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without increasing the number of pension. ers. We cannot, therefore, look for any and foreign attists, products and manu-factures, which, by the terms of the act, is to be held under the auspices of the solong as congress continues to so change the rates of pension. The whole number of solidies enlisted in the war of the re-bellion was 2,685,523. The total number of claims for invalid pensions is 176,000. being but six per cent. of the whole number of claims for invalid pensions is 176,000. being but six per cent. of the whole number of claims on hand at the beginning of the grear was 20,630, the number received dur-ing the year was 20,574; the number of laid of yas 30,473, making a net gain posed of yas 30,473, making a net gain of 12,004; the number of claims now on of 12,004; the number of claims now on of 12,004; the number of claims now on of 25,405 invalid military pensioners; of 55,405 invalid military pensioners; or 65,403 invalid military pensioners; or 65,403 invalid military pensioners; or 65,403 invalid military pensioners; or 136,21,200 widows, orphans and dependent relations, making the whole number of naval pensioners at 1,489 navy pensioners, and 1,730 widows, orphans and dependent relations, making the whole number of naval pensioners and 1,480 were rejected dur-were on the rolls the names 1,489 navy pensioners, and 1,730 widows, orphans and dependent relations, making the whole number of naval pensions of the service. Under authority of con-rest nues have been ereceived since the passing of the the trans of the service. During my term of of 1812 will all be disposed of by the last fiscal of 20,220 pensioners on the rolls for various services and anended according to the require were allowed during the past fiscal year. Tweet allowed during the last fiscal of 23220 pensioners on the rolls for various services from the rolls for various services of the warding the last fiscal of 23220 pensiones on the rolls on the solut of popside for pensions of the service of the conder to foreemont, b

THE CENSUS.

The file census is about to be comple-ted. Its early completion is a matter of congratulation, insimuch as the use to be made of the statistics therein contained depends very greatly on the promptitude of publication. The secretary of the in-terior recommends that a census be taken in 1873, which recommendation should re-relive the early attention of congress. The interval at present established between the federal census is so long that the in-formation obtained at the decimal periods as to the material resources of the nation is of little value aftar the expiration of the first half of that period. It would proba-bly obviate the constitutional provision re-garding the decimal census if a census ta-ken in 1676 should be divested of all politi-cal character and no reapportionment of congressional representation be made un-der it. Such a census, coming as it would in the last year of the first century of our national existence, would furnish a noble moniment of the progress of the United States during that century. The rapidly increasing interest in education is a most encouraging feature in the current history of the country, and it is no doubt the efforts of the bureau of education. That office is continually receiving out-dences which abundantly prove its eff-ciency from the valuus institutions of hearing and educatory of all kinds ilrouginot the country. The roport of the commissioner contains a vast amount of educational details of great interest. The bill now pending before congress pro-viding for the appropriation of the net proceeds of the sales of public lands for educational purposes, to alid the states in the general education of their rising gen-eration, is a measure of such vital fm-protance to our real progress, and is so unnations of the circlines are settling with east domalism to ty et incorporated into states are keeping pace in internal mprovements and civil government with the older communities. In but ono of the government of the united States, and even to hold a position in ho

tails relative to the exhibition of our own and foreign attists, products and manu-factures, which, by the terms of the act, is to be held under the anspices of the government of the United States, in the city of Philadelphia, in the year 1876. This celebration will be looked forward to by American citizens with great inter-est, as making a century of greater pro-gress and prosperity than is recorded in the history of any other nation, and is serving a further good purpose in bringing together on our soil people of all the com-mercial nations of the world in a manner calculated to evince international good feeling. An earnest desire has been felt to cor-rect abuses which have grown up in the defective method of making appointments to office. Heretofore federal offices have been regarded too much as the roward of political services. Under authority of con-gress rules have been established to regu-tato the tenure of office and the mode of appointments. It cannot be expected that any system of rules can be entirely effect-ive, and prove a perfect remedy for the existing evits until they have been thoroughly tried by actual practnee ments of the service. During my term of office theal the office are the greatest possible reform in the civil service of the government, but it will require the di-rect action of Congress to render the cu-forcement of the system binding upon my successors, and I hope that the ex-perionce of the system binding upon my successors, and I hope that the ex-perione of the gislation by congress, may reach a satisfactry solution of this ques-tion, and secure to the public service for all thus a practical method of obtaining faithful and efficient officers and employ-ees. U: S. GRANT. ENECTIVE MANSION, Dee 2, 1872.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 2, 1872. 

Report of the Secretary of the Treas-ury. Washixorox, December 2.—The report of the secretary of the treasury is vold of any particular interest, so far as a recom-mendation of a change in the present financial policy of the government is con-cerned. The secretary expresses his opin-ions freedy on exitain questions of finances and political economy, but makes no recommendations. He renews his recom-mendations for the passage of a mint bill with such alterations as will prohibit the country but with nuthority for the colonage of a silver dollar that shall be as valuable as Mexican dollar and to be furnished at its actual cost. Such coin he thinks will facilitate commerce between the bunited States and China. In regard to a new issue of national bank notes, he says: "It is not an exageration to say that, a necessity exists for a new issue of national bank notes. The reasons for such issue were given in my last annual report." "He recommends the purchase of the re-mainder of the square upon which the public buildings at Beston are situated, and asks further legislation from congress relative to the purchase of sites for public buildings at Pilledeiphin and Cincinnati, the appropriation made at the last scession of the system of life saving stations in the vicinity of Cape Hatteras, and renews his recommendation for the creation of pa-rition hospitals at New York, San Fran-elso and Pittsburg. He considers that the time has come when the attention of the public jeturned naturally to the finan-elal policy of the country, and that that policy must rest upon the past and the present in regard to the dimandia and traif measures necessitated by the war. He asys the wishes of these measures, speak-ing generally, has been established, and, subject to such changes as the changing condition and opticativy for the practical discussion of these measures, speak-ing generally in the development of its national resources. Anticipating a condi-tion of acquate explint and a supply of intelligent laborers, there may be a

only by bank notes and United States notes paid to them. This money finds its way speedily into the chanlels of trade and to the commercial centres, but if it be allowed to remain for general use after the reason for its issue has ceased the volume of currency would be increased perma-nenily, and the year following the same process would be repeated with the same results, and thus would the country de-part more and more widely from the policy of resumption. The problem is to find a way of increasing the currency for moving the crops and diminishing it at once when that work is done. This is a necessary work, and inasmuch as it cannot be con-fided to the banks, where but in the treas-ury depariment can the power be reposed? The argument in favor of a paper cur-rency composed in part of mational bank notes notes and in part of national bank notes is strengthened by the aid which may thus be furnished in resuming and maintaining specie payments.

notes and in part of national bank notes is strengthened by the aid which may thus be furnished in resuming and maintaining specie payments. In the view I am now able to take, I ex-clude the idea that the government will ever abundon the issue of national bank notes and undertake the issue of United States notes in their place. The result of such a policy may be forseen; the people deprived of the facilities for business af-forded by the banks would seek relief through great institutions, and without such delay congress would concede to them the right to issue notes for circulation. This concession would be followed by a surrender, by the general government of all control over the paper circulation of the country. The true policy will be found in continuing the national banking system without, however, yielding to the elaim tor a material increase of its issues in proportion to the value of paper in cir-tulation. There are two effectivation decr-tain ways of placing the country in a con-dition when specie and paper will possess the same commercial value. By diminishing the amount of paper in circulation the difference between the commercial value of paper and coin will diminish, and by pursuing this policy the difference will dis-appear altogether. All legislation limited in its operation to the paper lisance of banks and of the gov-ernment, whether bearing interest or noi, and which in its effects shall tend to all-minish the market value of cont will be found upon an manysis to contarie the means by which the value of or constiton and bolieving that a for mo to constitor the said legislation so limited which does not contain such a plan will provo ineffectual. Accepting this proposition and bolieving that the country is not pre-pared to, said in the policy of contraction, it only remains for mo to constitor the means by which the value of our curroney may be improved. The basis of a policy of improvement must be found in a steady-refusal to add to the paper in circulation.

may be inproved. The basis of a polley of improvement must be found in a steady-refusal to ddd to the paper in circulation until it is of the same value substantially as coin. This heing accepted as the settled pur-pose of the country there can be no per-manent herease of the difference between paper and coin, and an opportunity will be given for the influence of natural causes tending upon the whole to befter the financial condition. We may count first among these the increase of popula-tion and its distribution over new fields of labor. Secondly, in the south especially the number of persons having property and using and boding money will in-crease. Next, we may auticipate a more general use of paper in Texas and the Pa-chic states, by which practically for the rest of the country the volume of paper will be diminished and the quantity of coin increased, two facts tending to produce an equality of value. The influence of these natural causes will be counteracted in some degree by the increasing facility for the transfer of money from one,point to another and by the greater use of bank checks and certificates of deposit. The rapid transit of merohan-dise in bringing the period of its consump-tion nearer to the time of its production is an greater use of bank checks and eartificates of deposit. The rapid transit of merohan-dise in bringing the period of its consump-tion nearer to the time of its production is an greated by the influence of exist-ing national causes our fluancial condition will grantually improve. The revival of our foreign commerce is one instrumental-ity and perings the most endicient one of all. If the annual carnings of American vessels were eighty millions instead of thirty the difference in the annount of ex-change available would meet a large pur-t of the adverso balance in ordinary years. The experience of Europe tends to show that the ability of a country to maintain specio payment is largely due to the condi-tion of its foreign trade. Next, every measure which increases

tell us all about the social question now agitating her own country and the world. Her topics embrace a while range of inter-est. Sho will talk of the different classes making up society in England, of the royal family, and of what will be of far more in-terest for people to hear, she will tell us of the laboring poor, of the great industrial problems being worked out now in England, an which she has taken so active and suc-cessful a part. The also has a semi-official mission from the government to look into the subject of women's work and wages here, to visit the factories, to report upon the number of hours employed, and the pay received in all the avenues of labor in which women are engaged. The home secretary, Earl Shafteshury, in expressing his sympathy with the object in view, said: "No one in England is better qualified to undertake such an inquiry than Miss Faithfull, or to convey the result in a manner more likely to "scoure the attention of her country-nch,"

convey the result in a manner more likely, to "secure the attention of her country-men." She is in great demand with lecture bureaus and considered one of the best cards for the season. Philadelphila has secured her first appearance. She gives her opening lecture there on Tuesday evening. She is accompanied by her sec-retary, Miss Patterson, a young lady of de-cidedly Yankee characteristics, slightform, delicate features, and pale face, not at all having the fresh, robust appearance that we expect to see in the English girl. During the correspondent's call, Susan B. Anthony was announced, and theo or-curred a notable meeting between the typical English woman's rights woman, and the typical American woman's rights woman. They gave, in greeting, every evidence of hearty good fellowship, and in the complete recognition, each of the otier, 1 saw the toisen of a grand com-radelhip, seldom stond among men, and almost, wholly unknown among women. Here met two women who had consera-ted their lives to what they believe to be a great work—thut do elevating and feno-hing their sox; and however misdirected these efforts may seen to the work, wo must admit that their work has been con-peived in conscientions conviction and car-rited out with entire devotion. No one could for a moment doubt this, who might have listened, as I did, to the carnet con-versation of these two women.

GARIBALDUS SECOND WIFE.

(AARHBALDI'S SHCOND WIFE. The Great Liberator's Matrimonial Individuation and the second second West ing Night. A me Browster writes from Milan to the Boston Advertiser: The villas on Lake Como have various attractions; some are historical, some are simply hospitable, although elegant enough to boshow villas, which they are not; and some have ourions histories. Near Como is a palablal villa, with forest like grounds, which is one of many villas belonging to the failer of Garubald's ascond wife, the marchese. He has refused 150,000 tranes for this villa dell Ormo, but it is said, he will take a million if offored. In it and on its vast grounds, was held the common industrial and agri-eultarit exhibition of this season, which event gave mo a chance to see the build-ing. The villa has some super builts in it, and the grounds are very large. A gentieman who sat next mo the other day at a dinner party gave me a little bit of romance about the Marchesa Garibaldi, as the second wife of the famous, Italian general is called. I heard that she was the wife of the general himself. She left him the day after the wedding, and they have never met since." More a submer working, in a they have never met since." More a strange story 1 had heard is and show the stard we develows i was dying to ask, upon which he added, with a laugh and a shrug, as it he know more than was proper to tell at that moment: "No reasons were ever given on either to me a strange story 1 had heard some

and a shring, as it he know more than white proper to tell at that moment: "No reasons were ever given on either side." The subject was dropped, but it recalled to me a strange story 1 had heard some years ago of a second marriage of Gari-bald's and which served well to join on to the unfinished or broken link that my din-ner acquaintance had given me. 1'li tell it to you as it was told to me, and you can join the two Huissor not, just as you please. It was at least a dozen years ago. The hady was young, titled, rich, handsome, and fast. No name was given me. She con-ceived a desperate, passionate admiration for the famous "liberator of Haly." She was young cough to be Garthald's daugh-ter, and he was poising then, as he has always, for the inconsolable widower, the celebrated "Anita," his first wife, who ac-companied him through many of his adven-tures, and whose sad death has been so often and so touchingly described, is sup-posed to be the only love of 'Garthald's life. Nevertheless, the maritage tonk place between the general and the young Lom-in the weithing the the eutemony, (faribald's received information, with un-doubted proofs, of the immorality of his young bride. Why had he not been in-formed sooner? I cannot tell, you any the weithing the simple story as 1 heard it. I never ask questions on such occasions. I how is young wite what he had heard, but added: "If you will sus your area honest woman, I will take your word." "But if Leannot, what then." asked the marchesa.

AGRICULTURE.

ACRICULTURE. The report of the commissioner of agri-culture gives a very full and interesting neconat of the several divisions of that de-partment; the hortleultural, agricultural, entomological and chemical, and the bene-fits conferred by each on the agricultural interests of the country. The whole re-port is a complete history of the workings of that department in all its branches, showing the manner in which the farmer, merelant and minor is informed, and the extent to which he is aided in his pursuits. The commissioner makes one recommend-ation--that measures be taken by corgress to protest and induce the planting of for-ests; and suggests that no part of the pub-lie lands should be disposed of without the condition that one-tenth of it be reserved in timber where it exists, and where it does not exist inducements should be of-fered for planting it. fered for planting it.

does not exist inducements should be of-fered for planting it. CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION. In accordance with the terms of the act of congress, approved March 3, 1871, pro-viding for the celebration of the one hun-dredth anniversary of American inde-pendence, a commission has been organ-ized, consisting of two memsers from each of the states and territories. This com-mission has held two sessions, and has made satisfactory progress in the organi-zation and in the initiatory steps neces-saty for carrying out the provisions of the act and for executing also the provisions of the act of June 1, 1872, creating a centen-nial board of finance. A preliminary re-port of progress has been received from and is herewith transmitted. It will be the duty of the commission at your coming session to transmit a full report of the progress made, and hay before you de-

Danks. He thinks a degree of flexibility in the volume of currency is essential for two

First—The business of the department "First—The business of the department cannot be transacted properly if a limit is fixed and the power to raise the circulation above or reduce it below that amount is denied. A rule of this nature would com-pel the scenetary to accumulate a large currency balance, and to bold it, as other-wise the credit of the government in meet-ing the ordinary daily clatms upon it would be at the merey of every serious bashness and political revulsion in the United States or Europe, and especially would this be true now that our ordinary currency ex-penditures are greatly in excess of our cur-rency renewals. (Signed) GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

In the point of the control of the con

Without proceeding to the discussion of the subject in detail, 1 think that all will have been gained that is of value when the treasury shall be prepared to pay the demand notes of the government in coin and the banks shall be prepared to pay their notes either in coin or in legal tender notes, and then our good fortune will clearly appear in this that our paper eur-rency is not exclusively of national bank notes nor exclusively of United States notes.

benest woman, i will take your word." "But if I cannot, what then." asked the marchesa. "We must part forever this very mo-ment," replied Gaubaldi. The young woman turned, left her hus-baud of an hour and never saw him again. It was said that the stories agalarst her charaoter were faise, and the young girl, though gay, was innocent, But her pride was so wounded at the charge being unde-by her husband at that moment, and in such a peremptory manner, that she scorned to justify herself; his want of faith in her dispelled her, ilhistons and broke the charm of her love. I saw the Marchesa Garibaldi at one of the regattas on Lake Como early in Sep-tomber. She is about thirty-five years old, I should think; a handsone, but coarse looking woman; has heree, defiant binck praise with he har was an oxydized silver enbre, placed in the same way that the Traistevera tortoke shell daggers are worn in the hair. She was dressed very sim ply in seta cruda, or raw silic, costune, and round hat, She was dressed very sim ply in seta cruda, or raw silic, costune, and round hat with cools of the wood's feather. This is a Boston Globy libel on the con-try cows thereabouts: "A milk dealer, who gets his supply of an honest old farmer, on opening a can of milk, found a large buil-frog awimning around. He sant word to the farmer that he though this mill atrainer was endirely too coarse."