THE FVENING NEWS. GLORGE Q CANNON EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. Tuesday. . . December 3, 1872

To the Senate and House of Represen (atives: -

In transmitting to you my fourth annual message, it is with thankfulness to the Giver of all good that the nation and we have been blessed for the last year with peace at home and abroad and a general prosperity vouchsafed to but few people.

The Bost . m Fire,

With the exception of the recent devastating fire, which swept from earth. with a breath as it were, millions of ac-cumulated wealth in 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 the city of Chicago, under similar circumstances a year earlier, the citizens of Boston are raily- may be named by her Majesty for that to ing under their misfortunes, and the prospect is that their energy and per-severance will overcome all 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 the future, no cause seems to exist to threaten our present peace.

Geneva Arbitration.

When Congress adjourned in June last, a question had been raised by Great Britain and was then pending which for a time seriously imperilled the settlement by friendly arbitration of the diff rences existing between this government and that of Her Brittannic Majesty. The Treaty of Washington had been referred to the Tribunal of Arbitration, which had met at Geneva, in Switzerland. The arbitrators, however, disposed of the question which had jeopardized the whole of the treaty and threatened to involve the two un tions in unhappy relations towards each other, to a manner entirely satisfactory to this government, and in ac cordance with the views and the policy which it had maintained. The Tri bunal, which had convened in Geneva in D cember, coucluded its laborious sersion on the 4 h day of September last, on which day, having availed itself of the discretionary power given to it by the treaty to award the sum it. grors, is made its decision, whereby it awardes the sum of \$15 500,000 to golo as the indemnity to be paid by Great Britain to the United States for satisfaction of all claims referred to its consideration. This decision happily disposes of a long standing difference beby the German Emperor under a refer ence to him by the same treaty leaves in the direction indicated would become the two governments without a shadow upon the friendly relations which it is my sincere hope may forever remain equally unclouded. The report of the agent of the United States appointed to attend the Geneva Tribunal, accompanied by the proceeds of the proceedings of the arbitrators, arguments of cousel of both governments, award of tribunal, and the opinion given by the several arbitrators, is transmitted herewith. I have caused to be communicated to the heads of the three friendly powers who complied with the joint request made to them under the treaty, United States and the British the thanks of this government for the appointment of the arbitrators made them respecting it, and also my thanks to 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 its appreciation by Her Msjesty of the ability and inde-fatigable 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 appre-clation of the marked ability, the un-

treaty with Great Britain has been con-tested, and leaves the United States, for the first time in the history of the United States as a nation, without a

purpose.

Alaska Bonndary Commission

The experience of the difficulties at tending the determination of our admittending the determination of our admit-ted line of boundary after the occupa tion of the territory and its settlement by those owing allegands to the respec-tive governments, points to the Import-ance of establishing, by natural objects or other measurements, the actual line between the territory acquired by pur-chase from Russia and the adjoining porsessions of her Britannic Majesty. The region is now so sparsely occupied that no conflicting interests of individ-usis or of jurisdiction, are likely to in-terfere to the delay or embarrassment of the actual location of the line. If de-ferred until population shall enter and occupy the territory, some trivial con-test of neighbors may again arrey the two governments in antagonism. I time past. This contest has now lasted for more than four years. Were it of a commission to act jointly with one acen at a distance from our neighbor-that may be appointed on the part of hood, we might be indifferent to its Great Britain to determine the line beween our territory of Alaska and of unmoved by many of its incidents he coterminus possessions of Great wherever they might occur. It is, Britain.

British Fisherics, etc.

In my last annual message, I recom inducements to the continuance of this mended the legislation necessary on strife. A terrible wrong is the natural into operation the articles of the Treaty of slavery and the introduction of other of Washington of May, 1871, relating reforms in the administration of the government in Cuba could not possibly o fisheries and to other matters touch ug the relations of the United States but advance the restoration of peac and order, and it is especially to be rowards the British North American puscessions, to become operative so hoped that the present liberal governsoon as the proper legislation should be ment of Spain will voluntarily adopt bad on the part of Great Britain and this view. The law of emancipation its possessions. That legislation on which was passed more than two years its possessions. That legislation on the part of Great Britain and its possessince, has remained unexecuted in the sions had not then been had, and dur- absence of regulations for its enforcetween the two governments, and in ing the session of Congress a question ment. It was but a feeble step toward net reduction of the principal of the was raised, which for a time raised a emancipation, but it was a recognition debt during the facal year ending doubt whether any action by Congress of right, and was hailed as such, and exhibited Spain in harmony with the notice that the Imperial Parliament of the Christian and civilized world. government have presed to provincial Within the past far works the and the legislature of the Provincial within the past few weeks the regula-government have passed laws to carry tions for carrying out the laws of emancipation have been announced, giving evidence of the sincerity of the intention of the present government to be allowed to be present government the same direction, to carry into effect the law of legislation in the same direction, to carry into effect the law of legislation in the same direction, to carry into effect the law of legislation in the same direction, to carry into effect the law of legislation in the same direction, to carry into effect the law of legislation in the same direction, to carry into effect the law of legislation in the same direction, to carry into effect the law of law of 1870. They have, however, failed to urge the noncarry out the part of this government. have, however, failed to urge the con-

propriation made. The Congress of perish, cast themselves upon the chari-It has become necessary to complete the survey and determination of that portion of the boundary line through the Haro Channel, upon which the com-ing part of the line were unable to agree. I recommend the appointment of a com-mission to act jointly with one which parties concerned is invited ficence of Congress into effect, that it sentences adjudged by courtmartiri may secure that end. I hereby shall not be unnecessarily or unworthi-made at the earliest day practicable, The Treasury.

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.

6; for military establishments, including fortifications, rivers and harbor improvements, and arsenate \$31,537,-215 72; for naval establishments, inhowever, at our door. I caunot doubt that the continued maintenance of elavery in Cuba is among the strongest

The Treasury

254,71; total of ordinary receipts \$864,694,229,91; from premiums on the sales of coin \$9,412 637,65; total net receipts \$374,016 837 56; the balance in the Treasury June 30, 1871, \$109,935,-

June 30, 1872, was \$99,960,253 54. The source of reduction is as follows-Net ordinary receipte during the year \$864,. panied with the sole at the commence-ment of the year, \$337,348.65; total \$99,-980 253 54. This statement treats solesideration of the wisdom, the policy and the justice of a more effective sys-tem for the abolition of the great evil which oppresses a race, and continues ine monthly statement of the public deut by a bloody and destructive conflict, close debt, which adds together the princito our border, as well as the expediency pai and interest due and unpaid, and the interest accrued to date due, and and the justice of conceding reforms, of which the propriety is not questioned. Deeplyimpressed with the conviction is that the continuance of slavery is deduct cash in treasury. As according on the day of publication the reduc-tion was \$100,544,491.28. The source of this reduction is as follows-reduction this reduction is as follows—reduction in srincipal account, \$99,860,003.54; re-duction in unpaid interest account, \$389,957 56; total, \$103,290,956 50; reduc-tion in cash on hand, \$2,746,465,22, total, \$100,544,491 28. On the bass of the last total the statements show a re-duction of the public debt from the lat of March 1869 to the present time as follows—from March 1st, 1869,to March 1st, 1870, \$87,184,782 84; from March 1st, 1870, to March 1, 1871, \$117,819,630 25; one of the most active causes the continuance of the unhappy condition in Cuba, I regret to believe that citizens of the United States, or those claiming to be such, are large holders in Cubs 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, con-1st, 1870, \$87,184,782 84; from March 1st, 1870, to March 1, 1871, \$117,819,630 25; from March 1, 1871, to March 1. 1872 \$94,845,348,94; from March 1. 1872 to Nov. 1, 1872, eight months, \$64,047 237.-84; total, \$363,696,999,87. tributing to the continuance of this distressing and sickening contest. In my last annual message I referred to this subject, and I again recommend such legislation as may be proper to denounce, if not prevent and discourage, alao due to the learned and eminent of a treaty with System and the present and of the tribunal on the part of the government to commissione and the present and of the tribunal on the same of the states and window way relating to naturalization, all of they brough to bear on the same of the states and window way relating to naturalization. Sile of the states and window way relating to naturalization, all of they brough to bear on the same of the states and window way relating to naturalization. Sile of the states and window way relating to naturalization, all of they brough to bear on the same of the states and window way relating to naturalization. Sile of the states the states and window way relating to naturalization of the correction. Sile of the states the states and window way relating to naturalization of the correction. Sile of the states the states and window way relating to naturalization of the correction. Sile of the states of the states of the states the states of the states the states the states the states of the states of the states t scommerce by the building of a ship canal around the 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 our country and the in-creasing demands of commerce, it might be well, while on this subject, not only to have examined and reported upon the various practicable routes for connect-ing the Mississippi with tide water on the Atlantic, but the feasibility of an almost continuous land-locked navigation from Maine to the Guif of Mexico. Such a value at all times, and of inestimable value in case of a foreign war. Nature has pro-vided the greater part of this route, and the obstacles to be overcome are easily within the skill of the engineer. I have not alluded to this subject with a view of having any and still leave sufficient revenue to meet satisfactorily adjusted. With these states, as with the republics of Central and South America, we continue to maintain the most friendly relations. It is with regret, however, announced that the government of Venezuela has made no further payment on account of

Becommendations of War Department.

propriation of the money for the construc-tion of a depot at San Antonio, as the title The money received and carried into

the Treasury during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1872, was, from the customs \$216,370,286,77; from the sales

cemeteries; authority to purchase sites for mititary posts in Texas, the appoinment of customs \$216,370,286,77; from the sales of public lands \$2,575 714,19; from inter-nal revenue \$180,642,177,72; from the tax and national bank circulation, etc., \$6 523,896,39; from the Pacific rall-road companies \$749,861.87; from cus-toms' fines, etc., \$1,186,442 34; from con-vices fore and land patents \$9 284 095 92. comissary sergeants from non-commission-ed officers, as a measure for securing betsular fees and land patents \$2 284,095,92; from miscellaneous sources \$4,412,-

loading arms, should the selection be so formed by the board of officers to leave 204,71: total of of unary recentury for the formed by the board of officers to leave sales of coin \$9.412 637.65; total net the former the appropriations expended at the close of the fiscal year; the sale of such the the close of the fiscal year; the sale of such the the close of the fiscal year; the sale of such the the close of the fiscal year; the sale of such the the close of the fiscal year; the sale of such the the close of the fiscal year; the sale of such the the close of the fiscal year; the such the the close of the fiscal year; the sale of such the the close of the fiscal year; the such the the close of the fiscal year is the the close of the fiscal year is the the close of the fiscal year is the the the close of the fiscal year is the the close of the fis States service from deriving any benefit from their inventions; the repeal of the law prohibiting promotions in the staff government and to private parties concorps; a continuance of the work upon the cerned.

coast defences; the propriety of the repeal of the seventh section of the act of July 13th, 1866, taking from engineer soldiers the per dismgranted to other troops; limitation of time for the preservation of subsistence sup-

The attention of Congress will be called

resty with Great House as a station, without a station of the problem has so long been in which the neighboring of the first line in the history of the first line how of the first line how of the history in the history first line how of the history in the history first line how of the history in the history first line how of the history in the history first line how of the history in the history first line how of the history in the history first line how of the history in the history first line how of the history in the history first line how of the history in the history first line how of the history in the history first line how of the history first line how of the history first line how of the history in the history first line how of the history first line how of the history in the history first how of the history in the history first how of the history first h termers, was \$1,027,020,97. The following

Franking Privilege.

I have heretofore commanded the abolition of the franking privilege, and I see no comissary sergeants from non-commission ed officers, as a measure for securing bet-ter care and protection of supplies; an ap-propriation for catalogues and a table for the anatomical section of the army as a medical museum; a re-appropriation of an

Postal Telegraph.

I would recommend also the appoint session of Congress, but it may be initiated, so that further action may be fair to the

American Shipping Trade.

 ciudiug vessels, machinery and improvements at the navy yards \$21,249.
sogo 99; for miscellaneous, including public buildings, lightbouses and coinecting the revenue \$42,955,329 06; for the sector of it should be deemed worthy of the con-

tory. A Territorial government should, however, prevent the Indians from inroads of the whites for a term of years, until they

is made that with the conclusion of a satis-factory convention with France, the details of which have been definitely agreed to by the French postal department, subject to the approval of the minister of finance, little remains to be accouplished by treaty for some time to come, in respect to the reduction of the rate or improved postal facilities. Your favorable consideration is respectfully invited to the recommenda-tions of the postmaster-general for an in-grease of service from a monthly to a servirespectfully invited to the recommenda-tions of the postmaster-general for an in-crease of service from a monthly to a semi-monthly trip of the mail steamship route to Brazil; for a subsidy in aid of the estab-lishment of an American line of steamers between San Francisco, New Zealand and Australia; for the establishment of post office savings banks; and for an increase of the salaries of the heads of bureaus. which amounted to \$700,959 86, and the total expenditures were \$623,553,90, making the net receipts over expenditures \$77,400,56. Since 1830 two million applica-\$77,400,55. Since 1855 two million applica-tions for patents have been filed, and about 134,000 patents issued, the office being con-sidered under the same laws and general organization as adopted at the original in-auguration, when only from one to 500 sp. plications were made per annum. The commission shows that the office has out. grown the original plan, and that new or-ganizations have become necessary. This subject was presented to Congress, in a special communication, in February last, in which my approval and the approval of the Section of the section of the section of the the Secretary of the Interior, and the suggestion contained in said communica-tion were embraced in a bill that was re-ported to the Honse by the committee on patents at the last session. The subject of the re-organization of the patent office, as-contemplated by the bill referred to, is of such importance to the industrial interests such importance to the industrial interests such importance to the industrial interests of the country that I commend it to the st. tention of Congress. The commission also treats on 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 com-missioner complains of a want of room for the model gallery and for the working force and the necessary files of the officers. It is impossible to transact business in an office properly without more room is office properly without more room, in which to arrange files and drawings that must be consulted hourly in the transac-tion of business. The whole of the patent office building will soon be needed, i. it is not already, for the accommodation of the business of the patent office.

Pensions.

The amount paid for pensions the last fiscal year was \$30,169,340, an amount larger by \$3,708,438 than was paid during the pre-

Northern Boundary.

The joint commission for determin ing the boundary line between the possessions between 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 the de-termination of the boundary line may be sooner attended to, and to this end I recommend that a sufficient appropria-tion 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 causes of friendship and so many common sympathies, and the other powers of Europe, our relations are maintained on the most friendly terms. Since my last annual message exchange bas been made of the ratification of a

The Management of Indians. the respect of our flag abroad is ne for the full protection of our rights. has given rise to the discussion between the governments, as the min-struction new pronounced unfounded was first sovahced, and as the agen 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 zea-mut carnestness in the ministen accord which has attended the submission After a patient investigation of the case and of the statement of each party, his interpretation of the submission After a patient investigation of the case and of the submission After a patient investigation of the case and of the submission the twean the territories of her Britannic bastween the territories of her Britannic majesty and the United States should be drawn through the Hare data patriotic zea-tion of the submission the termine of the content of the particles for the success which has attended the submission the the territories of her Britannic, has the territories of her Britannic majesty and the United States should be drawn through the Hare channel, his defined to the sentent of the content of the patrioles for the success which has attended the submission the the territories of her Britannic main the territories of her Britannic majesty and the United States should be drawn through the territories of her Britannic majesty and the United States should be drawn through the territories of her Britannic the school of the states should be drawn through the territories of her Britannic the school of une, 1848, between the serve to de-interpretation of the transport. States are beind to and the submission the school the transport. States are boundary the portary successor manifested to the second the second the transport. States are considered to the second the transport. States are boundary the portary successor manifested to the second the specific the states the soundary the portary successor manifested to the second the specific the states the soundary the portary successor the soundary the patrion the states and the specific the s Postal Matters. approved by the leading friends of educa-tion that I commend it to the favorable attentiou of Congress. forages upon white settle by the Secretary in the accompanying re-port of the Postmaster General, which fur-nishes a full and satisfactory exhibit of the operations of the Post office depart-ment during the year. The ordinary rements, tended to give the largest oppor-tunity for the extension of the great rall-ways through the public domain and the publing of settlements into many districts of the country and at the same time im-proved the condition of the Indians. The policy will be maintained without change, excepting such as further experience mer Treasury for final settlement. During the fiscal year there has been paid for transportation on railroads \$1,800,000 of which \$80,857 was over the Territorial Affairs. Affairs in the Territories are generally the operations of the rost onlice depart-ment during the year. The ordinary re-venues of the department for the fisca year ending June 30th, 1872, amounted to \$21,915,425 87, and the expenditures to \$26,658,192.21. Compared with the previous field year the increase of revenue was \$1,878,880 95, and the indrease of expendit Pacific railroad. For transportation b water \$626,878,52, and by stage \$48,977 efficient. The subject of converting the so-called Indian territory south of Kansas into a home for the Indiana and 2,208,079.23, adding or imaginary danger of Indian hostilities or imaginary danger of Indian hostilities It has seemed to be the policy of the legis-lature of Utah to evade all responsibility to the government of the United States and even to hold a position in hostility to it. I resonamend a careful revision of the presrevenues the annual appropriatio \$700,000 for free matter and the amo ball to sposidize on most of the steam lines from special appropriations. Th ficiency paid out of the general free was \$3,317,765.94 an expess of \$389, over the deficiency for the year 1571. ing the year, its management in a still due. The quarter-master has examined and transmitted to the ac-counting officers for settlement \$367,-172,72 of claims by loyal ottimes for quarter-master's stores during the war. Subsistence supplies to the amount of between the territories of her Britannic msjesty 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 5th of June, 1848, between the agent of har Britannic Majesty and that of the United States. Copies of the case pre-sented on behalf of each government, and of the statement in reply of each, and a translation of the award are trans-the United States in their claims to the important archipelago of islands lying between the continent and Van Cou-ver's Island, which for the twenty-siz years, ever since the ratification of the proposed in Congress at its last session, for nstance, or something similar to it, as will y, it will b compary to confine 1972, was 57,911 miles, 8,077 units of such service having back persistent of such service having back persistent of relivery to the year, and the service having the year. Fines the law, and the ultimate extinguishment of polygamy, Fines the stabilishment of a territorial go arnment for the district of Columbia t was 24,362,500, an increase of 4,066,509, I, and the postage thereon a mini-tion of the second second second second was 24,362,500, an increase of 4,066,509, I, and the postage thereon a mini-it with Burrow have to procure for the oceaning services of employees in foreign ness houses, or the interpreters to e foreign ministers. ing a larger owner of property in ant of Congress of July 28, 1886, being now 59 voonnies, and the on a previous occasion, for the to the Department of the I which they seen more app Biver and merber improvements and soon and in front of the pul it, it justice to increasive, density it, it A REPORT OF STARLE OF STARLEY THE STARLEY STAR The south and the south and the south HARDOL R. T. Baabed Biny for sale of the dismarch Tilblins S. F. SELENE LADY MOZEAS D , ONIN AR36 ATS 128 14 14

By the thirty-fourth article of the the use of the Congress of none in British and the United States and of Gress the Line and the United States and of Gress the Line and the treaty of the States and of Gress the Line and the Congress of the United States and of Gress the Line and the treaty of the Congress of the United States for the state for the construction. The Experiment of the States for the United States for the States for the United States for the States for the States for the United States for the United States for the United States for the United States for the States fo test the virtue of that policy I am disposed, as far as my sense of justice will permit, to give to these applications invorable con-sideration, but any section thereon is not to be construed as indicating any ceas ing in my determination to enforce with vigor such sets so long as the conspiracies and combinations therein named disturb the passe of the country. If is much to be regretted, and is regretted by no one more than myself, that the necessity has ever existed to execute the enforcement set. No one can desire more than I that the ne The Navy. hat century. 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, the ex-penses incurred during the past year, and the 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 evident that un-less steps are taken to preserve our navy, in a very few years the United States will be the weakest nation, upon the ocean, of all the great powers. With an energetic progressive pusiness people like ours, penetrating and forming business rela-lations with every part of the known world, a navy strong enough to command the respect of our flag abroad is necessary for the full protection of our rights. The report of the Secretary of the Navy Education. saity of applying it may never again be The rapidly increasing Interest of eluation is the most encouraging feature in Department of the Interior. such a bistory of the country, and it is no doubt flue that this is due, in great meas-ure, to the efforts of the bureau of educa-The Secretary of the Interior reports a satisfactory improvement and progression in each of the several bureau's under the con tion. That office is continually receiving evidences which abundantly prove its ef-ficiency, from various institutions of learntrol of the interior department. They are all in excellent condition. The work which in some of them for some years has been in arrears, has been brought down to a recent date, and in all, the current busi-ness has been promptly despatched.

sideration of Congress, political and comby \$3,708,438 than was paid during the pre-ceding year. Of this amount \$2,313,409 was paid under the act of Congress of February 17th, 1871, to survivors of the war of 1812. The annual increase of pen-sons by the legislation of Congress has more than kept pace with the natural yearly losses from the rolls, the act of Con-gress of June 8th 1872, had added an es-timated amount of \$750,000 per annum to the rolls without increasing the number of pensioners. We can not therefore look for any substantial decrease in the expendi-tures of this debt for some time to come, or as long as Congress continues the changes objects make it advisable to hestow during its present session, to the various enterprises for the more certain and cheap-er transportation of the constantly increase. such aid on the lines under our il is between Panama and the western South American ports. By this means much trade now diverted to other c. uniries might ing surplus of western and southern proding surplus of western and southern prod-ucts to the Atlantic sca border. This sub-ject is one that will force itself upon the er or later, and I suggest, therefore, that immediate steps be taken to gain all avail, able information to secure an equitable and just legislation on the line to connect the Mississippi Valley with the Atlantic at Charleston (S. C.) and Savannah (Ga.), by water, by way of the Onio and Tennessee Rivers; and canals and slack water naviga-tion to Savannah and Ocomulgee Rivers, which has been surveyed and a report of the army. The scond and third nerd nerd the to Congress, namely, by an extension of the conde by an extension of the Chesapeake of Onio, and by an extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. I am not prepared to reo-onmend government aid to these or other they are not only of national interest but they are not only of national interest but ucts to the Atlantic sea border. This subas long as Congress continues the changes of the dates of pension. The whole number of soldiers enlisted in the war of the reof soldiers enlisted in the war of the re-bellion was 2,688,523 the total number of claims for invalids is 176,500, being but 6 per cent of the whole number of enlisted men. The total number of claims on hand at the beginning of the year was 916 691 the number received during the year, 26 5 74, the number disposed of, 35 178, making a net gain of 1.204. The number of calims now on file is 79,085. On the 30.h of June, 1872 there were on the rolls the names of f

The Judiciary.

15/2 there were on the rolls the names of 9, 545 invalid military peusioners, 113, 518 widows, orphans and dependent relatives, making an aggregate of 208,923 farming pensions. At the same time there were on the rolls the names of 1,449 navy pension ers, 1,730 widows, orphans and dependent relatives, making the whole number of naval pensioners 3179. There have been received since the names of the set to not The detailed statements of the disburse-ments of the department of justice will be furnished by the report of the Attorney General, and though these have been some-what increased by the recent acts of Con-gress 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, and the amendments thereto, I cannot question the necessity and salutary effect of these enactments. Reckless and lawless men, I regret to say, have associated themselves together in some localities, to deprive others of the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution of the United States, and, to that end, have committed deeds of vio-lence, but the detection and punishment of The detailed statements of the disburse received since the passage of the act to pro-vide penaions for the survivors of the war of vide pensions for the survivors of the war of 1812, 36,551 applications prior to June 30, 1872; of these there were allowed, during the last fiscal year, 20,126 claims, 4,846 were rejected during the year, leaving 11,580 claims pending at that date. The number of pensions, of all classes, granted during the last fiscal year, was 33,838. During that period there were dropped from rolls, for various causes, 914 names, leaving a grand total of 232,229 pensions on the rolls, on the 30th of June, 1872. It is thought the claims for pensions on account of the war of 1812 will all be disposed of on the first of May 1873. It is estimated that \$30,480,000 will be required for the pension service during the next fiscal year. to that end, have committed deeds of vio-lence, but the detection and punishment of many of these persons has tended greatly to the repression of such disorders. I do not doubt that the 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 service during the next fiscal year.

The 9th census is about completed. Its completion is a subject of congratulation, insemuch as the use to be made of the statistics therein contained depends very greatly on the promptitude of the publi-cation. The secretary of the interior re-commences that a census be taken in 1875, which recommendation should receive the ready attention of Congress. The interval ready attention of Congress. The interval at present established between the federal census is so long that the information ob-tained at the proceeds of the ma-terial conditions, wants and resources of the nations is of little practical value after the expiration of the first half of that period. It would probably obliviate the constitutional provision regarding the decimal census, if a census were taken in 1875. It should be divested of all political. character and no apportion ment of congress-ional representation should be made nucler it. Such a census coming as it would, in the last year of the first century of our national existence, would furnish a poble month-ment of the progress of the U.S. during that century

The Census, C

ficiency, from various institutions of tearn-ing and education of all kinds throughout the country. The report of the commis-sioner contains a vast smount of educa-tional details. There is great interest in the bill now pending in Gongra s providing for the appropriation of part of the pro-ceeds of the sale of public lands for educa-tional purposes, to aid the States in the gen-eral education of their rising generation. If is a measure of anth great importance to The policy which was indopted at the beginning of the administration with re-gard to the management of the Indians has been as successful as its most ardent friends approved by the leading friends of educa-Affairs in the Territories are generally satisfactory. The capacity of the plongers who are settling up the vast domains not yet incorporated into States are keeping pace in internal improvements and civil government with older communities. In but one of them (Utab) is the condition of affairs unsatisfactory, except so far as the quiet of citizens may be disturbed by real or impriment denger of Indian hostilities.

to this subject with a view of having any further expenditure of public money at this time than may be necessary to produce and place all necessary information before Congress in an authentic form, to enable it hereafter, if deemed practicable and wor-thy, to legislate on the subject without delay.

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from the date of award, it is deemed ad-visable that no time be lost in making proper examination of the several cases in which indemnification may be due. I consequently recommend the creation of a board of commissioners for the pur-pose. **San Juan.** By the thirty-fourth article of the treaty of Washington, the respective claims of the United States and of Great Britain, in their construction of the