the 30th of June, 1872, there were on the rolls the names of 95,405 pensioners, 113,518 widows, orphans and dependent relatives, making an aggregate of 208,923 army pensioners. At the same time there were on the rolls the names of 1,449 navy pensioners and 1,730 widows, orphans and dependent relatives, making the whole number of navy pensioners 3,179. There have been received, since the passage of the act to provide pensions for the soldiers of the war of 1812, 36,551 applications prior to June 30, 1872. Of these there were allowed, during the last fiscal year, 2,016 claims; 4,845 were rejected during the year, leaving 11,585 claims pending at that date. The number of pensions of all classes granted during the last fiscal year were 33,830. During that period there was dropped from the rolls for various causes, 9,104 names, leaving a grand total of 232,229 pensioners on the rolls on the 30th of June, 1872. It is thought that the claims for pensions, on account of the war of 1812, will all be disposed of by the 1st of May, 1873. It is estimated that $30,480,000 will be required for the pension service for the next fiscal year.

THE CENSUS.

The ninth census is about completed. Its completion is a subject of congratulation, inasmuch as the use to be made of the statistics therein contained depends very greatly upon the promptitude of its publication. The Secretary of the Interior recommends that a census be taken in 1875, which recommendation should receive the ready attention of Congress. The interval at present established between the Federal census is so long that the information obtained at the decimal periods as to the material condition, wants and resources of the nation is of little practical value after the expiration of the first half of that period. It would probably obviate the constitutional provision regarding the decimal census, if a census taken in 1875 should be divested of all political character, and no reappointment of Congressional representation be made under it. Such a census, coming as it would in the last year of the first century of our national existence, would furnish a noble monument of the progress of the United States during that century.

EDUCATION.

The rapidly increasing interest in education is a most encouraging feature in the current history of the country, and it is no doubt true that this is due in a great measure to the efforts of the Bureau of Education. That office is continually receiving evidence, which abundantly prove its efficiency, from the various institutions of learning and education of all kinds throughout the country. The report of the Commissioner contains a vast amount of educational details of great interest. The bill now pending before Congress providing for the appropriation of part of the proceeds of the sales of public lands for educational purposes to aid the State in the general education of their rising generation, is a measure of such great importance to our real progress, and is so unanimously approved by the leading friends of education, that I commend it to the favorable attention of Congress.

THE TERRITORIES.

Affairs in the territories are generally satisfactory. The energy and business capacity of the pioneers who are settling up the vast dominion not yet incorporated into States, are keeping pace in internal improvements and civil government with the older communities. In but one of them—Utah—is the condition of affairs unsatisfactory, except so far as the quiet of the citizen may be disturbed by real or imaginary danger of Indian hostilities. It has seemed to be the policy of the Legislature of the State of Utah to evade all responsibility to the Government of the United States and even to hold a position in hostility to it. I recommend a careful revision of the present laws of the territory by Congress and the enactment of such a law as the one proposed in Congress at its last session for instance, or something similar to it as will secure peace, the equality of all citizens before the law and the ultimate extinguishment of poligamy. Since the establishment of a territorial government for the district of Columbia, the improved condition of the city of Washington and surroundings, and the increased prosperity of the citizens is observable to the most casual visitor. The nation being a large owner of property in this city should bear with the citizens of the district its just share of the expense of these improvements. I recommend, therefore, an appropriation to reimburse the citizens for the work done by them along and in front of the public grounds during the past year, and liberal appropriations in order that the improvement and embellishment of the public buildings and grounds may keep pace with the improvements made by the territorial authorities.

AGRICULTURE.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture gives a very full and interesting account of the several divisions of that department, the horticultural, agricultural, statistical, entomological and chemical, and the benefits conferred by each upon the agricultural interests of the country. The whole report is a complete history in toto of the workings of that department in all its branches, showing the manner and extent to which he is aided in his pursuits. The Commissioner makes a recommendation that measures be taken by Congress to protect the planting of forests, and suggests that no part of the public lands should be disposed of without the condition that one-tenth of it be reserved in timber, where it exists, and where it does not exist inducements should be offered by planting it.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

In accordance with the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1871, providing for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence, a committee has been organized consisting of two members from each of the States and territories. The committee has held two sessions and have made satisfactory progress in the organization and in the initiatory steps necessary for carrying out the provisions of the act, and for executing the provisions, also, of the act of June 1, 1871, creating a centennial board of finance. A preliminary report of progress has been received from the President of the committee and is herewith transmitted.

It will be the duty of the committee at your coming session to transmit a report of the progress made, and to lay before you the details relating to the exhibition of American and foreign arts, products and manufactures, which by the terms of the act is to be held under the auspices of the Government of the United States, in the city of Philadelphia, in the year 1876. This celebration will be looked forward to by American citizens as marking a century of a greater progress and prosperity than is recorded in the history of any other nation, and proving a further good purpose in bringing together, on our soil, people of all the commercial nations of the earth, a matter calculated to secure the international good feeling.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

An earnest desire has been felt to correct abuses which have grown up in the civil service of the country through the defective method of making appointments to office. The offices have been regarded too much as the reward of political services. Under the authority of Congress, rules have been established to regulate the terms of office and the mode of appointments. It cannot be expected that any system of rule can be entirely effective, and prove a perfect remedy for the existing evils, until they have been thoroughly tested by actual practice, and amended according to the requirements of the service. During my term of office it shall be my best endeavor to so apply the rules as to secure the greatest possible reform in the civil service of the Government, but it will require the direct action of Congress to render the enforcement of the system binding upon my successors, and I hope that the experience of the past year, together with the appropriate legislation by Congress, may reach a satisfactory solution of this question, and secure to the public service for all time a practical method of obtaining faithful and efficient officers and employes.

U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, December 2, 1872.

Josephine's Sanctuary.

One room at Malmaison was especially consecrated by Josephine to the memories of happy days passed there by Napoleon before his divorce from her. It was a room then used by him as a study, whenever the cares of war and polities permitted him to seek a temporary rest in her society in that charming retreat; and when she was left there alone to mourn their separation, she would allow nobody to occupy this room but herself. In it lay the pen last used there by the Emperor, which the ink had long since corroded; on a table lay the map he had last studied there, the line of march tracked out which had long since taught Europe to feel the power of his tactics; on the wall hung a glass-case in which some of his hair was arranged in ornamental or symbolic form. It was so long since that hair had grown on his head that the sight of it must have carried back Josephine's memory to the time when she, the widowed Vicomtesse de Beauharnais, determined on marrying its owner, the young soldier of fortune, with nothing but "his love and his sword, and his cloak to offer her." Such a sanctuary indeed was this chamber at Malmaison to the ex-Empress, that she would not allow any hand but her own to dust or move the objects in it, which had been consecrated, as she deemed, by the touch of the husband who had sacrificed her to his ambition, and in so doing had lost the guiding star, the guarding angel, of his life.—*Lady Clementina Davis' Recollections of Society.*

Reduction of Internal Revenue Expenses.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue will recommend to Congress, in bill form, a plan for reducing the internal revenue expenses by providing that all the duties heretofore performed by assessors and assistant assessors shall in the future devolve upon collectors and their assistants. He will also recommend that hereafter all special taxes imposed by law, including tax on stills and worms, shall be paid by stamps denoting the tax. This will relieve of their duties about 230 assessors and about 1,300 assistant assessors, and necessitate the appointment of about twenty-five special agents, which, it is estimated, will save to the Government from one and a half to two millions of dollars.

President Grant, Secretary Boutwell, and Commissioner Douglass all approve this measure, but in other quarters objections are raised that it will centralize too much power in the hands of the Commissioner. It is also believed that it will meet with strong opposition in Congress from the friends of the of the assessors and assistant assessors,