(Continued from First Page.)

land disposed of during the year ending June 30th, 1869, was 7,626,152 acres, exceeding that of the preceding year by 1,010,409. Of this amount 2,809,044 acres were entered under the homestead law. The remainder was granted to aid in the construction of works of internal improvement, appropriated to the States as swamp land and located with warrants and script. The cash receipts from all sources were $4,372,985, exceeding those of the preceding year $3,940,140.

PENSION ROLLS—SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

During that fiscal year 23,198 names were added to the pension rolls, and 4,874 dropped therefrom, leaving at its close 187,073. The amount paid to pensioners, including compensation to disbursing agents, was $28,422,894, an increase of $441,162 on that of the previous year.

The munificence of Congress has been conspicuously manifested in its legislation for the soldiers and sailors who suffered in the recent struggle to maintain the duality of government which makes us one people. The additions to the pension rolls of each successive year, since the conclusion of hostilities result in a great degree from the repeated amendments of the Act of the 14th July, 1862, which extended its provisions to cases not falling within its original scope. The large outlay which is thus occasioned is further increased by the more liberal allowance bestowed since that date upon those who in the line of duty were wholly or permanently disabled. Public opinion has given emphatic sanction to these measures of Congress, and it will be conceded, that no part of our public burden is more cheerfully borne than that which is imposed by this branch of the service. It necessitates for the next fiscal year, in addition to the amount justly chargeable to the naval pension fund, an appropriation of thirty million dollars.

PATENTS.

During the year ending the 30th of September, 1869, the Patent Office issued 13,802 patents, and its receipts were $686,289, being $213,926 more than the expenditures.

THE FREEDMEN.

I would respectfully call your attention to the recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior, for uniting the duties of supervising the education of freedmen with the other duties devolving on the Commissioner of Education.

THE CENSUS.

If it is the desire of Congress to make the census, which must be taken during the year 1870, more complete and perfect than heretofore, I would suggest early action upon any plan that may be agreed upon. As Congress, at the last session, appointed a Committe to take into consideration such measures as might be deemed proper in reference to the census and to report a plan, I desist from saying more.

AGRICULTURAL.

I recommend to your favorable consideration the claims of the Agricultural Bureau for a liberal appropriation. In a country so diversified in climate and soil as ours, and with a population so largely dependent upon agriculture, the benefits that can be conferred by properly fostering the Bureau are incalculable.

PAY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS

I desire respectfully to call the attention of Congress to the inadequate salaries of a number of important officers of the Government. In this message I will not enumerate them, but will specify the Justices of the Supreme Court. No change has been made in their salaries for fifteen years. Within that time the labors of the Court have been largely increased, and the expenses of living have at least doubled. During the same time, Congress has twice found it necessary to increase largely the compensation of its own members, and the duty which it owes to another Department of the Government deserves, and will undoubtedly receive its due consideration.

CONCLUSION.

There are many subjects not alluded to in this message, which might with propriety be introduced, but I abstain, believing that your patriotism and statesmanship will suggest the topics and legislation most conducive to the interests of the whole people. On my part I propose a rigid adherence to the laws and their strict enforcement.

U. S. GRANT.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

Reports of the Comptroller of the Currency, of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of Internal Revenue.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1869.

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

The annual report of the Comptroller of the currency shows 1620 Banks in active operation. Their condition is more gratifying than formerly. The opportunity afforded speculators to inflate the money market is almost entirely done away with, and the banks have more complete control of their affairs.

The Comptroller recommends the passage of an act requiring all banks that go into liquidation to deposit legal tender notes for their outstanding circulation, and to take up their bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States as security for their circulation within sixty days from the date of the vote of the stockholders to wind up. He also recommends that all taxes on banks be made returnable and payable to the Treasurer of the United States, including the special tax and dividend tax now payable to the District Collectors; That the compensation of Bank Examiners be increased, and provision be made for its assessment upon the banks examined, and an increase to a fair compensation of persons employed under him in the Currency Bureau.

The recommendation looking to the establishment of a central redeeming agency in New York in the last annual report is renewed.

The Comptroller says the legal prohibition to banks to hire deposits is not sufficiently explicit or positive to prevent it, and hints at legislation to that end.

The Comptroller argues in favor of the National Banking System as the cause of the ease in the money market, and lower rates of interest than would otherwise be obtained. He thinks the government circulation which is not convertible, and therefore not elastic, should be withdrawn and be substituted by National Bank notes, which are nominally redeemable, and are certainly amendable to the laws of trade. No check for limitation should be imposed on the latter, other than the law of supply and demand. A self adjusting system of currency is, the only one that is adapted to the exigencies of trade, and to the wants of the country, and it is a vital question at this time, whether this result can be reached before the return of specie payments. If possible that it is only through the agency of National Banks. The machinery of the Government is not adapted to such ends; and further, if possible, it is so only upon the adoption of a policy which will tend gradually, but surely to the resumption of specie payments. It must be a gradual development of a process which shall at all times and under all circumstances, be exchangeable for coin, either of paper, legal tenders or of gold. A paper currency which shall gradually increase with the legal tenders for its redemption shall gradually decrease in such ratio as a healthy demand for banking facilities may determine, while free banking may thus be established with safety anterior to specie payment, conditioned only on the withdrawal and cancellation of a legal tender dollar for every dollar of banking currency issued. Free banking upon a specie basis may also be permitted with safety and without delay. With details properly adjusted, banks may be established with authority to issue and put in circulation gold notes—limiting the amount only by the ability of the banks to comply with the necessary conditions—and redeem their issues. By the establishment of banks on specie basis, the resumption of specie payments is only anticipated, and familiarity with gold values will do much to relieve the subject of the mystery with which it is associated in the minds of many looking forward to the day when uniform values shall again prevail. It may be that by wise legislation now, a banking system can be established truly national in its character and scope, which will furnish a sound currency of uniform value in every State in this Union.

GEN. SHERMAN'S REPORT.

Gen. Sherman, in his report, which will be submitted to Congress on Monday, opposes any further reduction of the army. He says the entire army is on duty, and he has constant calls for more troops, which cannot be granted. He calls for the President's earnest attention to this matter, that Congress may be appealed to not to diminish the military establishment, because of the great extent of country, the unsettled character of a large region measured north, south, east and west, by thousands of miles; the acts of the Indians who inhabit this region, and the growing necessities of affording greater protection to the roads that traverse this region, and the mining and agricultural interest therein. While the nation at large is at peace, a state of *quasi* war continues to exist over one-half of its extent, and troops therein are exposed to labors, murders, fights and dangers that amount to war. Withdrawing or largely diminishing the troops in Texas, the Indian country, Arizona, New Mexico, Montana, Idaho, or Alaska, as well as in some parts of the Southern States, would, he believes, result in sustaining things amounting to an anarchy.

He refers to the labors and exposures of the officers and men, and hopes that they will receive the assurance to which they are fairly entitled, that their labors are appreciated. Officers have been required to perform the duties of Indian agents, sheriffs, &c., foreign to their military training, and have done this duty with out murmur and with marked intelligence. Never, he says, has he known the army officers so poor, but they hope by the appreciation of currency their compensation will soon become more satisfactory. Any diminution of their pay would result in the loss to their service of every good officer, to the extreme damage of the army itself.

General Sherman advises the adoption by Congress of the new army regulations as prepared by the Special Board of officers.

In referring to the army consolidation he says there are five hundred and nine unattached officers, of whom one hundred and fifty six are awaiting orders. The number of retired officers is one hundred and seventy seven. He urges that cavalry and artillery regiments be officered alike in regimental and company organizations, and asks for an extra Lieutenant for cavalry companies. He urges that it is unjust that the reduction of the army should fall exclusively upon the infantry arm of the service, and recommends that after Congress has enacted the necessary laws, the President assemble a board of disinterested general officers to whom shall be committed the whole matter of reduction and reorganization.

Gen. Sherman comments upon what he called the absurdity of the Staff of Army making their own reports to the Secretary of War. If this be continued, he says, we have the absurdity of the Gen. commanding the army with his chief staff officers reporting to somebody else. He hopes for legislation that will allow officers of the army to call upon the Gen. for troops, instead of the President.

He advocates an increase of pay for the soldiers. He recommends that forts covering the cities of Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, and San Francisco, be completed as soon as possible.

He calls attention to the earnest recommendation of Gen. Thomas, that Seal Island of Alaska, St. Paul, and St. George be sold to the highest bidder. He is informed that parties in San Francisco are ready to bid several millions of dollars, which, he says, would go far towards indemnifying the Government for the otherwise poor and costly country.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The report of the Secretary of War is published to-day. The Secretary indorses a recommendation of Gen. Sherman that legislation be had enacting the rules and articles of war adopted by the Board convened in conformity with act of Congress of July 28th, 1866, and approving the new regulations compiled in June, 1868.

The Secretary then contines, still referring to General Sherman's report, after the consolidation made in accordance with the act of March 3, 1869, there remained in November 1,509 unattached officers. All of these have been assigned to duty excepting 150, who are awaiting orders. It seems equitable and just should a reduction be made, that officers awaiting orders at their own request, and preferring that to active duty, should have less claim for retention than those who applied for assignment. Of this class there are 139 officers. Some of them, however, had special reasons for asking to be placed on the awaiting orders list, which the Department required and which should be regarded. It is certainly fair that the consequences of a reduction of officers should fall proportionately on cavalry, artillery and infantry, and should Congress act in the matter, it is proper this consideration should not be overlooked.

In reference to the reduction, I concur with the report in recommending that authority be given to receive a greater number of officers for cause than is now allowed by law, seven per cent. of the officers of the whole army. The present maximum of the army is 55,331 enlisted men. Relying on two-thirds for actual service, the number of men is 34,822. By the plan of organization submitted in the report, there would be 42,650 men. Two thirds for actual service would be 29,750 men, below which it would not be prudent to go, as the necessities of the country and the great extent of territory to be protected will require every man of that number.

I recommend that the staff corps be retained at the standard fixed by the act of July, 1866, and that the clause prohibiting appointments and promotions be repealed, in order that vacancies may be filled, as was the case prior to the act of March, 1869. Although the army may be smaller than heretofore, experience has shown that these officers are as necessary for the smaller as the larger army.

He endorses the recommendation of the Adjutant General of the army for the repeal of so much of section six of the act of March 3d, 1869, as prohibits further appointments or promotions, leaving the organization of the Adjutant General's department as it was fixed by section tenth of the act of July 28, 1866. An increase to the number of Assistant Inspector Generals is recommended.

The expenses of the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year, ending June 13th, 1869, were $24,968,484.08, a reduction of $14,500,000 below those of the preceding fiscal year. In February, 1869, the number of civilians hired by this department exceeded 10,000, which has since been reduced to 1,500.

Of the Quartermaster General, the report states that the clerical force of this office has been reduced so low by late legislation as to seriously retard public business, and to provide for the settlement of accounts, some increase in the force is necessary. A building capable of accommodating all bureaus of the War Department, fire proof and secure, is much needed.

The railway companies to whom the military railroad material of the Quartermaster's Department was sold on credit at the end of the war, incurred originally the sum of $7,591,406. Interest has increased this amount to $9,000,000, about one half of which has been paid; but some railroads being in default, and showing no disposition to meet their obligations, suit has been lately ordered to be brought against them.

There have been paid for water transportation, during the year, $1,421,222.82, and for railroad transportation, $2,253,304.30.

By arrangement between the Departments of War and Interior, supplies for the Indian service are now transported by the Quartermaster's Department, on routes in the Indian Territory, the actual cost under the contracts being refunded to the War Department out of the appropriation of $200,000 for the pacification of Indians, granted April 10, 1869.

Although the amount of clothing and equipage on hand at the end of the war has been reduced by sales and issues, there still remains a stock valued at over $42,000,000.

The general depots have been reduced to four, and at only two of them is there any large collection of material, viz: Schuylkill Arsenal, on the Delaware, and at Jeffersonville, on the Ohio. This latter is being drawn upon constantly, but it still contains over $14,000,000 worth of war material.

The average cost of rations has been twenty-three cents. Tobacco at an average monthly value of $19,000 has been furnished to the troops at cost prices, and the Freedman's Bureau has been supplied with stores to the value of nearly $250,000, most of which has already been paid for, and the remainder is in process of refunding.

At the Treasury there has been paid $2,762,175 as commutation on rations to Union soldiers while prisoners of war.

Claims for supplies furnished the army during the war amounting to $2,899,806,13 have been received, of which $288,033.87 have been allowed and $2,581,064.13 rejected.

The river and harbor works have progressed as rapidly as the means appropriated for their execution allowed. The survey of the Northern and Northwestern Lakes has progressed commensurately with the amounts appropriated for conducting it. The Lake Superior survey, drawing to a completion, has developed many new harbors of refuge, and made known dangers to navigation highly important to the commercial interest of the States dependent upon this water line of communication for the transportation of cereals and ores.

Reconnoissances and geographical and geological explorations and surveys have been continued during the year in the territory west of the Mississippi river, and information thus obtained is supplied to the troops occupying that section of country. The survey of the Colorado of the west has not, for special reasons, been resumed. Liberty Arsenal, Missouri, has been sold during the year.—The St. Louis arsenal will be sold under the same act as soon as it can be spared, but certain buildings there should be reserved from sale and devoted to general army purposes. The sale of Harper's Ferry arsenal property took place Nov. 30. The Rome arsenal, Champlain arsenal, Mt. Vernon arsenal, Alabama and Appalachicola arsenal, and North Carolina arsenal, are recommended to be sold. It is advisable this should be done and that the captured lands in Shreveport, Louisiana; in Marshall and Jefferson, Texas; and in Marion and Davis counties Texas, should be similarly disposed of. A principal arsenal of construction and deposit, and a powder depot, are recommended on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and in the valley of the Mississippi. The sale of some of the present eastern arsenals is suggested as a means to raise funds wherewith to establish the principal arsenal for the Atlantic coast. Rock Island is the point for the principal arsenal for the valley of the Mississippi. Powder depots should be established on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

Disbursements by the Paymaster General for the year, $42,408,770 20, and for reconstruction purposes, $2,615,293 46.

Increase of cadets at West Point to four hundred is recommended.

The total expenditures of the year, including $23,882,410 60 of old war debts paid, is $80,644,042 76; estimated deficiencies, $2,940,000; estimated expenses for the fiscal year, $34,531,198; besides the following submitted separately for the consideration of Congress as presented by the Chief of Engineers: for fortifications, $4,196,400; for rivers and harbors, $7,661,000; total, $12,158,300. As to the fortifications, I urge the appropriations asked for the forts near the larger cities named in the report of the General of the army, to wit: Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans and San Francisco.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Treasury Department, Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, Nov. 20.—SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the tabular statement made up from the accounts kept in this office which the Secretary of the Treasury is required to lay before Congress. They are as follows: Table A—Showing the receipts from each specific source of revenue and the amount refunded in each collection district, State and Territory of the United States, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1869. Table B—Showing the number and value of Internal Revenue stamps ordered monthly by the Commissioner and monthly receipts from purchases of Internal Revenue stamps, the commissions allowed on the same, and receipts from agents for the sale of stamps for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1869. Table C, showing the Territorial distribution of Internal Revenue from various sources in the United States. Table D, showing the total collections from each specific of Revenue for the fiscal years ending June 30th, 1863, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68 and 69, respectively. Table E, showing the rates of receipts from specific sources to the aggregate of all collections for the fiscal years ending June 30th, 1864, 65, 66, 67, 68, and 69 respectively. Table F, abstract of reports of the District Attorneys concerning suits and prosecutions under the internal revenue laws. The total receipts from internal revenue sources, exclusive of the direct tax upon lands, and the duty upon the circulation and deposits of National banks, were for the fiscal year 1869, $160,039,344.29. This includes the sums refunded for taxes illegally assessed and collected, amounting to $360,233.12, nearly all of which was for taxes assessed and collected in previous years.

For the fiscal year 1868 there were refunded $1,018,334.81. Drawbacks were also allowed to the amount of $1,379,930.01. No drawbacks were allowed during the fiscal year 1869 by this Bureau, excepting on general merchandise, under section 171 of the act of March 31st, 1868, to ale and patent medicines, amounting to $377,411.31. The drawback on rum and alcohol is not allowed by this Bureau.

The recipts for the current year are estimated at $176,000,000.

A comparative statement is submitted, showing the total receipts from the same general sources of taxation for the first six months of the fiscal year 1868 and 1869, from July to December, 1868, inclusive, $67,206,388; from July to December, 1867, inclusive, $66,110,039; total gain for the first six months of 1869, $1,186,358.

A comparative statement is submitted showing the total receipts from the same sources for the last six months of the fiscal years 1868 and 1869: From January to June, 1869, inclusive, $90,542,760. From January to June, 1868, inclusive, $64,479,948. Total gain for the last six months of 1869 over that of 1868, $26,062,912, or 18-10 per cent. During this period the amount gained on spirits is $9,586,522. The amount gained in stamps $608,335. Amount gained on sales $1,666,104. The greatest loss from any one source of taxation for this period was on incomes, which amounts to $8,747,499. In special taxes not including under spirits, tobacco, &c., the loss was $1,435,719. It is worthy of special notice that in regard to receipts from tobacco since January 1st, 1869, and hereafter referred to as being largely increased, the loss of Revenue on this article for the preceding six months amounts to $68,232, and it should be borne in mind in considering this loss, that the present system of collecting the tax on tobacco had not gone into full operation prior to January 1st, 1869.

Total gain for the above period, $26,062,812, or 40 per cent. It will be observed that the gain on distilled spirits during the period of comparison is $2,678,429, on tobacco, $4,768,814; on fermented liquors, $91,174; on incomes, $2,038,757; on stamps, $850,515, from gas companies, $134,687; from banks and bankers, $133,698. The only articles on which a loss was sustained are legacies, successions and penalties, special taxes not included under spirits, &c. These aggregate only $802,732. Receipts from same general sources for the six months ending September 30th, 1868 and 1869; from April to September, 1869, inclusive $102,861,950. Twenty-six districts for this period not returned, are estimated at $1,516,000. Total amount for this period, $104,377,950. From April to September, 1869, inclusive, $80,543,082.

The aggregate receipts for the present year will be increased by returns from the twenty six districts, amounting, it is estimated, to $1,516,000. Total gain, not including receipts from those districts, $22,318,186. If the receipts from the unreported districts equal the above estimates the gain will be $23,834,869, or 29½ per cent. During this period the gain on spirits is $11,106,115,18; tobacco, $66,085,80; on sales, $11,016,01; on incomes, $27,729,11; on stamps, $7,048,60; from bank and bankers, $3,274, 33.

The gain on spirits during this six months of comparison is not so large by nearly $6,000,000 as it was for the six months ending the 30th of June last. This is accounted for by the circumstances that the old spirits in bonded warehouse on the 30th of August, 1868, when the new law went into effect, were all by operation of law to be withdrawn from bond and the tax to be paid prior to July 1st, 1869. It is a fact, however, that the gain on tobacco for this period of comparison exceed that for the six months ending June 30th, 1868, by $2,000,000, showing a steady and continuous increase from this source.

The gains on stamps, incomes and sales correspond very nearly with the gains on those articles for the six months of comparison ending June 30th, 1869.

Referring to gains on spirits and tobacco for these periods it seems proper to say there is every cause for congratulation that the law of July 20th, 1868, taxing these articles, was enacted.

SPIRITS.—In considering the increase of revenue from distilled spirits for the last six months of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1869, the subjoined facts should be remembered. There were in the bonded warehouses on the 1st of July, 1868, as shown by the accounts kept in this office, 27,278,420 gallons of spirits. This included all claims for leakage then outstanding, and a large quantity claimed to have been destroyed by the burning of revenue bonded warehouses, as well as certain amounts which had ben previously withdrawn upon fraudulent bonds, and still uncounted for. Under the provisions of the act of July 20th, 1868, as amended, all spirits in bonded warehouses at the time of the passage of the act, were required to be withdrawn and the tax paid thereon prior to July 1st, 1869, and by this requirement 24,383,951 gallons of spirits were necessarily forced upon the market during the fiscal year, and served to that extent to increase the returns from this source, while on the first of July, 1869, there remained in bonded warehouses, of the new product, only 16,663,838 gallons. It thus appears that the quatity of spirits in bond to be withdrawn and the tax to be paid during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1870, is less by nearly eight millions of gallons, than the quantity which was compelled to be withdrawn and the tax paid for the fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1869.

The following statement exhibiting the movements in distilled spirits is made from statistics furnished by the division in charge of the subject in this bureau, and although the figures may not be absolutely accurate, they approximate so nearly as to be deemed reliable. Number of gallons withdrawn from bonded warehouses from July 1st, 1868, to June 30th, 1869, produced prior to July 1st 1868, at fifty cents per gallon, 24,383,951; produced prior to July 1st 1868, on which tax was paid at $2 per gallon, 53,961. Total gallons of distilled spirits, old product, 24,479,512. Number of gallons of apple brandy produced prior to July 1st 1868, and tax paid after that date at $2 per gallon, 37,122. Total gallons, 24,517,634. Number of gals. spirits produced from July 20th 1868, to June 30, 1869, on which tax was collected at 50 rts per gallon 36,704,046. Number of gallons of grape and apple brandy, tax paid at 50 cts per gallon, 871,737. Total gallons, 62,093,354. Total amount on which tax was collected, 62,092,417. Number of gallons withdrawn for consumption and export from July 1st 1867, to June 30th 1868, 10,936,647; of this was exported with payment of tax, 452,701; on which tax was collected for the fiscal year 1868, 6,709,716; from which it appears that the amount for which the tax was collected for 1869, exceed that for 1868, 55,382,870 gallons.—There was produced during the year and in bond July 1st, 1868, 5,459,701 gallons. It would appear also, if the records of this office exhibit fully all the spirits that were consumed and exported during the two years, that for the year 1869 the consumption and exportation exceeded that of 1868 to the extent of 51,155,770 gals. These figures are presented not for the purpose of showing the true amount of production and consumption of distilled spirits, but to exhibit the fact that prior to the law of June 30th 1868, the Government did not collect a tenth part of its tax on distilled spirits.

The total amount collected on the annual list of incomes in 1867 was $67,417,757; for 1868, $23,390,370, for 1869, up to November 25th $293,680. This last sum will be increased to an amount of over $20,000,000. As this tax expires with the assessment for 1870 it will be for Congress to determine whether we can part entirely with the receipts from this source of revenue, and if not, whether any substitute can be devised more just and equitable, and less burdensome one to the payers. If the income from this source cannot be spared from the general receipts, and other objects cannot be found more acceptable as a substitute, it is for Congress to determine whether or not the tax shall be renewed. In considering this question after determining the total amount which ought to be realized by the present system without reference to incomes, the question will present itself whether the entire income taxes now assessed shall be revised, or shall be renewed at a less rate of taxation. My opinion is that as long as a large internal revenue is required by the financial necessities of the Government, a portion of that revenue should be collected from incomes.

RUPERVISORS AND DETECTIVES—The policy of changing supervisors from one jurisdiction to another has been found to be advantageous. It inspires new zeal and energy in the officers and frequently relieves them from local embarrassments that tend to diminish their usefulness. This office has proved of great importance to the service, and should always be filled with men of undoubted integrity and capacity, who possess a high order of general business qualifications. The present salary is not always sufficient to command such qualifications, and I venture to recommend the propriety and economy of increasing the salary. The apparent reason for placing the appointment of Supervisor where it now rests no longer exists, and is not likely to again occur. I would therefore suggest that the law be amended so that this officer shall be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Detectives, as they are now termed by law, are in fact the assistants of supervisors. The name has proved of no advantage to the service, and is generally regarded as odious, and for this reason many very competent men have been unwilling to accept of the appointment of detectives. I am of the opinion that the public service would be promoted by changing the name to that of assistant supervisor, leaving the manner of appointment, the tenure of office and compensation as now provided by law.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS NOT UNJUST OR BURDENSOME.

Of the total receipts of Internal Revenue for the fiscal year 1869 there were collected from the following sources: Spirits $45,062,204; tobacco $23,430,708; fermented liquors $60,998,79; incomes and salaries $34,791,856; stamps $16,420,710; banks and bankers $1,335,517; legacies and successions $2,434,593; schedule A, and passports $912,414; gas companies $2,116,006; from the other sources $25,471,359. Total $160,039,344. The amount from other sources was collected from the gross receipts of railroads, insurance and express companies, from the sales of brokers, dealers and manufacturers, from special taxes and from penalties and miscellaneous sources.

It is estimated that at least ninety per cent of the entire receipts was collected from a few objects and sources, all of which may be classed as luxuries, or as the accumulated and associated wealth of the country. It is difficult to see how the necessary revenue from internal sources can be obtained with much greater respect for labor and more justice to the common industry than is secured by the present law.

I desire to add my opinion that the present system ought, in a short time, if faithfully administered, to yield a revenue not below the following estimate from the following source. Spirits, $60,000,000. Tobacco, $35,000,000. Fermented liquors, $8,000,000. Incomes, salaries, and schedule, A, $40,000,000. Stamps, $20,000,000. Banks and Bankers, $1,500,000. Legacies and successions $4,000,000. Gas Companies, $2,500,000. Total, $173,000,000.

EXPENSES OF COLLECTING THE REVENUE.

There were paid, for expenses incident to the collection of the revenue for 1868, $8,776,814; for 1869, $7,894,395. Deduct the amount paid to storekeepers, Act of July 20, 1867, $608,918, leaving for this year, on the basis of the account for 1868, $6,885,477; decrease in favor of 1869, $1,991,337.

By an amendment to the act of July 20, 1868, passed March 4, 1869, the compensation of storekeepers is to be repaid to the Government by the manufacturers of distilled spirits and owners of warehouses. These repayments are found to be difficult to collect, and I am of the opinion that this mode of paying storekeepers should be abolished at once. Only $175,785 of the amount expended by the Government for this purpose had been repaid on the 30th of June 1869.

After July 20th, 1868, and prior to June 30th, 1869, a period of eleven months, the number of gallons of spirits shown by the records of this office to have been produced, and the tax paid thereon, was 36,705,046, and of brandy from fruit during the same period, 871,727. Total on which the tax was collected, 37,575,788; produced during the same period and remaining in bond July 1st, 1869, 16,663,838; showing a production in the eleven months of 54,239,621, being at the yearly rate of 59,170,496 gallons.

The following summary from the statistical reports will convey some idea of the magnitude and importance of this bureau's labors. Number of seizures for violation of law for the fiscal year of 1853, 1,744; number of seizures for violation of law for the first quarter of 1870, 1,021; number of cases compromised during the fiscal year 1869, 152. Amount received as tax thereon $15,600,486; assessed penalties fixed by law $44,130,63; in lieu of fines, penalties and forfeitures $123,169,93; number of cases compromised during the first quarter of 1870, 144. Amount received as tax thereon $70,227,33; assessed penalties fixed by law $10,611,06; in lieu of fines, penalties and forfeitures $5,831,708; number of compromise opinions prepared from March 11th to September 30th, 1869, 304. These cases occur throughout the entire country, involving extensive litigation, the preparation for and conduct of which on the part of the Government consumes a large share of the time and attention of this office, and constitutes in itself an important business. Number of suits brought in Federal courts during the fiscal year 1869, 4,578.

The number of distilleries registered is 861; number of officers connected with the Internal Revenue service who report to the Bureau, 6,003.

In concluding this report, I desire to acknowledge my obligations to the officers and the clerks, both male and female, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, for their valuable assistance, for their honest devotion to the public service, and for the very faithful discharge of their official duties.

C. DELANO, Commissioner.

To Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, Secretary of Treasury.

NEWS SUMMARY.

—The State printer, Benjamin Singerly, is erecting a large building on Third street, Harrisburg to accommodate his business.

—Brown, who has been on trial in Cleveland for murdering his wife at Berea last spring, was convicted on Saturday evening of murder in the second degree.

—The President's message covers eighty pages of manuscript in the President's hand writing, being one of the shortest messages sent to Congress for many years.

—At New Castle, Del., on the 2d, Joshua Jones and Lewis Campbell were convicted of rape on Mrs. Meredith, committed in September. The penalty in Delaware for this offense is death.

—A reunion of the surviving members of the 83d Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be held at Erie in January, is talked of.

—The North German brig, "Der Fleiss," which cleared from New York on the 2d with a cargo of 2000 bbls. of naptha, took fire from some cause unknown off Staten Island, and was entirely consumed.

—An erroneous paragraph to the effect that Commissioner Delano in his report will recommend the abolition of the office of Supervisor of Internal Revenue, has obtained currency. Mr. Delano will make no such recommendation.

—The body of a saloon keeper named Morgan Kean, residing at Mitchell, Indiana, was found lying across the track of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad terribly mutilated, the train having passed over him. It is believed he fell across the track while intoxicated.

—It is understood that on the question of bituminous coal, the Ways & Means Committee stand as follows: Messrs. Schenck, Maynard, McCarty, Kelly and Black are opposed to repeal; Messrs. Hooper, Allison Brooks and Marshall are in favor of the repeal.

—Mercer county has five new iron bridges, aggregating nearly one thousand feet. Two others are under contract, and when completed will add two hundred feet more. They cost about $24 per lineal foot. She has also three new covered wooden bridges, about five hundred and fifty feet long costing about $20 per lineal foot.

—The house of two maiden ladies named Knerr, at Phoenixville, was entered by two men one night last week, and robbed of $1,500 in bonds, $1,600 in money, two gold watches, and other articles. The robbers gagged the ladies, also tied them hand and foot, and they were thus rendered unable to give any alarm until considerable time after the robbery.

—The public meeting at Titusville on the 2d instant, called for the purpose of taking concerted action for the relief of Col. Drake, the petroleum pioneer, resulted in the adoption of a preamble and resolutions, setting forth that the discovery of Petroleum "the rich man's blessing and the poor man's boon," was due to his genius and perseverance, and that inasmuch as he is now reduced to want, and prevented by physical infirmity from earning support for himself and dependent family, as a matter of common justice, as well as friendly sympathy, the people of the oil regions, and the oil interest generally, should contribute a fund for the relief of his immediate necessities and the purchase of a homestead and the providing of an income for himself and family, as a lasting testimonial of appreciation of the great service he was instrumental in rendering mankind. To this end a committee of five was appointed, with discretionary powers which the committee has organized and designated persons in various parts of the oil regions to receive subscriptions.

Miscellaneous.

R. S. RANGER,

Bridge Street,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOODS.

Steubenville Jeans,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
White Woollen blankets,
White and Colored and Barred Flannels,
Merinos,
Delaines,
Plaids,
Ginghams,
Coberga,
Lawns,
Water Proofs,
Chinchilla,
Cloths,
Woollen Shawls

Brown and Black Muslins,
Drillings, Tickings,
Prints,
Canton
Flannels,
Joconets,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen,
Crash,
Counterpanes,
Hosiery,
Gloves
& Mits.

Groceries,

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Drips, Golden and Common Syrups, Mackerel in barrels and kits, Star and Tallow Candles, Soap, Spices and Mince Meat. Also, SALT.

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Tablespoons, Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass, Spades, Shovels, 2, 3, and 4 Tine Forks, Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Corn and Garden Hoes.

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles.

CARBON OIL,

Linseed Oil & White Lead.

Boots and Shoes

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES, in great variety.

Rifle Powder and Shot,

Blasting Powder and Fuse.

Flour Feed & Queensware.

All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

H. S. RANGER.

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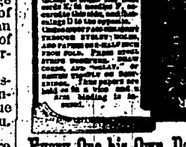


Every One his Own Book-Binder,

With

EMERSON'S PATENT.

LADIES can bind their Fashion Magazine Papers and Sheet Music.

GENTLEMEN can bind their Manuscripts, Briefs, Sermons, Journals, Office and Newspapers.

CHILDREN can bind their Pamphlet Pictorials and Sunday School Papers, &c., &c., as neatly and substantially as if done at the regular Book-Binders, and at about one-half the usual cost.

A complete and desirable article—everybody needs it.

For sale by Martin S. Lyon (General agent for H. H. Richards & Co., manufacturers, Philadelphia, Pa.,) at wholesale and retail. Call and examine, or address for particulars MARTIN S. LYON, Beaver, Pa.

A sample of this Binder—size of Anchor—may be seen at the Anchor office. [sept22 1y.

GRAND OPENING

OF

FALL & WINTER

DRY GOODS.

AT

JAMES A. FORTUNE'S

IN THE DIAMOND, ROCHESTER.

Dry Goods of Every Description.

DRESS GOODS

A Large stock.

Genuine Country Flannel

VERY CHEAP.

Men and Boy's Wear

HATS & CAPS,

A LARGE STOCK.

SHAWLS, HOOP SKIRTS, &c.,

Selling at Pittsburgh Prices.

New Goods Recieved Daily.

Call Early and

SECURE BARGAINS,

As we can not be Undersold.

STAMPING AND PINKING DONE TO ORDER.

No Trouble to Show Goods.

REMEMBER THE PLACE!

JAMES A. FORTUNE,

DIAMOND, ROCHESTER Pa.

mar31:1y—ch. 1y 21.—ch. sep20.

CLOSING OUT SALE.

Owing to the death of the senior partner, Mr. J. M. Burchfield, the entire stock of goods will be sold regardless of Cost.

The Stock consists of

Silks, black and colored,

ALPACAS

VALENE POPLINS, IRISH POPLINS,

Black Cloths, Cloakings, Brocha Shawls,

PLAID SHAWLS, CASSIMERES,

and a full line of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO'S.,

No. 52 Sixth Street, late St. Clair,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

nov19tc.

AGENTS WANTED, AGENTS WANTED, $75 to $200 per month, male and female, to sell the celebrated and original Common Sense Family Sewing Machine, improved and perfected. It will hem, fell, stitch, tuck, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $15. For simplicity and durability, it has no rival. Do not buy from any parties selling machines under the same name as ours, unless having a Certificate of Agency signed by us, as they are worthless Cast Iron Machines.

For Circulars and Terms, apply or address,

H. CRAWFORD & CO.,

413 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Oct. 20,3m.

Hanauer's Column.

SPECIAL

Announcement.

A. HANAUER,

Wholesale & Retail

DEALER IN

MILLINERY

&

FANCY GOODS,

OPPOSITE U. P. SEMINARY,

BEAVER, PA.,

WILSON'S BUILDING,

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.,

OPPOSITE NIXON HOUSE,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

I call the attention of the people of Beaver County to the fact that I have opened a new Store, opposite the U. P. Seminary, in Beaver, where I will constantly keep on hand and offer at the lowest prices everything kept in a first class

MILLINERY

&

FANCY GOODS'

Establishment.

ONE PRICE TO ALL.

All goods are marked in plain figures.

Look at the Prices:

Hat Frames, all Styles.....10 cts.

Bonnet Frames, all Styles.....25 cts.

Hats,.....25, 50, 75, $1

Good Hoopskirts,.....50 cts.

All Linen Handkerchiefs.....10 cts.

Good Linen Bosoms 25 cts.

LADIES' HAIR SWITCHES, 35 CTS.

French Corsets, $1 00.

The best ever sold for the money,

Call and Convince Yourself,

AT

I. HANAUER,

WHOLESALE

Who has an interest in the business in Beaver will superintend the same, and will endeavor by

FAIR DEALING

to deserve the custom and

GOOD WILL

OF ALL.

and will show them the

FINEST STOCK

OF

MILLINERY

&

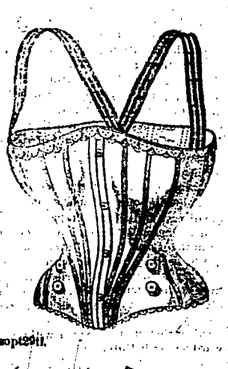
FANCY GOODS

AT THE

LOWEST PRICES

Sole Agent of Beaver County for the

Health Corset.



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Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

On and after Nov. 15th, 1869, Trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows.—Train leaving