Ashtabula Telegraph.

JAMES REED & SON, Prop'rs.

ASHTABULA. : : OHIO.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gathered from All Quarters.

WASHINGTON.

PRESIDENT HAYES says he is not a candidate for the United States Senate, nor any other position.

UNITED STATES TREASURER GILLIFAN'S annual report shows that the receipts of the Government compare very favorably with those of the previous year and show an increase from customs, internal revenue and sales of public lands of $59,181,550. The balance of public money on deposit in the Treasury and subject to draft at the close of business June 30, 1880, was $417,-223,787. Fifty-eight National banks were organized during the year; five failed and twenty-one went into voluntary liquidation, leaving 2,102 doing business.

HON. J. FLOYD KING, Congressman from the Fifth Louisiana District, has written a letter to the President in regard to the outrage report of H. B. Lanier, in which he says Lanier no more needs United States troops than does Raum in the Treasury, or than he (King) does while attending the sessions of Congress. King says Lanier is short in his accounts in a large amount as State tax collector and has more than once been engaged in desperate broils, not political, resulting in the death of his antagonists.

THE National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, in convention at Washington, D. C., on the 23d, adopted a resolution advocating that the office of Commissioner of Agriculture be changed to Secretary of Agriculture and the officer be made a member of the President's Cabinet.

A PRESENT from Queen Victoria to the President of the United States was received at the White House on the 23d, in the shape of a massive desk from the timber of Her Majesty's ship Resolute.

THE amount of National bank notes outstanding on November 1, 1880, was $342,-003,457; legal tender-notes, $346,681,016; total $688,744,467.

THE total estimates of appropriations for the various departments of the Government for the official year ending June 30, 1881, compiled by the Secretary of the Treasury from the estimates of the chiefs of the departments in the Government service, and to be presented to Congress when it convenes, was made public on the 24th. The grand total asked for is $298,302,723.28, as against $278,097,364.59 in the estimates of the last year.

THE Chinese treaty recently signed at Peking secures to this country control and regulation of the introduction of Chinese laborers by our own legislation.

IT is expected the public debt statement for November will show a decrease of over $2,000,000.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says there is about $85,000,000 in gold bullion standing to the credit of the United States Treasurer, out of which it has been decided to coin monthly $10,000,000 of the denomination of $5 and $10. The work will be performed at the Philadelphia Mint.

THE annual report of the Register of the Treasury states that the total tonnage of the country exhibits a decrease of 101,596 tons, the enrolled tonnage having increased 37,751 tons, while the registered tonnage decreased 138,723 tons. The amount of building has been less by 35,639 tons than the preceding year.

THE EAST.

THE Alexander Hamilton statue was unveiled in Central Park, New York, on the 23d.

THERE was a severe gale on Lake Ontario on the 23d. Several vessels went ashore, but as far as known no lives were lost.

THE horses attached to a lager beer wagon, at New York City, ran away on the 23d and dashed the wagon against a street car, entirely wrecking it and throwing it from the track. Four men and three women were in the car, and two of the former and two of the latter were seriously injured.

SEVEN HUNDRED boats were ice-bound in the Erie canal, between Rochester and Utica, on the 23d.

THE official vote of New Jersey stands as follows: Hancock, 122,565; Garfield, 120,-555; Weaver, 2,617; Dow, 195.

THE printing department of Hostetter & Smith's stomach bitters manufactory at Pittsburgh, was destroyed by fire on the 23d. Loss about $40,000. The main building was but slightly damaged.

THE steamer Bradford City, from Boston to Liverpool, lost 476 head of cattle on her last passage.

SEVEN MILLION bushels of grain was ice-bound in the New York canals on the 23d.

THE Grand Jury at New York City, on the 24th, presented an indictment against James O'Brien, alias Robert Lindsay, for perjury in testimony given before Justice Davis in the Morey Chinese letter.

TWENTY-FIVE buildings at Coalville, Pa., including the business part of the town, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 24th.

THE dwelling of J. C. Luker, eight miles from Bradford, Pa., burned on the evening of the 24th, the family just having time to escape in their night clothes. A little boy was so badly burned that he died a few hours after.

ONE wing of the Western Pennsylvania Penitentiary at Allegheny City was destroyed by fire on the 25th. The wing, which was 300 feet long, contained about fifty cells, occupied by nearly 100 convicts, who were quietly removed to other quarters. None of the prisoners attempted to escape.

THE remains of Mrs. C. H. Noyes, wife of a prominent lawyer of Warren, Pa., were cremated in the Le Moyne furnace at Washington, Pa., on the 25th. This makes the sixth person cremated since its erection.

THE official vote of Maine is as follows: Garfield Electors, 74,099; Hancock, 69,171; Weaver, straight, 4,460; Dow, 92; scattering, 127; Garfield's majority over all, 4,167.

THE Independent Republican Association of New [illegible] to General [illegible] the re[illegible] calli[illegible]

the Harlem, N. Y., Railway bridge on the 26th ult.

THE schooner L. D. Fish, of Bath, Me., stranded on the outward Diamond Shoal at Cape Hatteras on the 26th ult. The crew consisted of seven men, all of whom were drowned, except G. W. Snowman, the master.

A DECISION has been rendered in the United States Court at New York that the collection of taxes on bank shares under the act of 1866, is illegal.

WEST AND SOUTH.

THE official vote of Michigan is as follows: Garfield, 185,195; Hancock, 181,801; Weaver, 34,895; Dow, 943.

W. C. FISH and Peter Schultz were severely injured by a boiler explosion at Toledo, Ohio, on the 22d.

AT Napa, Cal., on the 22d, five children of Charles Boehringer were burned to death while locked in a house during the absence of their parents.

A NEW census is to be taken in South Carolina to set at rest all doubts as to the correctness of the official count.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR GRAY of Indiana was, on the 23d, installed in the vacancy caused by Governor Williams' death.

LAKE navigation was practically closed on the 22d.

FIVE persons were fatally poisoned at a wedding reception at Kingston, Tenn., on the 23d, by arsenic used in the cake instead of soda. Thirty more guests were dangerously ill.

BEN HASSELMAN, an inmate of the St. Peter (Minn.) Asylum, was arrested on the 23d on suspicion of having fired the building. He made a confession that he committed the deed. He says he was badly treated and tried to burn the building down in revenge. He was considered a mild case and allowed the run of the building.

JUDGE ROBERT J. BRECKENRIDGE, of Louisville, Ky., has been appointed Supreme Treasurer of the Knights of Honor.

A BANK in process of excavation on the Hastings & Dakota Railroad, fell upon the men working under it, on the 23d, killing instantly Thomas Fitzpatrick, James Ward, Frank Johnson and Perry Sommers, and injuring Abe Parsons so that he will probably die.

PROFESSOR JAMES C. WATSON, an eminent scientist and astronomer, of the Wisconsin State University, at Madison, died on the 23d.

BY reason of a mistake of some of the election officers in Indiana the votes cast for Benjamin G. Parker as Elector on the Republican ticket in several counties in the State were returned for Thomas W. Bennet, who was not a candidate. The tickets for the whole State were printed by the State Central Committee and were correct, but the poll-books and tally sheets, which were, under the law, provided by the local authorities, contained by mistake the name of Bennett, who had declined, and for whom Parker had been substituted. The attention of the election officers and local committee in every precinct in the State was called to the change, and every precaution urged to see that the proper corrections were made in the tally sheets and poll-books, and it is only by the carelessness of the election officers that the votes that were cast for Benjamin L. Parker should be returned for Thomas W. Bennett. The error affects several thousand votes and under certain circumstances may lead to a certificate being given to one of the Hancock Electors, who has received a larger vote on the face of the returns than that counted for Parker.

THE military commander of the Ute reservation has been instructed to repel any and all intrusion by force.

J. F. DUNN was killed at Alma, Cal., on the 25th, by a snow slide which carried him 3,000 feet down the mountain side.

A SYNDICATE of American and English brokers has been formed to furnish $40,-000,000 to complete the Northern Pacific Railway.

A PARTY of five miners going from Georgetown, Col., to North Park, on the 20th ult., were precipitated in an immense snow slide in Continental Divide. C. H. Eaton and Thomas Granz were killed and James Frazer had a thigh broken in two places. The remaining two, Nelson and Sandler, escaped with several bruises. The party had been out in the storm five days and were nearly famished when the accident occurred.

MARCUS DELAFAYETTE HANLEY was hanged at Salem, Va., on the 26th ult., for the murder of Zachariah Hayes in June, 1879.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE Nihilists at St. Petersburg have distributed among the workingmen a violently seditious address.

DERVISH PASHA entered Dulcigno on the 24th, after a slight engagement with the Albanians.

DULCIGNO was surrendered to the Montenegrins by Dervisch Pasha personally on the 26th ult.

LATER NEWS.

THE Chicago *Tribune*, on the 27th ult., furnished the following statement of the Presidential vote taken from the official returns from every State in the Union: Garfield, 4,439,415; Hancock, 4,433,014; Weaver, 305,729; Dow, 9,644; scattering, 1,793; total, 9,192,595; Garfield's plurality, 3,401.

THE difficulties in the completion of the Electoral controversy in Indiana from the failure of the Marshal of the Eighth district to report and from errors in the returns, were settled and commissions issued to all the Republican Electors on the 27th ult. The official vote is as follows: Garfield, 263,164; Hancock, 225,522; Weaver, 1,298.

THE next annual meeting of the National Grange will be held in Washington, D. C., on the third Wednesday in November, 1881.

FOUR railroad accidents occurred in the vicinity of Buffalo, N. Y., on the 27th ult., involving the probable death of six men.

GENERAL GEORGE B. CRITTENDEN died at Danville, Ky., on the 27th ult. He served in the regular and Confederate armies with distinction.

THE Berlin police, on the 27th ult., tore down placards in the southeastern quarter of the city, directly inciting the inhabitants to the persecution of the Jews.

AT Charlotte, Mich., on the 27th ult., the steam-boiler in a shed adjoining Andrew Moore's foundry exploded, completely wrecking the building and burying its inmates under the mass of rubbish. George Moore, a son of the proprietor, and an unknown man were killed. Some others were injured, several dangerously.

VIOLENT earthquake shocks occurred in British Columbia recently. Glaciers were split from base to summit and great masses cast into the valleys and creeks, completely filling them up.

SIXTY laborers were buried in a [illegible]ow slide on the 26th ult. near Chalk Creek, [illegible], on the Kokomo extension of the Den[illegible] Rio Grande Railroad. John Dunn was [illegible] nineteen men badly injured and [illegible] others slightly. The slide carried the [illegible]ver the heads of the men and most of [illegible]unds were probably caused by iron [illegible]g them.

[illegible] steamer Simcoe of Collingwood, [illegible] was lost near Ducks, Lake Huron, dur[illegible] recent gale. The crew, numbering [illegible]rsons, were lost.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR-ELECT ROBIN[illegible] Colorado, was shot and fatally wound[illegible] Johnson's camp on the night of the [illegible]. It appears that there was a dispute [illegible] possession of a mine there and a [illegible] had been placed over it. On the night [illegible] Governor Robinson and the manager [illegible] to it. The guard not recog[illegible]

Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.

WASHINGTON, November 24.

THE following is a portion of the annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency. The remainder, which consists of a review of the operations of the National Bank system since resumption, and the estimate of the amount of currency and coin in the country, and the amount in National, State and savings banks, and in the hands of the people on the date of resumption by coin payments, and on November 1, 1879, and November 1, 1880, is not yet completed, but will be ready for publication in the course of a few days:

The amount of National Bank and legal-tender notes outstanding November 1, 1880, and the aggregate amounts of both kinds of notes for the same date in 1878 and 1879 were as follows:

Denominations.	Amount of National bank notes.	Amount of legal-tender notes.	Aggregate.
1's	$1,397,461	$21,954,939	$23,347,392
2's	1,317,393	21,858,318	23,020,578
5's	60,910,780	67,132,138	127,042,928
10's	119,860,260	73,803,008	193,663,268
20's	75,681,560	71,083,277	147,719,837
50's	21,418,309	24,359,175	45,777,475
100's	38,698,600	55,060,780	93,759,000
500's	839,500	15,126,100	16,965,600
1,000's	235,000	14,451,500	14,686,500
5,000's	.....	865,000	865,000
10,000's	.....	320,000	320,000
Add for fractions of notes not presented or destroyed	15,129	.....	15,129
Totals	$342,003,451	$346,681,016	$688,744,467
Deduct for legal-tender notes destroyed in Chicago fire	.....	1,000,000	1,000,000
Totals	$342,003,451	$345,681,016	$687,684,467

The aggregate amount of both kinds of notes in 1879 was $681,815,559, and in 1878, $608,-338,121. The law provides that after specie payments are resumed the National Banks shall not be furnished with notes of less denomination than $5, and in accordance with this provision no notes of denominations of $1 and $2 have been issued since the 1st day of January, 1879. The amount of ones outstanding that day was $4,793,617, and of twos, $5,-928,939. Total, $7,718,747. Since that date the ones have been reduced $2,501,365, and the twos, $1,717,659, making a total reduction of small bank notes of $4,219,025. The amount of legal-tender notes of the denomination of one dollar outstanding at that date was $20,257,103, and of twos, $39,055,535. Total, $40,256,638. The increase since that date to November 1, 1880, has been $3,401,584.

This it will be seen that while the small notes of the National Banks have been reduced more than four millions ($4,219,025), in compliance with the law, since the date of resumption, the legal-tender notes of the same denominations have been increased $3,401,584. The total amount of these denominations of both kinds outstanding November 1, 1880, is $47,975,040. The total increase during the year is $3,365,575. The decrease during the year previous was $3,649,451. Of the entire amount of National-Bank and legal-tender notes now outstanding, nearly seven per cent. consists of $1 and $2 notes, more than thirty-one per cent. of ones, twos and fives, and more than fifty-eight per cent. is in notes of a less denomination than $10, and eighty per cent. is in notes of a lower denomination than $50.

Of the entire issue, about twenty per cent. is in denominations of $50 and upwards. The amount of circulation of the Bank of France January 30, 1879, was $458,194,165, showing an increase between that time and January 29 of $6,100,707. The Imperial Bank of Germany issues no notes of a less denomination than $7.50, and the Bank of France issues but about $2,000,000 in notes of a less denomination than $5. The Bank of England issues no notes less than $25, and the Banks of Ireland and Scotland none less than $5. The amount of circulation in this country in denominations of $5 and under was $214,326,838 November 1, 1880. In the foreign countries named a large amount of silver and gold coin of the lower denominations enters into general circulation. It will be impossible to keep in circulation any large amount of small gold coins or silver dollars unless the coinage of the latter is restricted and the small notes withdrawn.

The total amount of United States bonds held as security for circulating notes on the 1st of November, 1880, was $350,748,850. On October 1, 1865, the total amount of bonds held for this purpose was $276,223,550, of which $199,-997,950 was in six per cents and $76,325,600 in five per cents. On October 1, 1870, the banks held $246,921,300 six per cents and $95,942,550 five per cents. Since that time there has been to November 1, 1876, a decrease of $185,211,350 in six per cent. bonds and an increase of $51,137,-750 in five per cents.

The banks now hold $36,088,250 of four and a half per cents which have been deposited since September 1, 1878, and $119,075,100 four per cents which have been deposited since July 1, 1877.

During the year, $19,245,300 four per cents have been withdrawn, chiefly for the purpose of realizing the large premiums on those bonds, and $22,370,750 five per cents deposited, which will mature in a few months. The banks still hold $8,030 six per cent. 5-20 bonds and $558,900 five per cent. 10-40 bonds, upon which interest has ceased. They also hold $148,551,-850 of fives of 1881, which are redeemable the 1st of next May, and $2,048,000 sixes of 1881, payable the 1st of January next, and $50,451,-150 sixes of 1881, which are redeemable the 1st of July next.

All of the five and six-per-cent. bonds now held by the National Banks, with the exception of the Pacific Railway bonds, will mature on or before July 1st 1881, and will probably be replaced by bonds bearing interest at four or 4½ per cent., or by new bonds hereafter to be issued by authority of Congress bearing a less rate of interest.

The amount of bonds held by the National Banks November 1, 1880, was $403,399,350, and the amount held by other banks and bankers of the country in the above table is $228,053,104. The total amount held by all the banks and bankers is shown approximately to be more than one-third of the whole interest-bearing funded debt of the United States, as follows:

State Banks and Trust Companies	$24,408,604
Savings Banks	189,187,816
Private Banks	14,506,684
National Banks	403,399,350
Total	$631,422,454

The increase in the net deposits of National Banks during the year was $187,985,075; of savings banks, $34,858,295; of private bankers, $43,749,684; and of State banks and trust companies, $61,713,381, making a total increase in the bank deposits of the country of $328,306,435. The total number of National Banks, State banks, savings banks, private bankers, etc., in the country June 11, 1880, was 6,572, with a total banking capital of $650,049,300, and total deposits of $2,219,893,293.

The Comptroller recommends that the laws now in force be so amended that National-Bank circulation shall be redeemed upon a percentage of notes outstanding; that banks in operation shall pay their proportion of the expense, and the remainder be borne by the Government, which alone receives the benefit, and should therefore pay its just share. The Government has for the past fifteen years annually received an average of more than $5,-000,000 of taxes upon deposits upon a system unknown elsewhere in any country, and it is certainly but just that it should bear the expenses of the redemption of those notes from circulation of which it receives the entire benefit. The total amount of National-Bank notes received for redemption by the Comptroller of the Currency and at the redemption agencies of the Treasury during the year 1880 is shown to have been $30,000,000. The number of bank notes which have been issued since the organization of the system is 137,877,210, valued at $3,080,091,985. Of these 68,-926,536, valued at $847,033,534, have been redeemed, and 18,746,053, valued at $347,063,431, were still outstanding on November 1, 1880. The amount of National-Bank currency destroyed during the year ending October 31, 1880, was $30,038,600.

The total losses charged off by the banks during the current year were $14,706,436, and for the four years previous, $85,845,029. The total losses charged off during the last five years are more than 25 per cent. of the entire capital of the banks. During the last five years the average number of banks annually and that nearly one-tenth of the total capital has been unremunerative.

Total estimated amount of coin and bullion in the country November 1, $612,265,557, of which $454,092,030 was gold and $158,271,527 silver.

The amount of gold and silver and per cent. of each held by the United States Treasury November 1, 1880, is as follows:

Standard dollars	$47,094,458
Other coin and bullion	30,875,597
Total silver	$77,751,116
Gold coin and bullion	140,529,883
Total coin and bullion	$218,481,299
Per cent. of silver	35.6
Per cent. of gold	64.4

The amount of bullion in the Bank of England in October, 1880, was $141,657,000, and in the Bank of France October 29, 1880, $118,140,-000. The percentage of gold held was 91.7, and silver 83.3. Statistics show a rapid reduction during the last two years in the amount of the outstanding circulation of banks which have ceased to do business, and indicate that the final loss upon the notes of the National Banks will not exceed one or 1¼ per cent.

Estimates for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1882.

WASHINGTON, November 24.

THE book of estimates, containing the amount of appropriations required for the public service during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, has been completed. The total amount estimated for the Legislative expenses is $4,038,843. The amount appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, was $2,971,897. The estimate for the Executive proper is $98,-068, against $97,464 appropriated last year. The following are the estimates for the several Executive Departments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, and the appropriations made therefor for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881:

DEPARTMENTS.

	1882.	1881.
State	$160,440	$159,040
Treasury	9,556,304	8,716,240
War	1,237,080	1,224,080
Navy	165,420	170,160
Interior	2,325,224	2,045,094
Postoffice	617,722	611,440
Agriculture	334,120	244,500
Justice	127,620	125,180

The total amount estimated for all the Executive Departments aggregate $14,536,401.21 for 1882. The appropriations made for the same in 1881 were $13,436,608.50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Total Judicial	$399,300
Foreign intercourse	1,317,000
Military establishment	30,260,790
Naval	15,062,331
Indian affairs	4,858,888
Pensions	50,000,000
Public works	16,099,535
Postal service	3,600,757
Estimated amount required for postal service for 1882	42,475,922
Estimated amount which will be provided by the Department from its own revenue accruing from postages and other sources	38,845,174
Leaving a deficiency to be provided for out of the general Treasury of	3,630,757
Public printing, paper, binding and lithographing	2,693,156
Payment of Judges' Court claims	400,000
Life-saving stations	620,000
Revenue-cutter service	1,100,000
Engraving and printing	425,000
Lighthouse establishments	2,000,000
Post and pocket carriages	550,000
Maintenance of fish-hatching vessels, construction of standard weights and measures, suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes, and for other miscellaneous objects under Treasury Department	1,493,280
Signal Service	450,000
Miscellaneous objects under War Department	2,432,235
Miscellaneous objects under Interior Department	2,217,175
Miscellaneous objects under Department of Justice	3,265,000
Grand total	$288,202,723

The appropriations for 1881 were, in the aggregate, $268,559,697.

A Hunter's Exciting Struggle With a Wounded Deer.

A STROUDSBURG (Pa.) dispatch to the New York *Times* tells the following:

An Irishman named "Mike" Callighan owns a small and almost valueless farm in the mountains, a few miles north of Porter's Lake in Pike County, Penn. The land being too stony to produce paying crops, Callighan is obliged to turn his hand to anything at which he can earn a little money. He is quite expert with the rifle, and during the few years that he has lived in the wilds of Pike County he has shot a large number of deer, several bears and a few wildcats. He has been so accustomed to seeing bears in the woods that he says he has no more fear of meeting them than he has of a cow. He has had many hairbreadth escapes with bears and catamounts within the past five years, but always came out victorious. He had an encounter—which, had it not been for the timely arrival of his daughter, might have been his last—a few mornings ago.

Callighan arose earlier than usual, as he desired to start early for Buskill, about thirteen miles distant. While hitching his horse to the wagon he discovered a large, four-pronged buck deer grazing on a small clearing a few rods from the house. He ran to the house, seized his rifle, and crawled on his hands and knees through the woods behind a stone fence, until he got within shooting distance. Then, to make sure of hitting the deer, he placed the barrel of his rifle in the crotch of a small chestnut, and, taking deliberate aim, fired. The deer gave an upward plunge and fell to the ground, apparently lifeless. The ball had penetrated the animal's breast, from which the blood flowed freely. Callighan laid down his gun, and, climbing the fence, walked up to the wounded deer with the intention of cutting its throat. As he was about to draw his hunting-knife from his belt, the deer gave a sudden and desperate plunge, catching the hunter with its antlers and throwing him several feet in the air. When he landed he struck upon his head and shoulders, stunning him so that he lay several seconds partially insensible. When he fully recovered the deer was still lying on the ground a few feet distant. Callighan thought the animal had lost enough blood to warrant him in make a second attack without danger of being further injured. He seized the dying buck by the antlers with his left hand, and with his right drew the blade of the knife across the animal's throat with the intention of severing the windpipe, but in this he only partially succeeded.

This seemed to add to the fury of the wounded animal, for it gave another powerful lunge, throwing the hunter with great violence to the ground. The deer then began pawing him with its front feet and goring him with its horns. In the struggle the hunter lost his knife, and, fearing that the deer would kill him, he shouted to his daughter, who hastened to her father's rescue. She picked up the knife, seized the deer by the antlers, and with one thrust of the knife nearly severed the head from the body. It gave one or two kicks and died. Although Callighan's injuries are not dangerous, he will be laid up for some time. His body was literally covered with scratches, and his clothes were torn into shreds. The deer was a very large one, weighing nearly 200 pounds, and was the third one the brave young woman has helped kill during the past few years.

A BREMEN newspaper says that the North German Lloyds have engaged to convey three thousand Roumanian Jews to New York before the end of the present year. The emigrants are sick of their own country, and have been enabled to seek fresh homes across the Atlantic by the liberality of their co-religionists in France and Germany. The North German Lloyds have undertaken to find orthodox food for the emigrants during the passage. The patrons provide funds not only for the passage, but also for the purchase of homes and farms in America.

EDWARD HANNON, a locktender at West Troy, having received a month's wages, mistook a New York steamboat for a local ferryboat and was carried to that city before it occurred to him that the Hudson River had grown very wide suddenly. The lights dazzled him.

The Post-Office Department.

WASHINGTON, November 29.

THE annual report of the Postmaster-General is made public. It begins with the remark by Mr. Maynard that as he took charge of the Department only on the 25th of August last he speaks of it historically and as he finds it, with little reference to his own administration, which did not commence until after the expiration of the fiscal year, with whose transactions the present report is chiefly concerned.

Mr. Maynard says he has carefully reviewed the estimates submitted by Assistant Postmaster-General Brady for the next fiscal year's mail transportation in all its branches, and approves all of them, as being in accordance with the probable requirements of the service. An appropriation is recommended for the continuance of the special mail facilities on railroads, such as extra trains with mails only, and acceleration of regular trains carrying mails, etc., which the people have enjoyed for several years past.

The report further says: "It is not doubted that regular and frequent means of mail steamship communication with Mexican, Central American, South American and trans-Pacific ports would prove important auxiliaries to American commerce, and I think it would be a wise measure of public policy to encourage by appropriate legislation the establishment by our citizens of American lines of steamers to such of said ports as will in the judgment of Congress promote our commercial interests. I think it would be a wise measure to so amend the general law on the subject as to authorize the payment by the Postmaster-General of just and reasonable compensation, within the prescribed maximum limit, and commensurate with the importance of the services performed, to such lines of American steamers as may be employed under contract by this Department in transporting mails of the United States to Mexican, Central-American, South American and trans-Pacific ports.

"The money-order system continues to grow in popular favor. The Superintendent of the system suggests a plan for the reduction of fees which seems to me entirely feasible, and which is commended to the attention of Congress. Briefly stated, his plan is to reduce the fee for money-orders not exceeding $5 to five cents, and to extend the maximum limit of an order from $50 to $100, so that the increased commissions received for large orders may offset the loss resulting from the reduced fee for small orders."

The foreign money-order business and operations of the letter-carrier system are reported in a highly satisfactory condition.

Mr. Maynard renews the recommendations of his predecessor for legislative authority to accept and to carry into effect the provisions of an article of the Universal Postal Union Convention, concluded at Paris June 1, 1878, respecting the payment of limited indemnity for registered articles of the Postal Union, the origin and address of which may be lost or stolen during the transmission through the mails; and also for such modification of the provisions of the act of March 3, 1879, as will authorize the adoption by the Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster-General of regulations providing for delivery by mail to addresses at offices of destination in the United States, subject to payment of customs duties thereon, of any parcels of dutiable mail matter received in the mails from foreign countries. He is of the opinion also that authority to transmit and deliver dutiable articles of mail matter to addresses through the mail, subject to the payment of customs duties thereon, should not be restricted to such mail matter as is now exchangeable in the Universal Postal Union mails, but should embrace all articles of dutiable matter received in the mails from other countries.

The Postmaster-General suggests the establishment of a "postal-savings" system, and also of postal telegraphs, in this country in the following terms: "One of my predecessors some years since recommended the incorporation into the Department of a system of postal savings. The subject has from time to time occupied the attention of Congress. For several years the system has been in operation in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and in Canada. When in London, recently, her Majesty's Postmaster-General kindly gave me facilities for observing the management of his Department. I learned that the postal-savings system had been remarkably successful, and had constantly grown in popular favor. As managed in that country, it is the source of some profit to the Government. In this country, I incline to the belief that the system would have advantages even greater than in a compact population like that of Great Britain. In by far the larger portion of the United States there are no savings depositories, and are not likely to be. To the people of those parts the use of the post-office for this purpose would be a great boon. It would be an additional advantage that deposits would be available at any depository-office in the United States—an important consideration with a people so migratory as ours. It is believed the system would interfere little with the business of savings-banks, but would absorb funds not now deposited in them. Nor would the patronage of the Government be sensibly increased, since the system would be operated by persons already in the public service, with no considerable addition to the number. Your attention and the attention of Congress is respectfully invited to it.

"During my visit to the British Post-Office I examined with much interest the system of telegraphy for several years past connected with the postal service. This method of correspondence is thought to have made great advance since it was changed from the management of private corporations, responsible to nobody—hardly to public opinion—and placed under the control of the Government. The business has increased many fold, the cost of sending messages has been largely reduced, and the service is performed in localities it would never have reached under the pecuniary stimulus of private enterprise. At the same time it yields a margin of profit to the Royal Treasury. Is it not time for us to renew the inquiry whether it is wise to leave this important instrument of correspondence in charge of corporations whose primary object is gain to the managers and stockholders, and the convenience of the public secondary only?"

Mr. Maynard renews for the consideration of Congress the suggestion made by his predecessor that the word "fraudulent," as it occurs in Sections 3,929 and 4,041, Revised Statutes, preceding the word "lottery," should be stricken out. He says: "That Congress, while expressly forbidding the use of the ordinary mail to all lottery companies, whether fraudulent or not, should intend to afford the special security of the registry system and convenience and safety of the money-order system to persons engaged in employments declared by the Supreme Court of the United States to be 'demoralizing in their effects, no matter how carefully regulated,' unless express proof of fraud can be made against such companies, is not to be assumed. Congress will not intentionally aid in demoralizing the public by affording extraordinary postal facilities to persons or companies whose business accomplishes this result."

He further says that the legal positions taken by his predecessor concerning the power of the Post-Office Department to exclude lotteries from the use of the mails meet his approval, and, under a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Stone vs. the State of Mississippi, he has felt it to be his official duty also to give full effect to the action of any State Legislature in its effort to relieve the public from the evil consequences of pernicious legislation in the past.

Before leaving the subject Mr. Maynard renews the recommendation of Postmaster-General Key that newspapers containing lottery advertisements be deprived of the privileges of the mails.

Attention is again called to the suit brought by Christopher C. Campbell against the postmaster at New York, which is now pending upon appeal before the Supreme Court.

Suit has been brought by the same person against several other postmasters upon the same ground—viz.: Alleged infringement of letters patent for improvement in post-offices, post-marking and cancelling stamps, which stamps are furnished to postmasters by the Department. It is again requested that, before final judgment is had, postmasters should

Report of the United States Treasurer.

WASHINGTON, November 22.

FROM the annual report of United States Treasurer Gilfillan it appears that the receipts of the Government compare very favorably with those of the previous fiscal year, and show an increase from customs, internal revenue and sales of public lands of $59,811,-503, and a decrease in those from miscellaneous sources of only $112,079. The expenditures show a slight increase of $626,974 in the aggregate as compared with the previous fiscal year, caused by an increase of $22,395,040 in payments on account of the Interior Department, but show a decrease of $21,589,065 in expenditures for interest and premium on the public debt, on civil and miscellaneous accounts, and for the War and Navy Departments.

The balance of public money on deposit in the Treasury, and subject to draft at the close of business June 30, 1879, was $417,223,787. The receipts during the year from all sources amounted to $494,576,541, and drafts paid $708,-190,869. After deducting receipts properly refunded and outstanding drafts, there was subject to draft at the close of business June 30, 1880, $201,063,826, which differs from the debt statement balance by $3,536,213, which is explained in the appendix. The business of the Government involved the transfer during the year of $11,053,357,022, the greater portion through the medium of accounts of this office, and the remainder by the actual transportation of funds.

Fifty-eight National banks were organized during the year, five failed, and twenty-one went into voluntary liquidation, leaving 2,102 doing business.

The amount collected from National Banks by the Treasurer of the United States for semi-annual duty accruing during the year was $7,501,779. The total amount collected during the existence of the National-Bank system is $100,961,399.

The report embodies a statement of the liabilities and assets of the Treasury for the years 1877, '78, '79 and '80, from which it appears that the gold and silver coin and bullion ranged from $114,464,982 in 1877 to $163,989,444 in 1878, to $222,937,358 in 1879, and to $214,931,215 in 1880. The decrease of $8,006,030 between 1879 and 1880 is represented by the reduction in the gold balance of $34,000,000, and an increase in the silver coin and bullion on hand. The influences tending to the decrease of the gold balance have been primarily the scarcity of notes, compelling payment of the daily balance to the New York Clearing-House in gold coin. There has been but a small amount of United States notes and gold certificates presented for redemption in gold coin.

There has been during the year an increase in the silver coin of $18,977,979 in standard dollars, and of $7,849,994 in fractional silver coin.

Note assets, including balances due from depository banks, have decreased from $107,-664,297 in 1877 to $93,417,232 in 1878, to $43,926,653 in 1879, and to $42,432,314 in 1880. The steady decrease, the Treasurer says, is due in great measure to the withdrawal of notes caused by the presentation of Clearing-House certificates for redemption, the amount of these certificates outstanding having been reduced from $81,335,000 in 1879 to $9,975,000 in 1880. Another reason for the smallness of the note balance, Mr. Gilfillan adds, may be found in the falling off in the note receipts, the revenues of the Government being now largely paid in coin and silver certificates.

From the tables of assets and liabilities of the Government for November 1, 1879, and November 1, 1880, it is shown that on November 1, 1879, there were $131,017,044, and on November 1, 1880, there were $141,507,011.61 available for resumption. The amount of gold coin and bullion in the Treasury January 1, 1879—the date of the resumption of specie payments—was $135,392,836, and at this date—November 1—it is $140,325,932, and in addition there have accumulated in the Treasury $47,084,450 in standard silver dollars. The redemption of United States notes in gold since the resumption of specie payments has aggregated $11,-963,336. Since the order of the Department of January 1, 1879, authorizing the receipt of United States notes for customs duties, there have been received on that account $142,323,601.

The total coinage of standard silver dollars under the act of February 28, 1878, has been $72,887,750. Of this amount $56,588,106 are in the Treasury and in the Mints, and $25,259,644, being more than 34½ per cent. of the coinage, are in circulation.

The Treasurer instances banks which have reduced and forthwith increased their circulation to the former amount with the avowed object of relieving themselves from the trouble and expense of redeeming their notes through the redemption agency, as required by law, and says: "It is plain that such transactions as these are not within the spirit of the act of June 20, 1874. That act authorizes the deposit of legal-tenders by any National Bank desiring to withdraw its circulation in whole or in part. A wish to surrender circulation, with the reserved intention of taking out more at once, or as soon as a fall in the price of bonds shall make the transaction profitable, is not, it is submitted, such a desire to withdraw circulation as the law contemplates. It could neither have been intended nor expected that the law would become the means of enabling banks to operate in securities of the Government deposited to secure the redemption of their notes, or to throw upon the United States or other banks of the country the expense of redeeming their notes while maintaining and enjoying the full circulation to which the law entitles them."

Pension Report.

WASHINGTON, November 22.

THE annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions shows that on the 30th of June last there were 256,803 persons receiving pensions from the Government. The annual pensions average $103, an aggregate for all of $25,917,-906. Exclusive of arrears the payments for the year amounted to $57,046,185, of which $12,468,191 was accrued pension in new cases. The total amount paid out for pensions during the year was $57,026,924. Commissioner Bentley estimates it will require upward of $53,-000,000 to pay the pensions for the current year. The number of cases in which arrears of pensions have been allowed up to November 1—date of report—is 43,917. The average in each case is $560.

A table is given showing the number of pensioners borne upon the rolls at the end of each fiscal year from 1861 to 1880 and the amount of money paid out for pensions each year. The total amount for twenty years is $455,718,525.

Some Things to Disbelieve.

WHEN a man advertises for a partner, and wants a young man to put in a small investment of $100 or $500, and promises to pay him a realization of fifty or one hundred per cent. profit, don't believe it. When a man offers to give away knowledge of the utmost value for the cure of consumption and any and all other diseases, by merely sending a three-cent postage-stamp to prepay postage, don't believe it. When a man proposes to make every one else rich, and looks to other people's interest more than to his own, don't believe it. When a man offers to give you something of great value for something of less value—in other words, give something for nothing, don't believe it. Many persons advertise on purpose to filch men of money gained by hard labor, and before entering into any speculation which may be offered to you, take advantage of the many means at your command and ascertain the facts with reference to the proposed business before you invest, and thus save your money as well as assist in effectually breaking up all swindling establishments.

RELICS of King Philip and his braves are often unearthed near Fall River, Mass. Elisha Anthony, of South Somerset, Mass., while excavating for a barn cellar on his farm, dug up the skeleton of a brave, and near him lay his pipe and the utensils which Indians used to bury with their dead.

Report of the Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, November 21.

THE annual report of the Secretary of War gives a general review of the various subordinate reports, calls attention to their several recommendations, and details at length the operations of the Department during the year. Upon the subject of expenditures, appropriations and estimates, the Secretary says: "The expenditures for all affairs under the control of this Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, were $36,834,773. Congress appropriated for the service the current fiscal year $41,995,630. The estimates for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, are $45,627,695. The estimates in detail were originally submitted to me for $62,439,770, but, on revision of the same, omissions or reductions were made as follows: In the civil establishment, $13,565; military establishment, $250,000; public works, $18,514,129; and in the miscellaneous class, $25,003, making the total of revisory reductions $18,803,714. The same increase in the amounts of estimates for the year 1882 over the amounts appropriated for the year 1881 appears in the civil establishment, the military establishment and the miscellaneous. For the public work I have reduced the estimates to accord with what I understand to be