The Columbian

IS FUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING IN THE COLUMBIAN BUILDING NEARTHE COURT HOUSE, BY HENRY L. DIEFFENBACH.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. Terms -- Two Dollars a Year payable in advance

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PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House. vl-n4: DR. B. F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dei ist.—Teeth extracted without pain: Main st., nearly op-posite Episcopal Church, vi-n46

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, south side Main street, below Market, vi-nell

J. C. RUTTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician

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M building Main street, Milliner, Ramsey vi-nes MRS. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies' M Cloaks and Dress Patterns, southeast corner Main and West sts. vi-n43

FORKS HOTEL, by T. Bent, Taylor, east end WIDMYER & JACOBY, Confectionery, Bakery and Oyster Saloon, wholesale and retail, Ex-change Block, Main street. vi-n43

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

D. A. BECKLEY, Boot and Shoe store, books & stationery, Main st., below Market, vl-n43 E. st., below Iron v1-46

E. MENDENHALL, General Stock of Merchr dise and Lumber, corner of Main street a Berwick road.

ROBBINS & EYER, dealer in Dry Goods, Gre-ceries, etc., cor. Main and Centre sts. vi-nt3 J. K. GIRTON, Groceries & Provisions, Main vi-n44

M KELVY, NEAL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., N. E. cor. Main and Market sts. vi-ns S. H. MILLER & SON, dealer in Dry Goods, Grocerles, Queensware, Flour, Saft, Shoes, Notions, etc., Exchange Block, Main st. vi-nes

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W PEACOCK Notary Public, northeast corner Main and Market at. vi-n4

C. FOSTER, Gine Maker, and White and Fancy Vin47 C. M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness-maker, Shive's Block Main Street. vinis

E. B. BIDLEMAN, Agent for Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod. v2nis

719 ARCH STREET. Middle of the Block, between 7th and 8th 8ts.

FANCY FURS

Columbian.

Orangeville Directory,

A. de E. W. COLEMAN, Merchant Tailors and to the Brick Hotel.

VOLUME IV --- NO. 49.

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayburst

Catawissa.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St. Robbins' Building. M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise v2-ni

W. M. H. ABBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St.

Light Street.

H F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door shove School House, vine JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in

Espy.

F. REIGHARD, & BRO, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and general Merchandise. v2nii ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C.S. Fowler W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and Box Manufactory. v2nll

Buck Horn.

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Hotels.

THE ESPY HOTEL.

ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA. e choicest liquors, wines and cigars always t WILLIAM PETTIT. Espy, Pa. Apr.23,69-tf

RICK HOTEL,

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WILLIAM BUTLER, Proprietor This House having been put in thorough repairs to wo open for the reception of guests. No pains will be spared to ensure the perfect comfort of the travelers. The Proprietor solicits slare of public patronage. The bar will be stocked at all times with fine liquors and cigars marili70-tr.

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store.

A large assortment of Stoves, Heaters and langes constantly on hand, and for sale at the owest rakes.

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ounces to his friends and cus MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.

of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware and every va-nety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Esablishment in the cities, and on the most resso shie terms. Repairing done at the shortest notic 25 DOZEN MILK-PANS

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m oots}$ and shoes.

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mporter, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kir and quality of

Having enlarged, remodeled and improved my ideam invorably known FUREMFURIUM, and asving imperted a very large and splendid asouring in person of all the different kinds of Fure Frontiers hands in kurope and had them used skillful workment, the most skillful workment, and adjacent countriemy Friends of to our our and adjacent countriemy Friends of to our our view yr large, and beau-

harge was an onerous one, and requi-ing constant severe labor as well as the ring constant severe labor as well as the exercise of patience, prudence and good judgment. It has been performed to the entire satisfaction of this government, and, as I am officially informed equally so to the satisfaction of the government of North Germany. As soon as I learned that a republic had been proclaimed at Paris, and that the people of France had acquiesced in the change, the minister of the United States was directed by telegraph to ree. change, the minister of the United States was directed by telegraph to recognize it and to offer my congratulations and those of the people of the United States. The re-establishment in France of a system of government, disconnected with the dynasty traditions of Europe, appeared to be a proper subject for the felicination of Americans. Should the present struggle result in attaching the hearts of the French to our simpler forms of representative

the blessings of peace restored to the belligerents, with whom the Unitied States are on terms of friendship, I dein injury to our true interest, without advancing the object for which our in-tercession was invoked. Should the time come when the action of the Unied States can hasten the return of peac by a single hour, that action will be heartily taken.

I deemed it prudent in view of the er of persons of German and the birth living in the United States to issue, soon after official notice of a state of war had been received from both belligerents, a proclamation defining the duties of the United States observe their laws and the laws of other nations. This proclamation was fol-lowed by others as circumstances called tions of the neutrality of the United

tion of the insurrection in Cuba has materially changed since the close of the last session of Congress. In an early stage of the contest the anthorities of spain inaugurated a system of arbitra-ry arrests, of close confinement and military trial and execution of persons minary trial and execution of persons suspected of complicity with the insurgents, and of summary embargo on them and their properties, and the sequestration of their resources by executive warrant. Such proceeding, so far as they affected the person or property of a citizen of the United States, were Spain. Representations of injuries re-sulting to several persons claiming to be citizens of the United States, by reason of such violations, were made to the Spanish government from April 18, 1859, to June last. The Spanish minis-ter, at Washington, had been clothed with a limited power to aid in redres-sing such wrongs. That power was found to be withdrawn in view, as it sion of the extraordinary and arbitrary functions exercised by the executive

spain has already been disposed of in

national fact, and thus complete equity would be done. A case which at one time threatened seriously to affect the

wish to extend our own commercial and resistents at Tien-Tsin, under efremmy since sof great barbarity, were supposed to grant by the commercial the same of the suppose among the best of the suppose and the

and do not produce, thus equalizing our the British occupation of the fort of the exports and imports. In case of foreign Hudson Bay company should continue war it will give us command of all the for the present. I deem it important, islands referred to, and thus prevent an enemy from ever again possessing himself of rendezvous upon our very coast, At present, our coast trade between the States, bordering on the Atlantic and those bordering on the Galf of Mexico tent in the part of the two governments, and I submit herewith estimates of expense of such a commission on the part of the United States and received the transfer of the control of the part of the United States and received the transfer of the control of the part of the United States and received the transfer of the control of the part of the United States and received the transfer of the control of the part of the United States and received the transfer of the control of the two governments and the part of the two governments are present, that this part of the boundary line should be definitely fixed by a joint commission of the two governments and the part of the two governments are present, I deem it important, the part of the boundary line should be definitely fixed by a joint commission of the two governments are present. I deem it important, the part of the boundary line should be definitely fixed by a joint commission of the two governments are present. I deem it important, the part of the commission of the two governments are present.

those bordering on the Galfof Mexico is cut into by the Bahama's and Antilles twice. We must, as it were, pass through foreign countries to get by sea from Georgia to the west coast of Florida. San Domingo, with a stable government under which her immense resources can be developed, will give remunerative wages to tens of thousands of laborers not now upon the island. This labor will take advantage of every available means of transportation to abandon the adjacent islands and seek the blessings of freedom and its sequence, each inhabitant receiving the reward of his own labor. Porto Rico and Cuba will have to abolish slavery as a measure of self preservation to rement was guitty of any negligence or

power in Cuba, and we were obliged to make our complaints at Madrid. In the negotiations thus opened and still pending, the United States only claimed that for the future the rights secured to their citizens by treaty should be respected by Cuba, and that as to the past a joint tribunal should be established in the United States with full jurisdiction over all such claims. Before such an impartial tribunal each claimant would be required to prove the great commercial for such an impartial tribunal each claimant would be required to prove the great commercial for such an impartial tribunal each claimant would be required to prove the great commercial for such an impartial tribunal each claimant would be required to prove the great commercial for such an impartial tribunal each claimant would be required to prove the great commercial for such an impartial tribunal each claimant would be required to prove the great commercial for such an impartial tribunal each claimant would be required to prove the great commercial for the convention of influence over the great commercial for the convention of the sacrting our just claim to a controlling influence over the great commercial for the convention of the sacrting our just claim to a controlling influence over the great commercial for the convention of the sacrting our just claim to a controlling influence over the great commercial for the convention of the sacrting our just claim to a controlling influence over the great commercial for the convention of the sacrting our just claim to a controlling influence over the great commercial for the course pursued by the Canadian authorities toward the fishermen of the auth build up our merchant marine. It is to furnish new markets for the products of furnish new markets for the products. It is to make slavery insupportable in Cuba and Porto Rico at once and uitied in mately so in Brazil. It is to settle the unhappy condition of Cuba and end an exterminating conflict. It is to provide honest means of paying our honest debts without overtaxing the people. It is to furnish our citizens with the necessaries of every day life at cheaper rates than ever before, and it is to find a rapid stride toward that greatness which the intelligence, industry and enterprise of the citizens of the United States entitle this country to hold among nations. In view of the importance of this question is that by joint resolution. My suggestion is that by joint resolution of the two houses of Congress the Executive be authorized to appoint a common with their subjects, the right of taking fish in certain waters therein designated. In the waters not included in the limits nambed in the convention, within three miles of parts of the British coast, it has been the custom for many years to give to intruding fishermen of the Custom for many years to give to intruding fishermen of the custom for many years to give to intruding fishermen of the custom for many years to give to intruding fishermen of the custom for many years to give to intruding fishermen of the custom for many years to give to intruding fishermen of the custom for many years to give to intruding fishermen of the custom for many years to give to intruding fishermen of the custom for many years to give to intruding fishermen of the custom for many years to give to intruding fishermen of the custom for many years to give to intruding fishermen of the custom for many years to give to intruding fishermen of the custom for many years to give to intruding fishermen of the custom for many years to give to intruding fishermen of the custom for many years to give to intruding fishermen of the Eustom for many years to give to intruding fishermen of the c

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE.

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representative to the senate of the last assembling of Congress to the last assembling of the last the la

my duty to take such steps as may be seasond, it necessary to protect the rights of the citizens of the United States. It has been claimed by her majesty's officers that the fishing vessels of the United States have no right to enter the open ports of the British possessions in North America, except for the purposes of shelter and repairing damages, of purchasing food and obtaining water; that they have no right to enter at the

done in British bottoms. If the American seamen be excluded from this national avenue to the ocean, the monopoly of the direct commerce of the lase ports with the Atlantic would be in foreign hands, trans atlantic voyagers having an access to our lake ports would be denied to American vessels on similar voyages. To state such a proposition is to refute its justice. During the administration of John Quincy Adams, Mr. Clay meanswerably demonstrated the natural right of the citizens of the United States to the mavigation of this river, claiming that the act of the Congress of Vienna in opening the Rhine and other rivers showed the judgment

pinwall for the lifegal science and detention of the vessel was referred to arbitration by mutual consent, and has
resulted in an award to the United
States for the owners of the sum of \$19.
702.50 in gold. Another and long pends
ing claim of a like nature—that of the
whale ship Canada,—has been disposed
of by friendly arbitration during the
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States to the decision of Mr. Edward
Tomator, Her Britanie Magisty's Minister at Washington, who kindly undertook the laborious task of examing
the voluminous mass of correspondence
and evidence submitted by the two
governments, and an awarded to the United
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My suggestion is that by joint resoluto the Wolands of the Canada

surplus of wealth. It is to be hoped that the government of Great Britain will see the justice of abandoning the narrow and inconsistent claim to which

ied states. The re-stable home of the popule of the United States. The re-stable home of the popule of the United States. The re-stable home of the population of the Senate. I was thoroughly the form of the Senate of the Senat

gress of Vienna in opening the Rhine and other rivers showed the judgment of European jurists and statesmen, and that the inhabitants of a country through which a navigable river passes have a natural right to enjoy the navigation of that river to and into the sea, even though passing through the territories of another power. This right does not exclude the coequal right of the solvereign possessing the territory category and tends to keep up prices to the detriment of trade. The evils of a depredicted and fluctuating currency are so great, that now, when the premium on the blessings of receions and quence, each inhabitant receiving the reward of his own labor. Porto Rico and Cuba will have to abolish slavery as a measure of self preservation to retain their laborers. San Domingo will become a large consumer of the production should be producted any and current was guitty of any negligence or tain their laborers. San Domingo will do repressed, does not appear to be willing to become a large consumer of the production should be furnished with food, tools and mandatories. The cheep rate at which her eitizens and manufactories, or firm and unatherable conflictions are directly the reverse. I the sea to make such regulations relative to the police of the navigation as may be reasonably necessary; but these conflictions are directly the reverse. I the furnished will have the same such regulations should be framed in a liber at the furnished will have to say the furnished will have the confliction and to be exceeded to several tellars of the same still wider market for our products. The will open to use a still wider market for our products. The production of our annual imports are being truly and the state of the articles will cut off more than one being the furnished will cut off more than one being the production of our annual imports and the confliction of the support of the states of the sta principle for which he contended, has been frequently and by various nations recognized by law or by treaty and has been extended to several other great rivers. By the treaty concluded at Mayence in 1831 the river was declared free from the point where it is first navigable into the sea. By the convention between Spain and Portugal, concluded in 1835, the navigation of the Douro throughout its whole extent was made free for the subjects of both crowns. In 1853 the Argentine Confederation by treaty threw open the free navigation of the Parana and Uruguay to merchant vessels of all nations. In 1856 the Crimean war was closed by a treaty, which provided for the free navigation of the Danube. In 1858 Bolivia, by treaty, declared that it regarded the rivers Amazon and LaPlatte, in according the principles of the purchase of national legislation and of time. As soon as the revenue means to the principal and intermined the payment of the public debt, pensions, etc., by directly taxing the people, then I am against revenue reform, and confidently believe the people are with me. If it means a failure to provide the necessary means to defray all the expenses of the government and thereby repudiation of the public debt, pensions, etc., by directly taxing the payment of the public debt, pensions, etc., by directly taxing the people, then I am against revenue reform, and confidently believe the people are with me. If it means a failure to provide the necessary means to defray all the expenses of the public debt, pensions, etc., by directly taxing the payment of the public debt, pensions, etc.

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war and the state of the completed the work of reconstruction. With an acquiescence on the part of the work of reconstruction. With an acquiescence on the part of the work of reconstruction to pay the public debt created as the price of our Union, the pensions to our disabled soldiers and sallors and what was opened in this city on the 29th of October last, which is authorized the Secretary of wides and orphans, and in the last of the control of the co

In April last, while engaged in locating a military reservation mear Pemisrable, because of its geographical position. It commands the entrance to the community received boundary of commerce. It possesses the richest possessions at that place, is about forty-seven hundred fect south of the true position of the forest, mine and soil possession by us will, in a few years by of any other West India Islands. Its possession by us will, in a few years of the true position of the forest mine and soil of the forest mine and soil of the true position of the forest mine and soil of the forest mine and the most valuable products of the forest mine and the most valuable products of the forest mine and the most valuable products of the forest mine and the most valuable products of the forest mine and the most valuable products of the forest mine and the most valuable products of the forest mine and the most valuable products of the forest mine and the most valuable products of the forest mine and the most valuable products of the forest mine and the most valuable products of the forest mine and the most valuable products of the forest mine and the most valuable products of the forest mine and the most valuable products of the forest mine and the most valu tive and heads of departments, nor is there any such arduous and thankless labor imposed on Senators and representatives as that of finding places for constituents. The present system does not secure the best men and often not even fit men for public places. The elevation and purification of the civil service of the government will be hailed with approval by the whole people of

vice of the government will be halied with approval by the whole people of the United States. Reform in the management of Indian affairs has received the special attention of the administration from its inauguration to the present day. The experiment of making it a missionary work was tried with a few agencies, given to the denomination of Friends, and has been found to work most advantage ussly. All agencies and superintendents not so disposed of were given to officers of the army. The act of Congress reducing the army renders army officers incligible for civil service. Some of the Indian agencies being civil offices I deem it my duty to give all the agencies to such religious denominations as had heretofore established missionaries among the Indians, and perhaps to some other denominations who would undertake the work on the same terms, i. e., as a missionary were. lished missionaries among the Indians, and perhaps to some other denominations who would undertake the work on the same terms, i. e., as a missionary work. The societies selected are allowed to name their own agents, subject to the approval of the executive, and are expected to watch over and aid them as missionaries to christianize and to civilize the Indians and to train them in the arts of peace. The government watches over the official acts of these agents and requires of them as strict an accountability as if they were appointed in any other manner. I entertain the confident hope that the policy now parsued will in a few years bring all the Indians upon reservations where they will live in houses, and have school houses and churches, and will be pursuing peaceful and self-sustaining avocations and where they may be visited by the law abiding white man with the same impunity that he now visits the civilized white settlements. I call your special attention to the report of the Commissioner of Indian affairs for full information on this subject. During the last fiscal year 8,995,413 acres of public land were disposed of. Of this quantity 3,698,910.65 acres were taken under the homestead law, and 2,199,515.81 acres sold for cash. The remainder was located with military (warrants, college or Indian scrip, or applied in satisfaction of grants to railroads, or for other purposes. The entries under the homestead law during the last year covered 961,515 acres more than those during the preceding year. Surveys have been vigorously prosecuted to the full extent of the means applicable to the purpose. The quantity of land in market will amply supply the present demand. The claim of the settler under the homestead or the pre-emption law is not, however, limited to lands subject to sale at private entry. Any law is not, however, limited to lands subject to sale at private entry. Aby unappropriated surveyed public land may to a limited amount be acquired under the ferme land. under the former laws, if the party entitled to enter under them will comply with the requirements they present in regard to residence and cultivation. in regard to residence and cultivation. The actual settlers' preference right of purchase is even broader and extends to lands which were unsurveyed at the time of his settlement. His right was time of his settlement. It is right was formerly confined within much narrow-er limits, and at one period of our his-tory, was conferred only by special statute, therefore enabling him, from time to time, to legalize what was then regarded as an unauthorized intrusion