

E. B. HAWLEY, Proprietor.

MONTROSE, PA., WEDNESDAY DECEMBER, 11, 1872.

VOLUME XXIX, NUMBER 50.

Business Cards.

B BURRITT. r in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Crockery e. Iron. Stores, Drugs, Olls, and Paints, Shoes, Hats and Cape, Fars, Buffalo Robes es, Provisions. Ac. -Millord, 1 s., Now, 6, 73-tf.

EXCHANGE HOTEL

A. McCUACKEN, wishes to inform the public thaving rested the Exchange libit in Montrose, is now properted to accommodate the traveling pol in fret classetyle Montrose, Aug. 23, 1872.

 HIPMAN & CASE, Gidle, Harness and Tronk makers. Shop in C. Rogen Store Balliling, Brooklyn, Fa. Oak Harnesses, heav and licht, made to order. Brooklyn, April 3, 1874.-m6

M. D. SMITH

located at Susquehanna Depot, Manufacture salerio light and hasvy Harnevers. Col nr., Whi s. Saddes, Rc., hoping, by strict attention to b and fair dealing, to bave a liberal share March 5. 1878.-0010-m3.

BUBNS & NICHOLS,

in Drugs, Medicines_ Chemicals. ints. Oils, Varnish, Liquors, Spices, i the Medicines, Performery and Toil ri.rdos. Patent Medicines. Per ticies. 19 Prescriptions care Brick Block. Mootrose, Fs. A. B. Ruass. Feb. 21, 1972. Awos NICHOLA

DR. D. A. LATHROP, A fuinisters Rizerno THERMAL BATRS, at the Foot Chesing street. Call and consult in all Chron Muntrose, Jan. 17, '72.- no3-if.

J. F. SHOEMAKER. titorney at Baw, Montroso, Ps. Office next do the Tarbell House, Public Avenus, Montrose, Jan. 17, 1873. - no3-1y.

C. E. BALDWIN, ATTODETT AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, Great Bend, Par

B. L. BALDWIN, Ľ.

LOOMIS & LOSK.

t Law. Office No. 228 Lackawanna Avenue Pa. Practice in the savaral Courts of La Susquichanna Counties. WE, D. LUSE

E. Loosts. Scienton, Sept. ftb, 1871.-tf.

W. 1. CROSMON.

Attorney at Law, Office at the Court House, in the Commissioner's Office, W A. CROSSBOR. Mentrose, Sept. 6th, 1971.-tf.

MCKENZIE, & CO. salers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Ladies and Misse fine Shoes. Also, agents for the great America Tes and Coffee Company. [Montrose, July 17, 72,

DR. W. W. SMITH,

swrist. Rooms at his dwelling, next door east of Republican printing office. Office boars from 9 A. to 4 P. H. Montrose, May 3, 1871-tf THE BARBER-Ha! Ha! Ha!!

Darley Morris is the barber, who can shave your face to order: Cuts brown, black and grizzley bair, is bli-Bics, jost ap tairs. There you will find bla. over fere's store, below McKenzics-Just ond of Morris. Montrose, Juno 7, 1871.-4

J. B. & A. H. McCOLLUM, Pa. Montross, May 10, 1571.

J. D. VAIL CORROTATRIC PETRICIAN AND SORDEON, Has permanently located himself in Montrose, Pa., where he will prompt-is strant on all calls in the profession with which he may be favored. Office and residence west of the Court House, near Fitch & Weinow's office. Montrose, February 8, 1871.

LAW OFFICE.

FITCH & WATSON, Attorneys at Law, at the old office of Bentley & Flich, Montrone, Pa. L. F FITCH. [Jab. 11, 71.] W. W. WATSON.

LEWIS KNOLL BEAVING AND HAIR DRESSING.

tions. DR. S. W. DAYTON A. O. WARBEN, ATTORNEY A. LAW. Bounty, Back Pay. Pension and Exem on Claims attended to. Office dr. our below Boyd's Store, Montrose, Ps. [AU. 1, '69 appreciation. M. C. SUTTON, Auctioneer, and Insurance Agent, Priendeville, Pa. Ant Citf C. S. GILBEBT, U. 8. Auotioneor. Great Bead, Pa AMI EL.Y. U. S. Auotionoor. Aur. 1, 1559. Address, Brooklyn, Pa. JOHN GROVES, SASLIONABLE TAILOR, Montrose, Fa. Shop ov Chaffiler's Store, All orders filled in drat-rate styl sutting done on short notice, and warranted to it. W. W. SMITH. Ø ADINET AND CHAIR MANUFACTURERS - Yo of Main street, Montrose, Fa. Jang. 1, 1529. BILLINGS STROUD. FIRE AND LIFE 123 JANCE ACENT. Al' bosiness stiended to prompily, on fair terms. Office first duor nurth of "Montrose Itole.," west side of "roble Avenae, Montrose, Pa. [Aug. 1, 1803]. BILLINGS STROUD. commissioners for the purpose. ABEL TURRELL. AISEL TURSEELLE, D. ALSE in Drugs, Patent Medicines, Chemicals Diquors, Paints, Oik, Uya Muffs, Varnishes, Win Winss, Grocerics, Glass Warc, Wall and Window Fa, per, Stonewarc, Lamps, Kerosene, Machinery Olin-Trasses, Gans, Ammaulidon, Knives, opectacive Brushes, Fancy Goods, Jewelly, Perfa .ry, &c., éding 'one of the most numerious, extensive, and resinable collections of Geods in Susquehanna 60.-gatablished in 1845. [Montross, Fa. D. W. SEABLE, TTORNEY AT LAW, office over the Store of A Lathrop, in the Brick Block, Montrose, Pa. [aul'G DB. W. L. BICHARDSON, DEL. VF. La BERGEON, Lenders his professional survices to the citizens of Montrose and vicinity.-Office at his valdance, on the corner cast of Navre & Bros. Foundry. [Ang. 1, 1669.] HUNT BROTHERS, SCRANTON, PA. Wholesale & Retail Dealers in HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, NAILS, SPIKES, SHOVELS,

President's Message.

stacles and show the same prosperity soon that they would had no disaster befailen them; otherwise we have been free from pestilence, war, and calamities. which ofen overtake nations, and as far as human udgment can penetrate the future, no muse seems to exist to threaten our pres nt peace.

THE GENEVA ABBITRATION. When Congress adjourned in June last quetion had been raised by Great Brit-in and was then pending which for a ime seriously imperilled the settlement by friendly arbitration of the grave differ-ences between this government and that of her Britanic Majesty, which, by the treaty of Washington had been referred to the tribunal of arbitration which had net in Geneva, in Switzerland. The arbitrators however, disposed of the gues-sion which had jeopardized the whole of the treaty, and threatened to involve the two nations in most unhappy relations toward each other, in a manner entirely

satisfactory to the government, and in accordance with the views and the policy which it had maintained. The tribunal which had convened in

Geneva in December, concluded its laborions session on the 14th day of Septem-her, on which day having availed itself of States for the satisfaction of all the claims referred to its consideration. This deci-sion happily disposes of a long-standing difference between the two gowernments, and in connection with another award made by the German Emperor under a reference to him by the same treaty, leave hese two governments without a shadow upon their friendly relations, which it is my sincere hope may forever remain equally unclouded. The report of the agent of the United States appointed to attend the Geneva tribunal, accompanied by the protocols of the proceedings of the entermine the arguments of the council rbitrators, the arguments of the counsel of both governments, the awarl of the tribunal, and the opinions given by the several arbitrators is transmitted here-with. I have caused to be communicat-ed to the heads of the three friendly

powers who complied with the requests CHARLES N. STODDARD, Desler in Bools and Shoss, fists and Caps, Leather and Findinger, Main Sirredt, ist door below Boyd's Flore. Work made to order, and repairing done Beally. Noutrose, Jan. 1, 1870. nade to them under the treaty, the thanks of this government for the appointment of arbitrators made by them respectively. and also my thanks to the eminent personages named by them, and my appro-bation of the dignity, patriotic imparti-ality and great ability with which they Shep in the new Postoffice building, where he will be found ready to stiend all who may want anythin in his line. Montrose Pa. Oct. 13, 1863. discharged their ardnons and high func Her majesty's government has inicated to me its appreciation by RFES. G. W. BARANAN, to the part of the ability and indenti-tive citizens of Great Beed and vicinity. Office at bis residence, opposite Barrown Homes, G'i, Bend village, sept. ist, 1855.- U government, during the protracted inquiries and discussions of the tribu-al. I cordially unite with her majesty in this It is due to the agent of the United States before the tribunal, to record my high appreciation of the marked ability. nnwearied natience and the prudence and lightion with which he has conducted ry responsible and delicate duties committed to him, as it is also due to the learned and eminent council who attend-ed the tribunal on the part of this gorernment, to express my sense of the tal-ent and wisdom which they brought to bear on the attainment of the results so happily reached. It will be the province of Congress to provide for the distribution among those who may be entitled to it of their respective shares of the money to be puid, although the sum awarded is not parable antil a year from the date of the award. It is deemed advisable that no time be last in making 4 proper exam-ination of the several cases in which indemnification may be due. I consequent ly recommend the creation of a board of THE SAN JUAN BOUNDARY. By the thirty-fourth article of the treaty of Washington, the respective claims of the United States and of Great Britaward of his Majesty the Emperor of Germany to decide which of these claims is most in accordance with the true interretation of the treaty of 1846. His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, having been pleased to undertake the arbitration has the earnest thanks of this govern-ment and of the people of the United

of the claim of the United States. He is entitled to much credit for the success which has attended the submission. After a pattent investigation of the case, and of the statements of each party, his ma-tjesty, the Emperor, on the 21st day of October last, signed his award in writing, decreeing that the claim of the United States that the boundary line between the striburities of the Britanio Majesty ard the United States abould be drawn through Haro channel is most in accor-and an appropriation the submission. The submitty thus given through Haro channel is most in accor-and an appropriation the is danger that the treaty concluded on the 15th of June; 1846, between the governments of her will be in a large degree lost to the 1846, between the governments of her will be in a large degree lost to the 1846, between the governments of her will be in a large degree lost to the 1846, between the governments of her will be in a large degree lost to the 1846, between the governments of her will be in a large degree lost to the 1846, between the government of 1846, between the governments of her goniculation of the consentiate the the componition of the granition the mainter 1846, between the government of the read too of the scate and point of the state degree lost to the 1846, between the government of the read too of the scate degree lost to the 1846, between the government of the read too of the scate and point of the state and the discovernment be 1846, between the government of the state and the discovernment be 1846, between the government of the state and the discovernment be 1846, between the government of the state and the state as a measure of certain of the state and the state as the close of the premium paid on 1846, between the government of the 1846, between the government of the state and the discovernment be 1846, between the government of the state and the state as the close of the year, accompanied 1846, between the government of the state and the state astate as the close of the year, gased the r

Vancouver's islands, which for more than twenty-six years, ever since the ratifica-to transport between our Atlantic cities twenty-six years, ever since the ratifica-tion of the treaty, Great Britain has contested, and leaves us for the first time in the history of the United States as a na-tion, without a question of disputed boun²

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

dary between our territory and the pos-aessions of Great Britain on this contiaessions of Great Britain on this conti-nent. It is my grateful duty to acknowl-edge the prompt, spontaneous action of her majesty's government in giving effect to the award in anticipation of any re-quest from this government, and before the reception in the United States of the award signed by the Emperor, her majes-ty had given instructions for the removal ty had given instructions for the remova ty had given instructions for the removal contrined by the results of his additions of her troops which had been stationed tration. It is particularly desirable that there, and for the cession of all exercise nothing should be left undone by the of cluims or claim of jurisdiction, so as to leave the United States in the executive strengthen their relations as neighbors

leave the United States in the executive possession of the lately disputed territury. I am gratified to be able to announ that the orders for the removal of the troops have been executed, and that the military point of occupation of San Juan has ceased. The islands are now in the executive possession of the United States. It now becomes necessary to complete the survey and determination of that portion of the boundary line through the the discretionary power given it by the treaty to award a sum in gross, it made its decision whereby it awarded the sum of \$15,500,000 in gold as the indemnity to be paid by Great Britain to the United mission to act jointly with one which may mission to act jointly with one which may be named by her majesty for that purpose. Experience of the difficulties attending the determination of our admitted line of boundary, after the occupation of the ter-ritory and its settlement by those owing illegiance to the respective governments. points to the importance of establishing by natural objects or other monuments the actual line between the territory ac-quired by purchase from Russia and the djoining possession of her Britanic majesty. The region is now so sparsely oc-cupied that no conflicting interest of individuals or of jurisdiction are likely to

nterfere to the delay or embarrasment of the actual location of the line. If deferred till population shall enter and occupy the territory some trivial contest of neighhors may again array the two governments in antagonism. I therefore recommend he appointment of a commissioner to act ointly with one that may be appointed on he part of Great Britain to determine the line between our territory of Alaska and the extensive possessions of Great Bri-

ain.

In my last annual message I recomwithout delay. mended the legislation necessary on the part of the United States to bring into

THE CONDITION OF CUBA. It is with regret that I have again to countries. No similar provision, however

President's Message. To THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REFRE-BENTATIVES .—In transmitting to you this my fourth annual message, it is with thankfulness to the Giver of all good that as a nation we have been blessed for the pisst year with pace at home, peace throng and a general prosperity vouch-safed to but few people, With the science tion of the recent devisating fire which is retification of the case presented the trained the statements of the triviced States in the swept from the earth with a breath, as it were, millions of accumulated wealth in the city of Boston, ure railying onder their mis-of Boston are railying under their mis-fortunes, with a prosperit that their ener-of Boston are railying under their mis-fortunes, with a prosperit that their ener-of Boston are railying under their mis-fortunes, which a prosperit that their ener-of Boston are railying under their mis-fortunes will a prosperit that their ener-for a strausticated the superison of the case present contained and science and the united States in the superior and the united States in the superior and a general prosperity souch-the triviced States should be the superson on the 21st day of the trivice and should be and the united States in the superior and the united States in the superior and the united States in the superson on the convention concluded superior and the united States in the su to Vienna and back their articles for ex-hibition. no time in providing for the unpaid bal-ance of its debts to the United States, Since your last sension the President of which, having originated in injuries to our critizens by Venezuelian suthorties, and having been acknowledged pursuant to treaty in the most solemn form known

among nations, would seem to deserve a preference over debts of different origin and contracted in a different manuer This subject is again recommended to the attention of congress, for such action as may be deemed proper.

BELATIONS WITH JAPAN AND CHINA.

Our treaty relation with Japan remain and friends. It is much to be regretted that many lawless acts continue to disunchanged. An imposing embassy from that interesting and progressive nation that many lawless acts continue to dis-turb the quiet of the settlement on the border between our territory and that of Mexico, that complaints of wrongs to American cittzens in various parts of the country are made. The revolutionary condition in which the neighboring re-built has so long been involved, has in some degree contributed to this distur-ture the territory and that direc-tion was reached. It is hoped, however. to was reached. It is hoped, however. to hat interchange of opinions which took place during their stay in this country has led to mutual appreciation of the inbance. It is to be hoped that with a more terest which may be promoted. When settled rule of order through the republic the revision of the existing treaty shall be which may be expected from the present government, the acts of which just com-plaint is made, will cease. The procee-dings of the commissioner under the con-cy of our diplomatic relations with Japan dings of the commissioner under the con-vention with Mexico, of the 4th of July and China, and to further aid in retain-1868, on subject claims, have unfortunatemoval of which measures have been ta-ken by the two governments, which, it is those nations and the balance of the com-believed, will prove successful. The com-mercial world, an appropriation be ken by the two governments, which, it is believed, will prove successful. The com-missioners appointed pursuant to the joint resolution of congress, of May last, to in-quire into the depredutions on the Terass frontier, have diligently made investiga-tion in that quarter. Their report upon the subject will be communicated to you. Their rescarches upon the subject were necessarily incomplete, partly on account necessarily incomplete, partly on account

of the limited appropriation made by congress. Mexico, on the part of that government, has appointed a similar com-mittee to investigate these outrages. It is not announced officially, but the press of that country state that the fullest in-vestigation is desired and that the country is not announced officially. vestigation is desired and that the co op-eration of all parties concerned is invited a previous occasion of the transfer to the

to secure that end. I therefore recom-mend that a special appropriatio, be made seem more appropriately to belong, of al seem more appropriately to belong, of all the rowees and duties in relation to the at the conflict day practicable to enable the rowees and duties in relation to the the commissioners on the part of the territories with which the department of state is now charged by law or custom. United States to return to their labors Congress from the beginning of the government has wisely made provision for

the relief of distressed seamen in foreigu

ance at the close of the year, accompanied with same at the commencement of the vear, \$3,371,548.65; total, \$9,956,025,354. This statement irrats solely of the princi-pal of the public debt. By the monthly statement of the public debt, which adds together the principal, interest due and unpaid, and interest accrued to date, not t due, and deducts the cash in the treasury as ascertained on the day of publication. The reduction was \$100,544,91.28. The duction in minimizing account, \$99,960,00.3.-if et al. \$100,544,91.28. On the basis of total, \$100,544,91.28. On the basis of the last table the statements show a re-duction of the statements show a re-duction at the statement show a reduction in cash on hand, \$2,740,400 22; laplication and repair upon the Atlantic total, \$100,544,491 28. On the basis of the last table the statements show a re-duction of the public debt from the first of March, 1859, to the present time as follows: Trom March 1st, 1869, to March 1st, 1870, \$87,134,783 84; from March 1st, 1870, \$84,935,345,94; from March 1st, 1872, to November 1st, 1872, (eight months,) \$64. Our coast defences; the repeal of the seventh section of the act of July 13, 1866, taking from engineers soldiers the per diem granted to other troops; s limi-tation of time for the presentation of old war claims for subsistence supplies under the act of July 4, 1864, and a modifica-tion by the acts for congress last session, in the expenditure of the government in collecting the revenue will be much re-t ducdf for the next facal year. It is very h doubtful, however, whether so veratous

doubtful, however, whether so versions a burthen upon any people will be prac-ticable for the present at all, even as a measure of justice to the holders of the tion be had on this subject, unless it be to correct errors of omission or commission in the present law until sufficient time has elapsed to prove that it can be done, and shall leave sufficient revenue to meet the current expenses of the government, pay the interest on the public debt and provide for the sinking fund estab-1868, on subject claims, have unfortunate-ly been checked by an obstacle for the re-to secure to the United States its share of national credit is of the highest importance. Next in importance to this comes a solemn duty to provide a note currency

The estimate of the chief engineers are subnitted separately for fortification, public buildings and grounds, and the Washington acqueduct. Washington acqueduct.

The affurs of the freedmen's burean already shown they are not only of a na-tional interest, but when completed they

nation's certificates of indebtedness. I would recommend that no more legisla-

and commerce-convertible into gold at just legislation. The report of the secretary of the war department shows the expenses of that ley with the Atlantic ocean at Charles-

1860, taking from engineers soluties the per diem granted to other troops; s limi-iation of time for the presentation of old war claims for subsistence supplies under the act of July 4, 1864, and a modifica-tion in the mode of the selection of cadets for the military academy in order to en-bance the usefulness of the academy.

which is impaired by reason of the large amount of time necessarily expended in amount of time necessarily expended in giving new cadets a thorough knowledge of the more elementary branches of learning, which they should acquire be-fore entering the academy. Also, an ap-propriation for philosophical apparatus, and an increase in the numberr and pay which be academy bard

of the military academy band. The attention of congress will be called for the more certain and cheaper transportation of the constantly increasing surplus of western and southern products to the Atlantic seaboard."

The subject is one that will force itself upon the legislative branch of the govern-ment sooner or later, and I suggest that immediate steps be taken to gain all available information to insure conable and

THE GREAT SOUTHERN CANAL.

some other powers. As now situated our representatives in Japan and China have to depend for interpreters and translators upon natives of those countries, who know our language imperfectly or procure for the occasion the services of employees in foreign business houses, or the interpret-er to other foreign ministers. I renew the recommendation made on a previous occasion of the transfer to the

CULDER'S HARDWARE, MINE BALL, COUNTEESUNK & T BALLSPIKES BALLOAD & MINING SUPLIKS. CARELAUK SPRING, AXLES, SKEINS ANL BOXES, BOLTS, SUPLIS, SKEINS ANL PLATED BANDS, MALKES SHE PLATED BANDS, MALKES SHE PLATELY BANDS, MALLEAGLE RONS, MIDS, SPUKES. FELLOFS, SEAT SPINDLES, BOWR, &. ANVILS, SUCES and DIES. BELLOWS HAMMERG, SLEDGES, FILES, &. &. EIECULAE AND MILLAAWS, BAITING, PACEING TACKLE BLOCKS, PLASTER PARIS GEVENT, HAIR & GUNNSTONES. PENCE WINDOW GLASS, LEATURE & FINDLEGF FARBANK'S SCALES. Serabos, Varch 11, 104. 17

Wention the articles of the treaty of It is with regret that I have again t Washington of May 8, 1871, relating to announce a continuance of the disturbed the fish-rics and to other matter touch-ing the relations of the United States toward the British North American possessions to become operative so soon as made. While the insurrection has gained suits to extend such relief to their criticens the proper legislation should be had on no advantages and exhibits no more of or subjects in certain cases. A similar

I have received notice that the imperial we might be undifferent to its result, al-parliament and other legislatures of the though humanity could not be unmoved home penciles and have no friends at home able to succor them. Persons in to carry the provisions of the treaty on might occur. It is, however, at our door, themselves upon the charity of foreigners the matters referred to into operation. I I cannot doubt that the continued main- or be relieved at the private charge of our therefore recommend your early adoption of legislation in the same direction uec-essary on the part of this government. The joint commission for determining ural cause of a terrible evil. The abolic thority and appropriation asked for be The joint commission for determining the boundary line between the United to of slavery and the introduction of States and British possessions, between Lake of the Woods and the Bocky monntains, has organized and entered ipon its advance the restoration of peace and orwork. It is desirable that the force be der. It is greatly to be hoped that the increased in order that the completion of present libered government of Spain will the surrey and the determination of the adopt this view. The law of emancipawork. It is desirable that the force be

the survey and the determination of the line may be the sconer attained. To this end I recommend that sufficient appro-vers since, has remained unexcented priation be made. Since my last annual message the ex-

change has been made of the ratifications ain in their construction of the treaty of of a treaty with the Austro-Hungarian the 15th of June, 1846, defining the bound empire, relating to naturalization; also of dary line between their respective territo-ries were submitted to the arbitration and ing consols and trademarks; also of a

Congress at its last session having made an appropriation to defray the expenses of the present government to carry into of commissioners on the part of the United States to the international statistical to urge the consideration of wisdom in

the date of the treaty which has given would afford an rise to the discussion between the two such meeting.

citizens in distress abroad other than seamen. It is understood to be customary The proper legislation should be had on the part of Great Britain and its posses-sions. That legislation on the part of Great Britain and its possessions had not then been had and during the session of cougress a question was raised, which for the time raised a doubt whether any action by congress in the direction indi-cated would become important. This one station has since been disposed of, and a have need to be at the imperial of have received notice that the imperial of the part of session of session of the part of the time raised a doubt whether any action by congress in the direction indi-cated would become important. This one store that the imperial we might be jadifferent to its result, alresult, al-

the government in Cuba could not fail to shall not be necessarily or unworthily be-

yeasr since, has remained unexecuted . in the absence of regulation for its entorcement. It was but a feeble sten toward emancipation, but it was the recognition of right and was hailed as such, and ex-hibited Spain in harmony with the sentinonneed, giving evidence of the sincerity vailable; total available cash, \$484,042,-

ment and of the people of the United States for the labor, pains, and care which he has devoted to the consideration of this long-pending difference. I have caused an expression of my thanks to be com-municated to his majesty. Mr. Bancroft. the representative of the government at Berlin, conducted the case and prepared States with the justice of the United States with the justice of a more effec-tive system for the abolition of a great a bloody and destructive context class to a bloody and destructive context class to greats meets at intervals of about three, the representative of the government at Berlin, conducted the case and prepared States with the iblifty his past services 573.15. the policy and the justice of a more effecthe statement on the part of the United consideration the propriety of extending the continuance of Elevery is one of the interstant, 00.012,101.20,1 centennial celebration to be held in 1878 to believe that citated with the only of the public buildings, light houses and would afford an appropriate occasion for such meeting. Preparations are making for the inter-national exposition to be held during the den and denonneed by the laws of the 72; total, exclusive of principal and prem-den and denonneed by the laws of the mathin dent.

have all been transferred to the war de-partment and regulations have been put into execution for the speedy payment of bounty, pay, etc., due the colored soldiers properly coming under that bareau. All war accounts for money and prop-erty prior to 1871 have been examined and transmitted to the trensury for final settlement. During the fiscal year there have been paid for transportation on rail-litics and cheaper ones for the more has hitherto been made for the relief of have been paid for transportation on rail-ilities and cheaper ones for the more roads \$1,860,000, of which \$300,857 was bulky articles of commerce to reach tide tation by water, \$626,373.52, and by stage base of the particle of commerce to reach tide water, and a market will be demanded in water, and a market will be demanded in tation by water, \$626,373.52, and by stage base of the purchase of trans-portation animals, wagons, hire of team-isters, etc., \$924,650.64. About \$70,000 have been collected from contents at commerce to reach tide have been collected from Southern mail-to congress at some fature day for its bet-roads during the year, leaving about \$4, 000,000 still due.

000,000 still due. The quartermaster has examined and transmitted to the accounting officers for citizens for quartermaster's stores during the war. Subsistance supplies to the amount of \$330,048,12 have been issued to the Indiana. to the Indiana. to the Indiana

amount of \$390,03812 have been issted
 amount of \$490,03812 have been issted
 amount of \$400,03812 have been issted

empire, relating to naturalization; also of molted Spain in harmony with the senti-a treaty with the German empire, respect-ing consols and trademarks; also of a sympathy with other powers of the chris-traty with Sweeden and Norway, relat-tion and colliged world. Within the first 184,095.02; from miscellaneous sources, to consults, to construct any times the amount ex-bare not alluded to this subject with the treaty with Sweeden and Norway, relat-ing to naturalization, all of which treaties few weeks the regulations for carrying out have been duly proclaimed. \$34,412.204.71; total ordinary receipts, pended, the increase of commerce, with view of having any intrifer expenditure expend

an authentic form to enable it hereafter, if deemed practicable and workhy, to leg-at Rock Island has been completed, and The report of the Secretary of the S at Bock Island has been completed, and the proper site has been determined upon for the bridge at La Crosse. The able ly the condition of that branch of the and exhaustive report made by the com-missioner appointed to investigate the Satro tunnel, has been transmitted to Complete history of the series. It also Congress. The observations and reports of the of the navy for the past year in addition signal office have been continued, and to its regular service. It is evident that stations have been maintained at each of unless early stops are taken to preserve the principal lake, scaport and river oit-ies. Ten additional stations have been United States will be the weakest nation collecting the revenue, \$542,958,829.08; established in the United States, and ar- upon the ocean of all the great powers. rangements have been made for an ex- With an energetic and progressive busi-HANNERS, SLEDGES, FILES, S. C. S. C. HANNERS, SLEDGES, FILES, S. C. S. FILES, S.

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