6

[Continued from the Mecond Page] [Continued from the Second Page] It has been brought to the notice of this effice, more executivy during Dea past roar, that from misa pre-henion of the We, considerable same of money have been erroneously collected of taxpayers in the S ates intely in insurfaction, which same have been pild into the transury of the United States. Chains for reasoning these sums have, in several ms ances, been presented, but as the r have been converge into the treasury to effect it antherized by law to make restitution. The Secretary of the Treasure, through this office, has given direct and therized by in the interpreting anount will be access and the rest with all the chromitances under which the make were paid. It is respectively road wired that the law be so amended that the secretary of the Treasury may return such sums as he shall find be bedne.

64 the Treasury may return! such sums as he shall find be detaile. The position of West Virginia with reference to the direct tax law is a peculiar one. The an outforment to virginia of 6037 550 53 was made before West Virginia was created out of a portion of that state; and while the direct tax commissioners have prosecuted their law or in Virginia has not been anthorized to assume her exported determined. Als officiers and fits representatives on both branches of compress, have expressed their readiness to discharge their offications whenever they are properly determined. Als officiers and fits representatives on both branches of compress, have expressed their readiness to discharge their obligations whenever they are properly on ablieded. The apportionment should be made by set of compress at his next session and the privilege of his assumption by the State best as in other cases. DECOME TAX.

INCOME TAX.

INCOME TAX. That port sense the law of 1864 which relates to import was but all gently touched by the act passed at the last as-sion of Co agrees. Various amendments to it were adopted by the J issue of Representatives materially improv-agits a maneory and general requirements; but the impossit dety of their passage in season for the annual seesem ant of the current year and the pressure of here one detection. They will probably be pre-ented gain during the coming winter in a new buil from the lows. House

While Consideration they while in the ball y we build from the floats. Of these amendments the most important was, per-haps the exemption nom tax of one thomsand doltars, not we do six hundred, as is now previded. It was, or our we the purpose of the law to exempt so much of the a Six hundred, as is now previded. It was, or our we the purpose of the law to exempt so much of the a Six hundred doltars was believed to be the mini-ment will be an exemption doltar was believed to be the mini-ment will be an exempt of a state of the passage of the ment will be an exemption doltar was believed to be the mini-ment will be then he internation of the passage of the ment will be then he internation was been commodi-ies the increase of such at the time of the passage of the ment of the concentry have wrought an almost universal ad-wards in prices and I be leve the same reason now exists to: the increase of the persons employed in the ser-words the state are considered only when the same is not real estate are considered only when the same is not meade applicable to personal property, and as there seeme year with its purchase. This arbitrary rule is not made applicable to personal property, and as there seeme to be illifereased for the science at all, I believe i should be amended The present line one alaw expires by limitation in 1870. OTHER MODIFICATIONS OF THE LAW. Various amendments, in addition to what I have sug-mend how a server monesary in order to make the are readed how a server monesary in order to make the are to the present income in a constant of the present income and the seeme to be little reason for the science at all, I believe i should be amended The present income is an expire by limitation in 1870. OTHER MODIFICATIONS OF THE LAW. Various amendments, in addition to what I have sug-

Various amendments, in addition to what I have sug-These of above, seem necessary in order to make clear and positive what is more or less involved and doubt ui in several parts of the law, out their propilety can be more fully and satisfactorily presented to the attention of the appropriate committees of Congress when a revenue bill is before them than within the proper limits of this report.

revenue bil is before them than within the proper limits of this roport. The immense revenue of the last fiscal year way raised with probably less pressure upon the people than their of smaller amounts in previous years. Their enterprise and spirit of accumulation have prevented the depression of business which ordinarily attends heavy taxation. Their means for the ultimate extinc-tion of the national debt are rapidly multiplying, from the increase of population and the constant develop-ment of new sources of wealth. The reduction of taxes will stimm are production, and in a tew years the national debt will cease to be an object of anxiety or even annovance to a great and united people. The extension of the arevenue system over the South, and the tradical changes in some parts of the law from its recent amendments, have for a tame large y m-creased its labors and responsibilities and I cheer ality acknowiedge my indebtedness to be honorable Secre-tary of the Treasery for his uniform support, and to the officers and clerks sesociated with me, who have institutive in the clease to be honorable secre-tion of the Treasery for his uniform support, and to the officers and clerks sesociated with me who have institutive in debted in the screased the fourties. Tam, sir, with greast respect, your obedient servant, E. At RO LLINS,

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant, E. At ROULINS, Hon.-H. MCCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury. Comm'ssioner

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Report of the Secretary of the Interlor, Hon. O. H. Browning. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C. November 19, 1866 - Siri-I have the honor to submit the following exhibit of the operations of this Department, and of the varied and diversified between convention in the branches of the varied interests connected with the branches of the public service committed to its supervision During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, public

lands were disposed of as iollows :-

with agricultural college scrip..... 651 056 60 4,629,812 87

During the same period, 6,423 984 18 acres were

several States, and the aggregate in "semity to them on account of auch lands sold or" otherwise disposed of by the United States was in cash live hundred and ninety erves thousan", two hundred and one dollars and thirty seven winks, and in other lands, four hundred and sev" sty eight chousant and thirty-six and ninety thier, andredtlys acres. It is recom-mended that the "seven tor making so ections of such lands to limite", its wo gears after the official plat is received at the social office, and that the purpose of Congress is a relation to this subject be exploring di-clared.

Instructions have been issued to the Surveyor

Instructions have been issued to the Surveyor-General and the localpofficers is California to two full and summary effect to the provisions of the fit of July 23 1866, "to quiet land attes in california." The registers and receivers set as agents of Gov-ernment to prevent trespassers on the multic lands from removing tamber thereirom. By inclosing fitters, and compelling the offendors to enter the tracts trespassed on, the toverument has been, to a considerable extent, protected in its 'rights. A bong fide settler is allowed to use the timeer on his c aim only so far as may be necessary for indispon-sable uses. The Commi stoner presents the impor-arce of presenting by legal enace ments the panting and growth of trees on the public domain, and he suggests the mode by which that object may be accomplished. The tree domation laws, patents for one million

Under the donation laws, patents for one million Under the donation news, patches for our minion two hundred and eight, two thousand four hun-dred and twenty three and ninety-three hundreaths acres of land in Gregon have be a issued. Add thousi legislation is recommended to enforce the survey of donation claims on which settlement was made prior

to the public surveys. Twelve hundred Indian patents were is-ued during the last fixed year, for two hundred and ninety-eight thousand two hundred and fifty-six acres of land.

Attention has been repeatedly invited by this de-Attention has been repeatedly invited by this de-partment to the immense value of the deposits of i rectous metals within our territorial limits. The mineral lands on the Pacific slope beiong to the Governmest, but it has not provided for the disposal of them, or for the development of the treasure which they contain. In the absence of legis attou by Congress, and with its tacit consent, these mines have been worked by individuals, vast expenditores made, and a species of possessory right acquired which has been recognized by State laws, and main-tained and vindicated by State tribuvals. The act of February 27, 1865, deck as that no action in the courts of the United States for the recovery of any courts of the United States for the recovery of any mining title, or for damages there o, shall be affected by the nucl that the paramount sitle to the land on which such mines are, is in the Ua fed States and the Supreme Court has held that mining interests, apart from the fee simple rights in the soil by patent, existed before that act, with the implied sauction of the Federal Government. The exploration and working of these mines have largely contributed to the neither with and our legislation should. I the national wealth, and our legislation should, I submit, be controlled to some extent by existing rights and interests, which are the legitimate results of our policy of inaction. The wisdom of Congress can devise measures which, by placing this vast interest under the control of positive law, will render it fulbutary in a greater degree to the public

prosperity. By reason of the increased rates of pension, more than thirty-three millions of dollars will be required for this branch of the service during the next fiscal

Samuel Downing, of Edinburgh, Saratoga county, New York, is the on'y surviving so dier of the Revolution. His name was inadvertently omitted in the lass annual report of the Feusion Bureau to this department.

It e names of nine-hundred and thirty-one widows f revolutionary soldiers appear on the pension rolls t the close of the last fiscal year. The invalid pensioners disabled in the wars prior

to that of 1861 do not exceed three thousand. The widows and minor children who receive a pension by reason of the services and death of those who served in such wars, number one thousand two

bunored and twenty-teven. During the last fiscal year twenty-two thousand six hunored and foity five original applications for invalid pensions were granted, at an aggregate annual rate of one million seven hundred and fifty-six thousand eight hundred and twelve dollars and twenty cents. The number of such pensions that six thousand eight handred and tweive dollars and twenty cents. The number of such pensions that were increased was one thousand two hundred and sixty-three, at an annual amount of increase of forty-three thousand mine hundred and forty-six dolars and twenty-five cents. The total amount awarded to army invalids during the year thus appears to be one million eight hundred thousand seven hundred and sixty-four dollars and forty-five cents. cems.

During the same period twenty-seven thousand and seventy six original applications of widows and dependent relatives of officers and so diers of the army were ablowed, at an aggregate rate of two army were allowed, at an argregate rate of two millon seven hundred and ort three thousand seven hundred and eleven dollars and seventeen cents per annum. The increased a lowatee to such persons was two hundred and ninety-nine dollars and ten cents; so that the sum required to meet pension claims of this description allowed during the past year is two million seven hundred and forty-four thou-and and ten dollars and twentyseven cents. The whole number of vew army pensioners of all

classes added to the rolls during the year end ng June 30, 1866, was, accordingly, forty-nine thousand cen hundred and twenty-one, and requiring for their payment four million five hun ired thousand five hundred and twenty-three dollars and thirtyseven cents per annum. 'I he number dropped from the roles during the same period, on account of death or other causes, was n as thousand three hundred and forty-two, whose annual a lowance amounted to eight hundred and eighty thousand one hundred and seventy-three dollars and sixty-On the 20th of June last there were on the pension roll fifty-four thousand six hundred and twenty invalids, whose yearly rate of pensions was four million one hundred and twenty-eight theusand seven hundred and eighteen dollars and fife-en cents; and sixty-nine thousand eight hundred and eighty nine widows and dependent relatives at a carly rate of seven million two hundred and e ghty four thousand four hundred and four dollars and eleven cen's-making a total of one hundred and twenty-tour thousand five hundred and nine army pensioners, at an annual aggregate of eleven millio tour hundred and thirteen thousand one hundre-and twer ty-two dollars and twenty-six cents. and twee ty-two dollars and twenty-six cents. Incuding payments to pension agents, the amount paid during the year to & evolutionary pen-sioucrs was two hundred and fifty-two thousand two hundred and your dollars and thirty-eight cents; to army invalid pensioners, three million eight hundred and filteen thousand eight hun-dred and five dollars and four cents; and to widows and dependent relatives (not Revolutionary), une million one hundred and nine thousand tour hunmillion one hundred and nine thousand four hundred and thirty-six dollars and seventy cents-giv-ing the total sum of thirteen mi lion one hundred and seventy seven thousand four hundred and forty-six dollars and twelve cents. During the year, two hundred and thirty-eight During the year, two hundred and thirty-eight original applications for navy invalid pensions were allowed, at an aggregate amount of eighteen thou-sand nine hundred and two dollars and fifty cents per annum. Iwenty-five such pensions heretolore allowed were increased at an aggregate annual rate of nineteen thousand eight hundred and unceteen dollars and fifty cents. Two hundred and eighteen original applications of widows and dependent re a-tives of officers and seamen were allowed, at an aggregate of thirty-two thousand nine bundred and argrigate of thirty-two libousand nine bundled and seventy-six dollars per annum. The total number of navy invalid pensioners on the rolls at the close of the fiscal year was one thousand and thirty two, at an aggregate annual rate of seventy-two thou-sand six hundred and ten dollars and five cents. The number of whoovs and dependent relatives was one thousand one hundred and eighty-one, at was one thousand one hundred and eighty-one, at an aggregate annual rate of one hundred and eighty-eight thousand seven hundred and iorty-two dollars —making the who'e number of naval pensioners, of all classes, two thousand two hundred and thirteen, requiring for their annual payment two bundred and wixty-one thousand three hundred and fifty-two dollars and five cents. dollars and five cents. The total number of pensioners of all classes, The total number of pensioners of all classes, army and navy, on the tot's June 30, 1866 was one hundred and twenty-six thousand seven hundred and twenty-two, and the amount paid pensioners, including expenses of disbursements during the last fical year, was thisteen million four hundred and fifty-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-six dol ar: and forty-three-cents. This amount includes ninety-nine thousand two hundred and thirty seven dollars and fifteen cents paid to one thousand and forty-three pensioners resuling in the Statzs whose inhabitants were lately in rebellion. From the date of the Executive proclamation de-From the date of the Executive proclamation de-laring the inhabitants of any State to be in a state of insurrection against the United States, the names of all pensioners residing in such State were stricken from the rolls. Intercourse with them was, by tue laws of war, the legislation of Congress and the Preand at's proclamation in paramance thereor, sus-pended so long as such hostility continued, but the right of such pendioners as remained loval to the United States was saved by the act of February 4, 1862. Their names, on making the seguired proof of continued loyalty, are accordingly restored to the rolls. Mr Attorney-General Spied, whose opinion or the ablect was taken by my undecessor, held that the restored pensioner was each elever, whose opinion on the subject was taken by my predecessor, held that the restored pensioner was each elever the last pay-dr the prinsion which had accrued since the last pay-ment to him prior to the globelinon, and the prac-tice of the Government has been in conformity to the of the Government has deen in the con-that op(bion. The navy pension fund, accruing from the con-demanton and the sale of prizes, and invested in bonds of the L'nited States, amounts to eleven mil-lion seven hunds of and fifty thousand dollars. The interest on this my stment is more than double the amount necessary to pay the may pensions. There is also an minivested my star of two hundred and five thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight dol-ars and thirty flyp cente.

During the past year four hundred and six bounty

During the past year four hundred and six bodity land warrants were issued for sixty shree thousand (1gbt hurdred and sixty acres of land. It is Commissioner of Pensions repres n's that a considerable number of additional clarks is ind s-persable to the prompt and efficient transaction of the business of his office. The builto reorganize the the business of his onder. The bid to reormanize the clercal code of this department, recommended ov my predecessor, and passed by the Senate at the last ression, would have afforded a partial remody; but the charges made in the pension laws absordent to its microduct on render its provisions inacequite to the piesent and increasing wars of the service. The cases during the year exceeded, by twenty five per cent, these disposed of during that which pro-ceded it. The labor of the effice during the current year has increased in a much greater ratio, and is nearly it rot quite two lot greater than ' a ever de-volved upon it for the same length of time since its organization.

Notwithstand ng This imperative necessity for a well organ zed 10160, several years have clapso since any permanent addit on to it was made. Th since any permanest addit on to it was made. The authority the employ temporary clerks of the first class has been given, but it accures on y the ser-vices of mere copyist. The business of the bureau must tail in arrear when insuficient means are fur-nished for transacting it. No delay, other than that which is unavoidable, should be suffered to occur in awarding the pensions provided by the country for those who have such strong claims upon its legitice and stating. its justice and gratitude. The case is respectfully presented to Congress, who can alone furnish the remedy, and whose early favorable action is spe-

cially and carnestly invoked. During the year ending September 30 1866, there were fourteen thousand and theny nine applica-tions for patents. Eacht thousand seven hundrid and six een patents (including reissues and assians) were tested; fourteen hundred and fifteen ap. lot-tions were allowed, but patents have not issued thereon ty reason of the non-payment of the final fces; twenty-five hundred and seventy-nine caveats were filed, and finy-five extens.ons of patents were granied.

During the same period the receipts were four hundred and sixty thousand four hundred and six-teen dollars and eighty cents, and the expenditures three hundred and forty-taree thousand six hundred and ninety-seven dollars and seventy-three cents leaving a ba ance of one hundred and sixteen thou-rand seven nunored and nineteen dol ar and seven cents, which, added to one hundred and e even thousand five hundred and seventy-eight dollars and nine cen cents, the balance on hand September 3) 1865, makes the amount now in the treasury to the credit of the patent fund two hundred and seventy eight thousand two hundred and ninety-seven dol-lars and seventy-six cents. The company report that in April, 1865, their en-

The commenced an extended reconnoissance of gincer commenced an extended reconnoissance of the country east of Great Sait Lake, with a view to find a practicable route over the Wasatch mountains to Green river via Spanish Fork and the Winta. After according the Spanish Fork to its head waters, he explored the whole district of country lying be-tween the bundred and tenth and hunored and element the monitors of foreigned and hunored and eleventh moridians of longitude, and between the parallels of forty degrees and forty degrees and thirty minutes of labtude. The results of these ex-aminations satisfied him that such a route could not be tound.

be found. The survey of the line by the way of the valey of the Sweet valer, the south pass of the Rocky Moun-tans, and the valley of Black's Fork of Green siver, was then commenced. It is ablished the important fact that the summits of all the passes of which surveys had been made in the great ranges of those mountains have very nearly the same altitude above tiot-water. Further examinations were made by the company's engineer in that region, the details of which have not been furnished to the department. One of the most important of this Company's sur-veys extends from Great Salt Lake we-t to the Hum

bo of valley, between the hundred and fifteenth and toe hui dred and sixteenth merid an of longi ade, traversing the Great American desert. Although incomplete, it has resulted in the discovery of a incomplete, it has resulted in the discovery of a line, with grades not exceeding sixty leet per mile, from Great sait Lake City to tae valley of the Hum-boldt, across the Humboldt range of mountains, a distance of two hundred and eight miles For about one hundred and fifty miles across the desert no fresh water was found by the engineer. He is satisfied, however, from his examinations, the is satisfied, however, from his examinations, that it can be obtained in the tasses over Cedar mountain, on the eastern size of the desert and the first range west of the deserf, leaving only sixty miles without frish watr. The soil is admirably adapted to a nee hand read bed The results of the survey are sati-factory to the company, and show that the difficulties to be overcome are much less formidable than were anticipated.

The Company report that the amount actually expended on the road in money is time million are hum r-d and binety thousand and eights-two do-lars and one cent. Of this amount three million one hungred and thiteen thousand two hundred and twenty one dol'ars and twenty-five cents have been derived from the sale of three million two hundred and eighty thousand dollars of Government bonds, three million bine hundred and one thousand three hundred and fifty seven dol ars and one cent from loans, and two million five bundred and eight thou-rano seven hundred and twenty five dollars itom stock subscriptions. This amount does not emorace the incebtedness to the contractors for the first two hundred and forty-six miles of road, extending from Omaha to the one hundredth meridian.

cently expect " at sixty miles of road will be com-

The Western Facilie Mainraity mat. The Western Facilie Mainrait Company filed, on the 18th of last July, their acceptance of the pro-tractast and condutions of the resolution of ton-greens extending the time for the construction of the press extending the time for the construction of the first section of twenty n item of heir road, approved shar 21 1866. On the 2d instant this Department received the report of the Government Commu-viance, she wing the completion and equipment of that section II extends from San Jose, in he direction of Sacramento, to a point in Alameda county, a distance of twenty miles. The report of the President of the Sioux City and Pacific Hailroad Company, under date of the IGM instant, sets torth that renewed surveys by their engineers, during the tast season, justiy and con-fing the opinion that the most origet and practical

engineers, during the Last season, justify and con-firm the opinion that the most direct and practica-ble route from Sloux City to a point which they have selected upon the Union Fac fic Rairoad from Omaha, is on the east side of the Missouri river, to a crossing near De Solo, thence via Fish creek to the Flatte Valley, and thence to the point of con-nection with the latter road at Fremont, forty-six and on-shalt mulas west from Omaha. It is also and one-bail miles west from Omana. It is also stated that the gracing of the northern sixty-event miles has been placed under contract and a torce already engaged on the work. The company are arranged to construct about six miles of road, which will connect its line vory advantageously with the Cedar-Rapids Railroad, at a point where it is ex-pected that the latter road will reach the Missouri River valley in a few days. There is nothing on file in the department to show that the Commany antiberized to construct the At-

that the Company authorized to construct the At-lance and Pacific Radroad by the act of Congress approved Ju y 27, 1866, have accepted the provisions of the act. the act. The work on the waron road from Nicorara to

Virginia City has been continued, though with seri-us appropriate from hostile Incians. The routo has been shortened nearly one hundred miles.

Uperations on porsions of the projected road from Sioux City to the mouth of the Big Cheyanne river have been prosecuted with great activity and suc-ces. That part between the initial point and Yauk-

ton, with the exception of the oridges, is finished and in perfect order. The bridge over the Big Sloux river is being built. If the construction of it does not absorb the appropriation now on band, the re-manuser will be applied to the completion of the bridges over the Vermilion river and the James. Al prehenced Indian deficilities bave prevented the extension of the road from the mouth of the Big

The superintendent of the road from Virginia The superintendent of the road from Virginia City, Mentana, to Lewiston, reports that a conside-rable force is employed. The funds at his com-mand will not, in his opticion, more than suffice to locate and clear out a trail ten or two ve feet vide from Lewiston to the valley of the Bitter Root. From thence toads are already open to Virgiona City. He prefers the roue by the Loo-Loo Fork, theore it is compared with the other, is applied to though it, in common with the other-, is subject a obstruction from show during one ha i of the year. From the report of the architect of the Capitor extension, it appears that the northern and western extension, it appears that the northern and western portices of the north wing are completed, and the columns of the southern portice are soon to be set it is believed that the ensuing year will wriness the completion of all the porthess. Efforts have been made, which it is hoped will prove successful to improve the imperfect and objectionable ventila-tion of the Senate chamber and half of the House tion of the Senate enumber and nation the House of Representatives. In order to obtain a supply of a r that shall at the same time be pure, and, in the summer, cool, it is proposed to construct from each half an underground duct, opening in the centre of a founiation the eastern grounds. The jets and overflow would at once assist in cooling the air, and serve to reneve it of all mechanical im-

The balance on hand of the appropriation for the Capitol extension, October Si, 1896, was eighty thousane four hundred and ten dollars and eighty-three cents. The architect estimates that two hun-dred and fifty thousand dollars will be required to

continue the work during the next fiscal year The appropriation for lighting, by means of gal-vanic electricity, the one thousand and eighty-three vanic electricity, the one thousand and engity-three gas-butters of the dome, has proved a complete success. They can now be lighted in a few minutes-An interesting rejort on this subject has been pre-pared, at the request of the commissioner of Public buildings, by three electricians of reputation, and is annexed to his annual raport. The sum of forty-eight thousand four hundred and electrone dollars and eventy-mina contarts was or-

The sum of forty-eight t. ousand four hundred and eighty-one dollars and seventy-mine cents was ex-pended on the dome during the year ending October 31, 1806, at which date there was on hand a balance of one thousand five hundred and thrivy nine dollars and fifly-nine cents. An appropriation of fitteen thou and dollars will be required to complete this work. The belt between the second and third cor-nices of the rounda should be ornamented by a series of national pictures, or in some other appro-priate man.cr; and designs for the purpose will be in vited from eminent artists, if Congress confers the requisite authority.

requisite authority. The extens on of the hbrary is nearly completed. The work has been done in the most substantial and eccant style, and the rooms are now an appropriate setting for the rich hterary treasures within them it is proposed to heat them with steam from the boylers in the basement, by means of Gould's apparatus. The Commissioner or Public Buildings urges, on sanitary grounds, the necessity of warming the passages of the centre building, and improving the

be required from may money in the Treasury n' be required from any money in the Treasm other sue appropriated, viz.:-For overland mail transfortation between Atchison and Folsom, and for mar ac mail transportation between New York and California. For steamship service betwee: San Fran-cisco, Japan, and China, 1.r one year for steamship service, between the Limted States and Brazi, for the same period.

500.000

150 000 \$1,553,000

For defailed information as to the finances of the department, reference is made to the full and sails lac ory report of the Auditor hereto appended.

tac ory report of the Auditor horne fail and sails-tac ory report of the Auditor horne fail and sails-year was 347.734.325. representing \$10.816.661; stamped envelopes, 3, 38.206, representing \$221.-500.50; stamped envelopes Learna printed cares and requests, 7,658.525, representing \$230.006.75; stamped wrappers 1.025,000, representing \$20.500; mak ng in all \$11,988.608.25, a decrease of \$358,769.25 as compares with the provious year. The aspregate of stamped envelopes and stamped wrappers issued during the year encod June 30, 1866 was 59,094.725, tepresenting \$1,172.007.25, an increase of 12,888,550, representing \$1,172.007.25, an increase of 12,888,550, representing \$1,272.07.25, an increase of 12,888,550, representing \$1,272.07.25, an increase of 12,888,550, representing \$1,272.07.25, an increase of 12,888,550, representing \$1,272.007.25, an increase of 12,888,550, representing \$1,272.007.55, an increase of 12,888,550, representing \$1,272.007.55, an increase of 12,888,550, representing \$1,272.007.55, an increase of 12,888,550, representing \$1,200.500, representing \$1,572.007.55, and increase of 12,888,550, representing \$1,572.007.55, an increase of 12,888,550, representing \$1,572.007.55, an increase of 12,888,550, representing \$1,572.007.55, and increase of 12,888,550, representing \$1,572.007.55, an increase of 12,888,550, representing \$1,572.007.55, an increase of 12,888,550, representing \$1,572.007.55, and increase of 12,888,550, representing \$1,572.007.55, an

during any previous year since the introduction of stamped envelopes. The sale of stamps, envelopes, etc., during the past year amountee to \$12,204,729 54, or \$216,061 29 more than the issues; showing the absorption to that extent of the stock remaining misold in the hands of postmasters, which amounted on the lat of July 1865, to \$447,710. The issues of postsge stamps and stamped en-velopes during the current fiscal year. from 1st of July to lat November, are \$360,765 in excess of the issues for the corresponding period of last year, being at the rate of more than one million of doilars

being at the rate of more than one million of de

per annum. The nucreased demand since 1st July for envelope

The nucreased demand since 1st July for envelopes with prints d cands and requests for returning direct to the sender. If not prompily delivered to the address is very notable, i e ng about 665 per cent. The general use of such envelopes will tend hargely to revere the number of dead letters. During the year sixty-six cases of claims, on ac-count of reuberies by armed forces, involving an amount of \$4220 66, have been acred upon Fitty-seren of these claims, amounting to \$38552.04, have been allowed under the provisions of the acts ap-piov (d April 29 1864, and March 8, 1865, and m.ne, amounting to \$374.02, have been rejected as not coming within the provisions of the law.

Contracts.

There were in the service of the Department on

There were in the service of the Department on the 30th of June, 1856, 6069 contractors for the trans-por ation of the mails. Of Mail routes in operation there were 6980; aggregate length, 180, 921 miles; aggregate annual transportation, 71, 837 614 miles; aggregate annual cost \$7,630,474; including the componention of route agents, local agen s, mail measures, postal railway clerks and baggage-mas era in clarge of mails, viz., \$779,710; the avgregate annual cost was \$8,110,184. This service was divided as follows: --Railroad routes-Leng b. 32 092 miles; annual transportation, 30 609,467 miles; annual cost, \$3,301,592, about 11 cents per mile. Steamboar routes-Length, 14 346 miles; annual transportation, 34 411,962 miles; annual cost, \$3,301,592, about 11 cents per mile. Celenty, etc.-Routes' length, 134,483 miles; annual transportation, 37,815,456 miles; annual cost, \$3,795,963, about 10 cents per mile. The length of routes was increased over the pre-ceding year 38,551 miles; the annual transportation of service in the Southern States. A tab cherewith annexed shows the rate of pay per annual for mail transportion in operation in operation in the label more states.

A note energy in annexed shows the face of pay per anound for mail transportion in operation in the late insurgent States on the 30th June, 1866, \$1 770.529, compared with the amount due for ser-vice actually rendered in those States in the year ending with that date, \$769.218; the difference, \$4013,11, re-viting from the fact that much of the envice was in operation only part or the year. service was in operation only part of the year. The net postal receipts from those States for the same period being \$608,825, the liabilities (without in-cluding the compensation of route agents, local agents, and mail messengers) exceed the receipts by \$75,838. A table is annexed showing the mail service in operation in these States Service and 1868 com-

A table is annexed showing the mail service in operation in these States September 30, 1866, com-pared with the condition of the sirvice in the same States. Novimber 1 1865, the date to which the statements on this salject were made no in the last annual report. From this table it will be seen that there are in operation in the States enumerated ninety raiford routes, with an argregate length of St703 miles, at a cost of \$195,565 per annum; and 1137 "star routes" (colerity, etc.) with an argre-gate length of 46 442 miles, at a cost of \$1 062 477 54 per annum; making the whole service now in ope-ration in these States, of all grades, 1253 routes, with an argreente length of \$0,170 miles, at a cost of \$1 645,623 54 per annum. Compared with the service in operation on the list November, 1865, viz.:-Seventy one railroad routes, with an argreente length of \$6,242 2-10 miles, at a cost of \$37,257 per annum; weive stemboat routes, with an argregate length of 9500 miles, at an argine to the service in the service of \$2,220 miles, at an argine of \$2,220 miles, at a cost of \$2,320 miles, at an argine of \$2,220 miles, at a cost of \$2,320 miles, at an argine of \$2,220 miles, at a cost of \$2,320 miles, at an argine of \$2,220 miles, at a cost of \$2,320 miles, at an argine of \$2,220 miles, at a cost of \$2,320 miles, at an argine of \$2,220 miles, at a cost of \$2,320 miles, at an argine of \$2,220 miles, at an argine of states, with an argine of \$2,220 miles, at a cost of \$2,200 miles, at a cost of \$2,200 miles, argine of \$2,200 miles, and standard routes, with an argine of \$2,220 miles, argine of \$2,200 miles, at a cost of \$2,200 miles, argine of \$2,220 miles, argine of \$2,200 miles, argine of \$

stemboat routes, with an aggregate leagth of 3869) miles, at a cost of \$93.260 per annum; and 154 "star service" routes, with an aggregate length of \$186] miles, at a cost of \$177,743 per annum. of 5160; miles, at a cost of \$177,743 per annum, there appears an increase of nineteen routes 1,628,55-100 miles, and \$150,324 annual cost of rail-road service; fourieen routes, 2971; miles, and \$102,305 annual cost of steamboat service; and 983 routes, 38,256] miles, and \$884,734 54 annual cost of "star service;" making a total increase of 1016 routes, 41,872 55-100 miles, and \$1 187,368 54 annual cost routes, 41,672 55-100 miles, and \$1 127,363 54 annual cost. Another table is annexed sbowing the number, termini, and length of Southern railroad routes not in operation September 30, 1866 : the number being only fouriern, and the aggregate length 696 12 100 miles. Comparing this with ninety routes in opera-tion, having an aggregate length of 81707 miles, shows a remarkable progress in the resuscitation of the railroad system of the South. There being two thousand two hundred and fifty routes in all the States enumerated, these state menis snow more than half the whole number to be in operation, com-prising nearly mine-tenths of the railroad routes. All the routes in these States were duly advertised to be let to contract—a part from 1st of January. 1866, and the residue from 1st of July, 1866; but on a large numiter of them no proposals were received under the advertisement, and on many others the bids were extravagantly high. In the latter case, offers of the hypest admissible raites were submitted by the De-partment to the lowest bidders; and in some in-stances negotiations were opened through special agents, postmasters, and leading citizens. B. all there means combined. The existing contracts in all the States named, ex-cent lengesce, will expire on the 50th of Januar 1857.

counts, amounting in, he agaregate to \$218,714 A literal postal convention has been concluded with the king ours of Haly, which a topis the le sing where the state and the state of the course r com-mended by the postal conference had at Pa . In May, 1868 It was nevertaied and sched at Pa . In the 5 h of July, 1863, and the tallict. How st even were torough exchanted at Forene on the 1 th of June, 1866. This convention will be cattred into exe-

June, 1866. This convention will be carried int i exe-cution as soon as notice is received from the next department of Italy of the route or routes of rankin by which the exchange of correspondence in closed bars can be embed by the British Government, which the exchange of the British Government, under date of July 25, 1866 of its purpose to fermi-nate the existing postal convention between this country and the United Kingdom on the 1-tof Janu-may, 1865, simu taneously with the excitation of the mail su adv contract with the Canard line; so-companied with an assume of the desire of that Government to conclude a new convention on a companied with an a-surance of the desire of that Government to conclude a new convention on a more liberal basis, reducing the present rates of international postage, and eranting emiarged mail facilities. This necessary steps were at once taken to accomplish that object, and I have the satisfaction of announcing that a preliminary basis for a new postal convention has been as reed upon by the two posts convention has been as reed upon by the two posts convention has been as reed upon by the two post departments, reducing the mierna found charge on a single editor from twent:-our to twelve cents; admitting into the mails printed matter of every kird, and patterns or merchandise, at such rates as the despatching country shall establish; and grant-ing to each country, reciprocally, the right to iransthe despatching country shall establish; and grant-ing to each country, reciprocally, the right to trans-mit correspondence in closed bags, or in the ordi-nary mater, through the other, at the same raiss of charge paid by the inhabitants of the country through which the correspondence is for sarded. The principal advantages of the new arrangement may be briefly stated as follows:-1. A reduction of the in crimational letter postage to one-ball of the existing charge 2. The removal of all ristrictions upon the ex-change of printed matter in the mails at reduced postage charges.

change of printed matter in the mails at reduced postage charges.
3. The compulsory prepayment of postage upon letters and other mail matter, avoiding entirely the keeping of complicated postage accounts upon international correspondence.
4 A reduction of postage with all other countries to and from which correspondence is transmitted in the Eritish mail, or in closed bags through the United Kingdom.

5 The establishment of uniform and reasonable

5 The establishment of uniform and reasonable charges for the sea and territorial transit of corres-pondence in closed mails; and granting to cach post department the r got to make use of all mail communications established underithe authority of the other, for the despatch of correspondence either in open or closed mails, on the same terms as those any locable to the inhabitants of the country preppleable to the inhabitants of the country pro-ding the means of transmission. 6. The posiage of all international letters to belong

wholly to the despatching country, and no charge what ver to be made by the receiving country on

7. Each post department to make its own arrangements for the despatch of mails to the offer, by well-appointed ships, sailing on stated onys, and to pay the owners of such ships for the conveyance of

he mails which it despatches. No time has yet been agreed upon for carrying the new convention into operation, out it is confi-dently expected that the Brin-hoffice will consent to name as early a date as practicable, that the pub-he may receive, witbout unnece sary delay, the benefit of the reduced rates of costage, as well as of more demonstrate and a set of costage, as well as of

between the two countries of mail communication between the two countries The postal convention with Venezuela referr d to in the last report was executed on the part of Vene-zuela on the 26th of sure, and went into operation on the 1st of October last. Negotiations have been commenced with the post densitient of tradit for a mail convention to

Negotiations have been commonded with the post department of Brazil, for a postal convention to regulate the exchange of correspondence with that empire, by means of the direct line of subsidized mail packets plying between New York and Rio de Janeiro, via St Thomas, Para. Perbambuco, and Bahia The dratt of articles submitted by this de-partment as the basis of the convention, proposes-the establishment of low rates of postage both upon letters and printed matter, the avoidance as lar as practicable of postage accounts between the respec-tive post departments, and adopts the leading improvements recommended by the Paris international The Pacific Mail S'camship Company of New

The Pacific Mail S'eamship Company of New York, to which was a varded the contract for the China mail service, authorized by the act of February 17. 1865, has executed a contract for that service. The high reputation of this company, their experience and undoubted resources and the zeat and energy which they have menifested in making preparations for the service, afford a guarantee of the success of this great national enterp ise to extend aud develop Ameri-can commerce by obtaining control of the vast and constantly increasing trade of Japan and Chiua, which the advantage of our geographical position should enable us to possess.

which the advantage of our geographical position should enable us to possess. The contract is for monthly trips between San Francisco and Hong Kong, touching at the ports of Honoluu in the Sandwich Isands and Yoko-hama (Kanegawa) in Japan, both on the outward and inward passages, by a line of first-class Anieri-can sta-going side-wheel steamships, of not less than 8500 tons burden. Government measurement, <text><text><text> and of sufficient number, not less than tour, to per-

offered for sale. The cash receipts from sales and other sources were \$824 645.08. The number of homestad entries exceeded that of the preceding year by more than sixty per cent.

There are sixty-one iand districts and ten survey-ing departments. During the past year surveying operations have been prosecuted with energy in Minnesota, Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado. California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington, but have been deferred, on account of Indian hostil-tee, in Newi Mexico and Arizona. The anomalous would there a not the sear 1857. At that date two we a half million acres had been surveyed. In order

hat they may be disposed of, it is recommended with a land district be created in that Ferritory The entries amount of the public domain is 165 468,800 ac es, of which 474,160,551 acres have

1. 165 165 800 ac es, of which 474,160,551 acres have be en surveyed. I thus been the cherished policy of the Government assure upon the most literal conditions to the his preference right of purchase is not contined to have the which were surveyed at the time of his settle men t; nor is he required to pay for them, or for those s surveyed but unoffered until the day designate. The president's proclamation for the pu site which to particular localities of some of the acts of O angle was prescribing the period within which the day can story statement for unsurveyed lands must be far ed. To distinction ought to be made in regard to the tim e allowed for the payment for unoffered lands d. Fo distinction ought to be made in regard to time a lowed for the payment for unoffered lands these which have been offered. I co cur in ton with the Commissioner of the General Land o as to the changes that might be advantageously fik ed. in existing pre-emption laws. They also the greatly simplified and rendered more uni-a their operation. Is this way controversies that been occasioned by incongruous and the grovisions will be avoided, and the of this wise and just poley effectually shoul torm 1. conflict benefita

The right 'it of the pro-emptor attaches from the Tactual personal set: coment; that of the settler from the date of his entry at the fice. The latter is confined to surveyed her case the title may be consummated plance with the torms and conditions (1) is law under which it was initiated date of ni. hemestead ocal land o Ip ch by a jull com imposed by the law under which it was initiated. A party who has settled, with a wiew to pre-emp-tion, upon a pain it cular tract, and thus excluded others from a quirturg a right thereto, should not be permitted to abards 'n his original claim and enter the land under the Momestead iaw. Such a privilego would, in many Auxandes, inevitably lead to great abuse. The modes prescribed for acquiring tile to land by these constituents essentially differ; and if the claimant anyor a pre-emption haw fails to per-iorgn the condition which it enjoine, he should in cur the consequences of such failure. Authority should be given to the head of the de-partment to close up the local office, and transfer is archive, where the hands in a State are mearly all disposed of. The powers vested in the local officers traight be conferred upon the Commissioner of the General L and Office, to scable him to give attle on the same of the few returning tracts. itted to abarde 'n his original claim and enter the

General & and Office, to scable him to give attle on the sale of the few reausibing tracts. A few tracts have been catered in California at the minimum price of twenty dollars per acre, under the supplemental act of March 3, 1885, for the dis-posal of coal lands. The propriety of reducing this minimum, where the coal is of inferior quality and cannot be obtained without difficulty, is submitted for consideration. The area of the coal lands of the United States is estimated at two hundred thousand source miles.

Square miles. Land offices have been reopened in Florida, Ala-bama. Miversaippi, Louis lana, and Arkasas. By the act approved June 21, 1565, public lands in these States are reserved exclusively for homestcad en-tries; and for the period of two years from the date of its passage only eighty a cres can be entered by one person. The opping of the Attaches, des for

of its passage only eighty acres can be entered by one person. The opinion of the Attorney-Goveral that patents for lands sold under the revenue is, we must issue from the General Land Office, will govern the action of this department. The law torbids any incumbent in the General Land Office to purchase public lends. I suggest the propriety of extending it so as to include avery officer in any way connected with the administra-tion of the laws relating to the.

officer in any way connected with the administra-officer in any way connected with the administra-tion of the laws relating to them. The grant to lows for the improvement of the based eight handred and thirty-shree thousand and seventy-nine and muchy hundred the acres. There still remain unsold seventy-seven lots, situ-be ate within the Fort Howard reasure, in Wisconsin. They will be disposed of in accordance with the ac-of Jsly 4, 1866. Up to June 30, 1866, torty three million two hun-dred and four thoosand seven hundred and seventy-gour acres of swamp lands had been patented to the

Their contract expired by the completion of this part of the line, and when the whole inacotedness of the company is adjusted, the entire expenditure, including a million of stock, which the contractors agreed to take, will not fall short of twelve million five hundred thousand dollars. The amount of the company's loans is three m hion six hundred and sixty eight thousand two hundred and insteen dollars and ninety-five cents. To meet this debt it has not not ion four hundred and eighty housand dol-lars of its first mottgage bonds unso d, and five hundred and sixty thousand dollars of Government onds

The smount of bonds actually executed is three nii ion five hui dred and sixty thousand dollars. The company is entitled to issue the to lowing amounts:--First, for two hundred and forty miss of road accupted by the Governmen', three million eight hundred and forty thousand dollars; second, for one hundred miles in advance, one million six hundred thousand dollars, making a total of five million four hundred and forty thousand dollars.

None of these bonds have been offered for sale. They are made, by the act of Congress a lien prior to that of the Government, and it was de med advisable to wait, before negotiating them until the work had made such progress as to give to the public the assurance that its successful completion was no longer a matter of doubt. They have, therefore, been used to a limited amount as a basis to: emporary loans.

The roling stock on the road consists of twenty-one lee-motives, one hundred and fifty-six flat, forty six box, thirty-five hand, and five passenger

cars. The Union Pacific Railway Company, eastern division, have constructed their road to Fort Riley, one hundred and thirty-five miles west or the his-sour river, of which one hundred and thirty have been accepted by the Government, thus riving a conningous line of railroad and telegraph four hun-ord and eighteen miles west of St Louis. They have a so constructed a branch road, thirty miles in length, from Lawrence to Leavenworth, which affords them another line of communication

which affords them another line of communica for to the Missouri river.

The Commissioners, under date of September 28 report that they have examined, and they recom-mer d the acceptance oi, an additional section of the road of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of Found of the Central Facine Railread Company of California, making a distance of seventy-four miles from Sacramento. The Company report, under date of the 18th ultimo, that they have constructed an additional section of twenty miles, reaching at the terminus an elevation of about sixty-one hun-drid feet above tide-water at Sacramenio.

A force of ten thousard men is now engaged in grading the next two sections; the ties are red wood, equal to cedar in durability, and number about twenty-five hundred to the mile; and the cu verts twenty-five hundred to the mile; and the curverts are constructed of prinic, or other hard stone, ex-cept in the valley, where hard-burnt brick is sub-stituted, as stone could not be produced. The bridges are made of the best quality of red fir. The drainage is ample, and the road well bailasted with with gravel and broken road. The grades are necessarily high. The maximum authorized by law has been reached for a distance of three and one-half miles. There is no difficulty in operating the e portions of the road. The passenger trains make twenty-five and the freight trains tweive miles per hour. miles per hour.

mike twenty-nye and the freight trains tweive miles per hour. The company expect to reach, during next year, the Big Bend or the Truckee river, to which point the road has been permanently located, a distance of one hundred and ninety five miles from Sacramento. Taey allege that their expenditure exceeds twe ye million dollars, and they entertain no doubt that the road will be completed to Salt Lake City during the year eighteen hundred and seventy The Atchison and l'ace's Peak Railroad C mpany have completed forty uiles of their road west from Atchison. The company report that they have on hand six locomolives, is o passenger, one bagrage and express, fourteen box, and thirty-two find correct three tauks, and two turn-tables, etc., with a mi-chine shop and a clacksmith shop c mplete, he former bears built of stone masoary and covered with an tree root and they are now engaged in the erction of a round house. The road is generally built in a year substantial manner; nearly all the bridges and cuivers are of the best quality or solid masonry. The kanger span bridges are of the Howe truss pattern. The road-bed for the next thirty n lices is nearly ready for the some are on hand or in transitu. The company report an expen-diture, in the construction and equives for the same are on hand or in transitu. The company report and seven thou-sand eix hundred and spikes for the same are on hand or in transitu. The company report an expen-diture, in the construction and equives and seven thou-sand eix hundred and fifty doilary. They spond sand six hundred and fifty dollars. They could i

READD DRUTKSEN

manner of heating and ventilating the Supreme Court recens. The expenditures on the library ex-tension from October 31, 1865, were one hundred and thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and twenty-six dolars and sixty-one cents, leaving a balance of thirty-one thousand one hundred and twenty-nine

dollars and filty cents. The architect repeats the recommendation made in his preceding report in favor of the extension of the central portico, in conformity with the plan proposed by his predecessor. Ihomas U. watter. Eeq. i louid this recommendation be sanctioned by Congress, it would be advisable to commence the work at an early day, while operations on the other portions of the confice are in progress, and before the castern grounds are improved. In view of the anticipated early completion of the Capitol, should the central portico not be exterded, it is recom-mended that Congress authorize enclosing the public grounds north and south of the building, and the central portico, in conformity with the plan six hundred and eighty-seven and six hundred and eighty-eight, shou d the bill which passed the Senate at the last session providing for the purchase of them become a law, and improving the Capitol grounds to a style belitting the magnifi-cent collice which crowus their summit. About three-courths of the material necessary to

complete the northern portico of this department is on the ground, and it is expected the work will be completed next scason. An appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars for this object will be

required. The appropriations for repairing and furnishing the Executive Mansion have been expended in a judicious and causactory manner, and the grounds between it and the Tr asury Department have been

improved and embellished. I cannot too strongly urge upon Congress the necessity which exists for the ercotion of suitable buildings for the Federal courts. The Department is now compelled, in many instances, to lease pro-percy which is ill-acapted for the purpose, and where adequate security is not provided for the records and files. Few houses belonging to private parties have been constructed with reference to judi-clal uses. An exorpitant rent is often demanded, and the Government, in more than one instance has been constrained to submit to unreasonable has been constrained to submit to unreasonable exactions. Every consideration of economy and propriety requires that the United States should be the proprietor of the buildings where its courts are holden, and that the most ample accommoda-tions should be furnished the judges and officers for the performance of their highly responsible duties.

duties. Li am. sir, vety respectfully, your obedient servant, O. H. BROWNING, The President. Secretary of the Interior.

OUR POSTAL SYSTEM.

Report of the Postmaster-General, Hon. A. W. Randall.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, November 26, 1866. Sir :- The revenues of this department for the year ending June 30, 1866, were \$14,386 986-21, and the expenditures \$15,852,679 80, showing an excess of the latter of \$965,093-09. Anticipating this dedciency, a special appropriation was made by act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.

The decrease of revenue compared with the previous year was 115 per cent., and the increase of expenditures 12 per cent. Including the standing a; propriation for free mail matter, \$700,000, as a legitimate portion of the revenues yet remaining

sufficient.

stated has been obtained. The existing contracts in all the States named, ex-cept I encessee, will expire on the 30th of June, 1867. New advertisements, inviting proposals for four years' service from 1st of July, 1867, are now being issued, under which it is hoped all routes of real utility in the whole section will be let.

Foreign Mail Service.

Foreign Mail Service. The aggregate amount of postage, sea, inland, and foreign, upon the correspondence exchanged with foreign countries, was \$2 289.219 30 being an in-crease of \$469,290 70, as compared with the previous year. Of this amount \$1,840,850 92 accrued upon the mails exchanged with Great Britain, France, Prussia, Bremen, Hamburg, and Belgium; \$228,341 33 on mails exchanged with the Britsch North American Provinces, and \$120,077 05 on the correspondence transmitted to and from the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America. The transatlantic mail steamship lines employed in the service of foreign Governments conveged

Indies, Mexico, Central and South America. Ihe transatlantic mail steamship lines employed in the service of foreign Governments conveyed mails, the postage on which amounted to \$975,109-23, and those employed in the service of this depart-ment conveyed mails, the postages on which amounted to \$865,691-69. The United States' portion of the postages a son the correspondence exchanged with Great Britain and the continent of Europe amounted to \$775,697-59; with the British North American Provinces, \$188,888.53; with the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, \$120,077-05 The number of letters exchanged in the mails with foreign countries was 9430-546; of which 4,586,916 were sent from and 4,543,630 received in the United States. Of this number, \$,554,847 were exchanged on 1855. The number of newspapers sent to foreign coun-tries was 2,504,442, and the number received from foreign countries 1,831,724, making a total of 4,188,-166. Of this number 3,828,135 were exchanged with Europe, being an increase of 29,157 on the number in 1805. The increased correspondence with foreign coun-

In 1805. The increased correspondence with foreign coun-tries, patiloutarly with the continent of Europe, during the year, is unprecedented, amounting to more than twenty-flye per cent, as compared with the previous cent

more than investy-five per cent. as compared with the previous year. The cost of transatiantic mail service performed by steamships employed by this department, under the provisions of the existing law, which allows the sea and inland postage to American and the sea post-age only to foreign steamers, was \$525,807 16. The cost of ocean transportation of mills to ard from the West Indies, by steamers receiving different rates of compensation within the limit of the post-ages was \$57,871 68, being \$20,742.82 less than the amount of United States postages upon the main conveyed.

ile amount paid for sea and is hmus transporta

The amount paid for sea and is immis transporta tion of the mains exchanged with Centra, and South America, via Farama, was \$17,377.45. The excess of postage collected in the United S area upon the correspondence exchanged with for at Britain and the continent of Eo ope was \$600.527.76; causing bulances against the United tates on settlement of the internat postage ac-B

Appointments.

he number of Post Office	as established dur-	
ing the year		1 148 .
umber discontinued		636
perease of offices		507
umber of Post Offices in	operation on the	
So h Tono 1985	operation on the	20 550
00 h 0 hhc, 1000,	on the 90th Inne	
80 h June, 1865. otal number in operation 1860. umber of Post Offices in	a on the outh bune,	28 828
LOUC	Ales Statistics	20 040
umber of Post Omces in	the States not en	00 000
gaged in the Rebellion. umber in the late in		20 550
umber in the late in	surgent States, of	
which 2778 were reopen	ed during the year	8 839
un ber of offices subject		12-232
the President		709
umber by the Po-t-maste	r-General	28,119
umber of offices reopen-	ed in the Southern	a salas
States up to November		8,234
ppointments made to fi	Il vacancies by re-	
		4.679
signation of postmasters of it vacabeles in suspen	ded offices	2,778
y removals		1.065
y change of names and		192
y death of postmasters.		the second se
y establishment of new		
y combinent of new	Olinges	*1×30.
Total number of appo	intments	10,074
umber of cases acted up o, of special sgents	OB. Agg'e compensation Agg'e compensation Agg'e compensation Agg'e compensation Agg'e compensation	10,816 .693,865 1 96 200 .405,482 38 919 . 1,809
Total		
The free delivery system ix of the principal cities. mploted was 863, at an a 589,226 41.	The number of o ggregate compense	arriers tion of
This mode of delivery h with the public, and in sec- there its progress has been ostage shows a pratify as show its suberlority of envery, and the results of	everal of the large on most marked, the ing increase. Exp ver the old system	cities, te local erience of box

celiver, and the results of the last two years com-mend it to Congress as a permapent branch of the postal service. Its effects in saving time to the public; in insuring the correct delivery by inducing the habit of directing letters to street and number; in reducing the great number of advertised and dead letters; in facilitating correspondence, especially local; in obviating the necessity of the many fruit-less calls at the jost office, are relied on to prove the advantages over the old system of office dehvery. Dead Letters.

advantages over the old system of office delivery. Dead Letters. The whole number of dearing the year was about four and a half millions upwards of forty per cent, of which were from forty-seven of the larger post offices. About six hundred them and other letters were received, being unmailed e for want of ure pay ment of postave, or on account or misdirec ion or illegible address. During the year there were regist-red and re-man do to the respective owners, as enclosing maney in soms of one dollar and upwards 32 SH letters containing an aggregate of \$244 580 00 of the inde-pumber 27,648, containing \$221,008 10, were delivered

with Taghesmenting.



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2012		BTOU	PT 153	40	100	
			114 . 101	2.74	5.6	