PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives: In transmitting to you my fourth annual message, it is with thankfulness to the Giver of all good to the Nation. We have been blessed for the past year with peace at home and abroad, and a general prosperity has been vouchsafed to us.

THE BOSTON FIRE.

With the exception of the recent devastating fire which swept from the earth with a breath, as it were, millions of accumulated wealth in the city of Boston, there have been no overshadowing calamities within the year to record. It is gratifying to note how, like their fellow-citizens in the city of Chicago, under similar circumstances, a year earlier, the citizens of Boston are rallying under their misfortune, and the prospect is that their energy and perseverance will overcome all obstacles, and show the same prosperity that they would have attained had no disaster befallen them; otherwise we have been free from pestilence, war, and those calamities which often overtake nations, and as far as human judgment can penetrate the future, no cause seems to exist to threaten our present peace.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

When Congress adjourned in June a question had been raised by Great Britain, and was then pending, which for a time seriously imperiled the settlement by friendly arbitration of the differences existing between the Government and that of Her Britannic Majesty. The Treaty of Washington had been referred to the Tribunal of Arbitration which met at Geneva, in Switzerland. The arbitrators, however, disposed of the question which had jeopardized the whole of the treaty, and threatened to involve the two nations in unhappy relations toward each other, in a manner entirely satisfactory to this Government, and in accordance with the views and policy which it has maintained. The Tribunal, which convened in December, concluded its laborious session on the 14th of September last; on that day, having availed itself of the discretionary power given to 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 States for satisfaction of all claims referred to its consideration. This decision, happily, disposes of a long standing difference between the two Governments, and, in connection with another award made by the German Emperor under reference to him by the same Treaty, leaves the two Governments without a shadow on 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 protocols of the proceedings of the arbitrators, arguments of counsel of both Governments, award of the Tribunal and opinions given by the several arbitrators, is transmitted herewith. I have caused to be communicated to the heads of the three friendly Powers, who complied with the joint request made to them under the Treaty, the thanks of the Government for the appointment of arbitrators made by them respecting it, and also my thanks to the eminent personages named by them, and my appreciation of the dignity, patience, impartiality, and great ability with which they discharged their arduous and high functions. Her Majesty's Government has communicated to me its appreciation by her Majesty of the ability and indefatigable industry displayed by Mr. Adams, the arbitrator named on the part of this Government, during the protracted inquiries and discussions of the Tribunal. I cordially unite with Her Majesty in this appreciation. It is due to the agent of the United States before the Tribunal to record my appreciation of the marked ability, unwearied patience, and the prudence and discretion with which he has conducted the very responsible and delicate duties entrusted to him, as it is also due to the learned and eminent counsel who attended the Tribunal on the part of this Government, to express my sense of the talent and wisdom which they brought to bear in the argument, and upon the result 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 paid. Although it is not payable until a year from the date of the award, it is deemed advisable that no time be lost in making the proper examination of the several cases in which indemnification may be due. I consequently recommend the creation of a Board of Commissioners for that purpose.

THE SAN JUAN QUESTION.

By the thirty-fourth article of the Treaty of Washington, the respective claims of the United State and of Great Britain in their construction of the Treaty of the 15th of June, 1847, defining their boundary line between their respective territories, were submitted to the arbitration of His Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, to decide which of the claims was most in accordance with the true interpretation of the Treaty of 1846. His majesty having been pleased to undertake the arbitration, has the earnest thanks of this Government and 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 transmitted to His Majesty. Mr. Bancroft the representative of this Government at Berlin, conducted the case and prepared the statement on the part of the United States with the ability that his past services justified the public in expecting at his hands. As a member of the Cabinet at the date of the treaty which has given rise to the discussion between the Governments, as the Minister to Great Britain, when the obstruction now pronounced unfounded was first advanced, and as the agent and representative of the Government to present the case and to receive the award, he has been associated with the question in all its phases, and in every stage has manifested a patriotic zeal and earnestness in the maintenance of the claim of the United States. He is entitled to much credit for the success which has attended the commission, after a patient investigation of the case and of the statement of each party. His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, on the 21st day of October last, signed his award in writing decreeing that the claim of the Government of the United States that the boundary line between the territories of Her Britannic Majesty and the United States could be drawn through the DeHaro channel is most in accordance with the true interpretation of the treaty concluded on the 5th of June, 1848, between the agents of Her Britannic Majesty and the United States. Copies of this case, presented in behalf of the Government, and of the statement in reply to each, and a translation of the award, are transmitted herewith. This award confirms the United States in their claim to the important archipelago of islands lying between the continent and Vancouver island, which for twenty-six years—ever since the ratification of the treaty—Great Britain has held and leaves us, for the first time in the history of the United States as a nation, without a question of disputed boundary between our territory and the possessions of Great Britain on this continent. It is my gratification to acknowledge the prompt and spontaneous action of Her Majesty's Government in giving effect to the award in anticipation of any request from this Government, and before the reception of the award, signed by the Emperor, Her Majesty had given instructions for the removal of her troops stationed there, and for the cessation of all exercise or claim of jurisdiction, so as to leave the United States in exclusive possession of the lately disputed territory. I am gratified to be able to announce that the orders for the removal of the troops have been executed, and the military joint occupation of San Juan has ceased. The Islands are now in the exclusive possession of the United States. It now becomes necessary to complete the survey and determination of that portion of the boundary line through DeHaro channel upon which the commission which determined the remaining part of the line were unable to agree. I recommend the appointment of a commission to act jointly with one which may be named by Her Majesty for that purpose. The experience of the difficulties attending the determination of our admitted line of boundary after the occupation of territory and its settlement by those owing allegiance to the respective Governments, points to the importance of establishing, by natural objects or other measurements, the actual line between the territoty acquired by purchase from Russia and the adjoining possessions of Her Britannic Majesty. The region is now so sparsely occupied that no conflicting interests of individuals or of jurisdiction are likely to interfere to the delay or embarrassment of the actual location of the line. If deferred until population shall enter and occupy the territory, some trivial contests of neighbors may again array the two Governments in antagonism; I, therefore, recommend the appointment of a commission, to act jointly with one that may be appointed on the part of Great Britain, to determine the line between our territory of Alaska and the adjoining possessions of Great Britain.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

In my last annual message I recommended the legislation necessary on the part of the United States, to bring into operation the articles of the Treaty of Washington, of May, 1871, relating to the fisheries, and to other matters touching the relations of the United States towards the British North American possessions, to become operative so soon as the proper legislation should be had on the part of Great Britain and her possessions. That legislation, on the part of Great Britain and her possessions, had not then been had, and during the session of Congress a question was raised, which, for a time, raised a doubt whether any action by Congress in the direction indicated would become important, a question which has since been disposed of, and I have received notice that the Imperial Parliament and the Legislature of the provincial Government have passed laws to carry the provisions of the Treaty on the matters referred to into operation. I, therefore, recommend your early adoption of legislation in the same direction, to carry out the treaty on the part of this Government.

THE NORTHWEST BOUNDARY.

The oint Commission for determining the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions, between the Lake of the Woods and the Rocky Mountains, has been organized and entered upon its work. It is desirable that the force be increased, in order that the completion of the survey and the determination of the boundary line may be sooner attended to, and to this end, I recommend that a sufficient appropriation be made.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

With France, our earliest ally; Russia, the constant and steady friend of the United States; Germany, with whose Government and people we have so many causes of friendship and so many common sympathies, and the other powers of Europe, our relations are maintained on the most friendly terms.

TREATY RATIFICATIONS.

Since my last annual message an exchange has been made of ratifications of the treaty with the Austro-Hungarian Empire, relating to naturalization; also of a treaty with the German Empire, relating to consuls and trademarks, also of a treaty with Sweden and Norway, relating to naturalization, all of which treaties have been duly proclaimed.

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CONGRESS.

Congress, at its last session, having made an appropriation to defray the expenses of the Commissioners on the part of the United States to the International Statistical Congress at St. Petersburg, the persons appointed in that character proceeded to their destination and attended the session of the Congress. Their report shall in due season be laid before you. This Congress meets at intervals of about three years, and has held its session in several of the countries of Europe. I submit to your consideration the propriety of extending an invitation to the Congress to hold its next meeting in the United States. The Centennial Celebration, to be held in 1876, would afford an appropriate occasion for such meeting.

THE VIENA EXPOSITION.

Preparations are making for the International Exposition, to be held during next year in Vienna, on a scale of very great magnitude. The tendency of these expositions is in the direction of advanced civilization and the elevation of industry and labor, and the increase of human happiness, as well as of greater intercourse and good will between nations. The Exposition is to be the first which will have been held in Eastern Europe, and it is believed that American inventors and manufacturers will be ready to avail themselves of the opportunity for the presentation of their productions, if encouraged by proper aid and protection. At the last session of Congress authority was given for the appointment of one or more agents to represent this Government at the Exposition. The authority thus given has been exercised; but in the absence of any appropriation there is danger that the important benefits which the Exposition offers will in a large degree be lost to the citizens of the United States. I commend the subject strongly to your consideration and recommend that an adequate appropriation be made for the purpose. To further aid American exhibitors at the Viena Exposition, I would recommend, in addition to an appropriation of money, that the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to fit up two naval vessels to transport between our Atlantic cities and Trieste, or the most convenient post for Vienna, the articles for exhibition.

MEXICO.

Since your last session the President of the Mexican Republic, distinguished by his high character and by his services to his country, has died. His temporary successor has now been elected with great unanimity by the people, a proof of confidence on their part in his patriotism, which it is believed will be confirmed by the results of his administration. It is particularly desirable that nothing should be left undone by the Governments of the two republics to strengthen their relations as neighbors and friends. It is much to be regretted that many lawless acts continue to disturb the quiet of the settlements on the border between our territory and that of Mexico, and that complaints of wrong to American citizens in various parts of the country are made. The revolutionary conduct in which the neighboring Republic has so long been involved has in some degree contributed to this disturbance. It is to be hoped that a more settled rule of order through that Republic, which may be expected for the present government, and that the acts of which just complaint has been made will cease. The proceedings of the Commission under the convention with Mexico on the 4th of July, 1868, on the subject of claims, have unfortunately been checked by an obstacle, for the removal of which measures have been taken by the two Governments, which it is believed will prove successful.

The Commissioners, appointed pursuant to a joint resolution of Congress, of 7th of May last, to inquire into the depredations on the Texan frontier, have diligently made investigations on that subject. Their report upon the subject will be communicated to you. Their researches were necessarily incomplete, partly on account of the limited appropriation made by Congress. Mexico, on the part of that Government, appointed a similar commission to investigate these outrages. It is not announced officially, but the press of that country states that the fullest investigation is desired, and that the co-operation of all parties concerned is invited to secure that end. I, therefore, recommend that a special appropriation be made at the earliest day practicable, to enable the Commissioners on the part of the United States to return to their labors without delay.

THE CUBAN REBELLION.

It is with regret that I have again to announce the continuance of the disturbed condition of the Island of Cuba, and that no advance toward the pacification of the discontented portion of the population has been made. While the insurrection has gained no advantages, and exhibits no more of the elements of power or of a prospect of ultimate success than were exhibited a year ago, Spain, on the other hand, has not succeeded in its repression, and the parties stand apparently in the same relative attitude which they have occupied for a long time past. This contest has lasted now for more than four years. Were it seen at a distance from our neighborhood, we might be indifferent to its result, although humanity could not be unmoved by any of its incidents wherever they might occur. It is, however, at our door. I cannot doubt but that the continued maintenance of slavery in Cuba is among the strongest inducements to a continuation of this strife. A terrible wrong is the natural result of a terrible evil. The abolition of slavery and the introduction of other reforms in the administration of the Government in Cuba could not possibly fail to advance the restoration of order. It is especially to be hoped that the present liberal Government of Spain will voluntarily adopt this view. The law of emancipation, which was passed more than two years since, has remained unexecuted. In the absence of regulations for enforcement, it was but a feeble step toward emancipation, but it was a recognition of the right, and was hailed as such and exhibited Spain in harmony with the sentiments of humanity and justice, and in sympathy with other powers of the Christian and the civilized world. Within the past few weeks regulations for carrying out the laws of emancipation have been announced, giving evidence of the sincerity of the intention of the present Government to carry into effect the law of 1870. I have not failed to urge the considerations of the wisdom, the policy, and the justice of a more effective system for the abolition of the great evil which oppresses a race and continues the bloody and destructive conflict close to our border, as well as the expediency and justice of conceding other reforms of which the propriety is not questioned. Deeply impressed with the conviction that the countenancing of slavery is the most active cause of the continuance of the unhappy condition of Cuba, I regret to believe that citizens of the United States, or those claiming to be such, are large holders in Cuba of what is there claimed as property, but which is forbidden and denounced by the laws of the United States. They are thus contributing to the continuance of this distressing and sickening contest. In my last annual message I referred to this subject, and I again recommend such legislation as may be proper to denounce, if not to prevent and discourage American citizens from dealing in slaves.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

It is gratifying to announce that the ratification of the Convention, concluded under the auspices of this Government, between Spain on one part and the allied Republics of the Pacific on the other, providing for an armistice have been exchanged. A copy of the instrument is herewith transmitted. It is hoped that this may be followed by a permanent peace between the same parties. The differences, which at one time threatened the maintenance of peace between Brazil and the Argentine Republic, it is hoped, are in a way of satisfactory adjustment. With these States, as with the Republics of Central and South America, we intend to maintain the most friendly relations.

CLAIMS AGAINST VENEZUELA.

It is with regret, however, that I announce that the Government of Venezuela has made no further payment on account of the awards under the Convention of April 25th, 1866. That Bepublic is understood to be now almost, if not quite, tranquillized. It is hoped, therefore, that it will lose no time in providing for the unpaid balance of its debt to the United States, which having originated in injuries to its citizens by the Venezuela authorities, and having been acknowledged pursuant to a treaty in the most solemn form known among nations, would seem to derive preference over debts of a different origin and contract. In a different manner this subject is again recommended to the attention of Congress for such action as may be deemed proper.

OUR RELATIONS WITH JAPAN AND CHINA.

Our treaty relations with Japan remain unchanged. An Embassy from that interesting and progressive nation visited this country during the year that is passing, but being unprovided with powers for the signing of a convention in this country, no conclusion in that direction was reached. It is hoped, however, that the interchange of opinion, which took place during their stay in this country, has led to a mutual appreciation of the interests which may be expected when the revision of the treaty shall be undertaken. In this connection I renew my recommendation of a year ago, that to give importance and add to the efficiency of our diplomatic relations with Japan and China, and to further aid in maintaining the good opinion of these people and secure to us our share of the commerce destined to flow between these nations and the balance of trade of the commercial world, an appropriation should be made to support at least four American youths in each of these countries, to serve as part of the official family of our Ministers. Our Representatives would then be placed upon an equality with the representatives of Great Britain and some other powers. As now, our representatives in Japan and China have to depend for the interpretations and translations upon natives of those countries, who know our language imperfectly, or procure for the occasion the services of employees of foreign business houses, or the interpreters to other foreign Ministers.

CERTAIN TRANSFERS OF POWER RECOMMENDED.

I renew the recommendation made on a previous occasion for the transfer to the Department of the Interior, to which they seem more appropriately to belong, of all the powers and duties in relation to territory with which the Department of State is now charged by law or by custom.

INDIGENT CITIZENS ABROAD.

Congress, from the beginning of the Government, has wisely made provision for the relief of distressed seamen in foreign countries. No similar provision, however, has hitherto been made for the relief of citizens in distress abroad other than seamen. It is understood to be customary with other Goverments to authorize their Consuls to extend such relief to their citizens or subjects in extreme cases. A similar authority, and an appropriation to carry it into effect, are recommended in the case of citizens of the United States destitute or sick under such circumstances. It is well known that our citizens resort to foreign countries in great numbers. Though most of them are able to bear the expenses incident to the location, there are some who, through accident or otherwise, become penniless, and have not friends at home able to succor them. Persons in this situation must either perish, cast themselves upon the charity of foreigners, or be relieved at the private charge of our own officers, who usually, even with the most benevolent dispositions, have nothing to spare for such purposes. Should the authority and appropriation asked for be granted, care will be taken to carry the munificence of Congress into effect, and that it will not be unnecessarily or unworthily bestowed.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The money received and carried into the Treasury during the fiscal year ending January 30, 1872, were: From customs, $21,637,028 67; from sales of public lands, $2,575,514 19; from internal revenue, $130,642,177 73; from tax on national banks, etc., $6,523,396 39; from the Pacific Railroad Companies, $749,861 87; from customs, fines, etc, $1,136,442 34; from fees of Consuls, patents, lands, etc., $2,284,095 92; from miscellaneous sources, $4,412,554 71; total of ordinary receipts, $364,694,229 91; from premiums on sales of coin, $9,412,637 65; total net receipts, $374,016,837 56; balance in Treasury June 30th, 1871, $10,935,705 79, including $1,822,835 received from unavailable assets; total available cash, $484,042,573 15. The net expenditures by warrants drawn during the same period were: For civil expenses, $16,189,079 70; for foreign interests, $18,409,369 14; Indians, $7,065,726 88; pensions, $28,533,402 76; military establishment, including fortifications, river and harbor improvements and arsenals, $31,537,215 72; for naval establishments, including vessels and machinery and improvements at the Navy-yards, $21,249,809 09; For miscellaneous civil expenditures, including public buildings, lighthouses and collecting the revenue, $42,958,329 08; interest on public debt, $118,358,839 72; total, exclusive of principal and premium on public debt, $270,559,695 91; for premium on bonds purchased, $4,958,766 66; for redemption of the public debt, $99,915 340; total, $106,918,520 30; total net disbursements, $377,478,216 21; balance in treasury, June 30, 1872, $108,564,356,94. Total, $484,042,573 15. From the foregoing statement it appears that the net reduction of the principal of the debt during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, was $99,960,253 54. The source of reduction is as follows: Net ordinary receipts during the year, $364,694,229 91; net ordinary expenditures, including interest on public debt, $270,559,69 91; difference, $94,134,535; add the amount of receipts from premiums on sales of gold in excess of premiums paid on bonds purchased, 5,447,089 89; add amount of the cash balance at the close of the year, accompanied with the sale at the commencement of the year, $337,348 65; total, $99,960,253 54. This statement treats solely of the principal of the public debt by the monthly statement of the public debt, which adds together the principal and interest due and unpaid and interest accured to date, and deduct the cash in the Treasury. As recorded on the day of publication, the reduction was $100,544,491 28. The source of this reduction is as follows: Reduction on principal account, $99,860,063 34; reduction on unpaid interest account, $3,430,957.55; total, $103,290,956 50; reduction in cash on hand, $2,746,465 22; total, $10,544,491 28; on the basis of the last total, the statements show a reduction of the public debt from the first of March, 1869, to the present time, as follows: From March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1870, $87,347,828 44; from March 1, 1870, to March 1, 1871, $117,810,630 35; from March 1, 1871, to March 1, 1872, $94,845,348 94; from March 1, 1872, to November 1, 1872 (eight months), $64,047,237 84; total, $363,696,999 87. With the great reduction of taxation by acts of Congress at its last session the expenditures of the Government in collecting the Revenue will be much reduced for the next fiscal year. It it is very doubtful, however, whether any further reduction of so heavy a burthen upon the people will be practicable for the present. At all events, as a measure of justice to holders of the nation's certificates of indebtedness, I would recommend that no legislation be had upon this subject unless it be to correct the errors of omission or commission in the present laws until sufficient time has elapsed to prove that it can be done and still leave sufficient revenue to meet the current expenses of the Government and pay the interest on the public debt and provide for the sinking fund established by law. Preservation of our national credit is of the highest importance. Next in importance to this comes the solemn duty to provide a national currency of fixed and unvarying value, as compared with gold, as soon as practicable having due regard for the interests of the debt, or class and the viscissitudes of trade and commerce, and convertible into gold at par.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Secretary of War shows the expenditures of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, to be $35,799,991 82, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, to be $35,362,157 20, showing a reduction in favor of the last fiscal year of $427,834 62. The estimates for military appropriations for the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, are $33,801,378 78. The estimates of the Chief of Engineers are submitted seperately, for fortifications, for river and harbor improvements, for public buildings and grounds, and for the Washington aqueduct. The affairs of the Freedmen's Bureau have all been transferred to the War Department, and regulations will be put into execution for the speedy payment of bounty and pay due to colored soldiers, properly coming under that Bureau. All warrants for money and property issued prior to 1871 have been examined and transmitted to the Treasury for final settlement. During the fiscal year there has been paid for transportation on railroads, $1,300,000, of which $800,857 was over the Pacific Railroad; for transportation by water, $626,373 52, and by stage, $48,975 84, and for the purchase of transportation, animals and wagons, hire of teamsters, etc., $924,650 64. About $3,705 have been collected from Southern railroads during the year, leaving about $4,000,000 still due. The Quartermaster has examined and transmitted to the acting officers for settlement, $367,172 72 of claims by loyal citizens for Quartermaster's stores during the war. Subsistence supplies to the amount of $809,412 have been issued to the Indians. The annual average mean strength of the army was 29,210 white and 2494 colored soldiers. The total deaths for the year are reported at 367 white and fifty-four colored. The distribution of medical and surgical instruments has yet to be ordered by Congress. There exists an absolute necessity for a medical corps of the full number established by the act of Congress of July 28, 1866, there being now fifty-nine vacancies, and the number of successful candidates rarely exceeds eight or ten in one year.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS

Have been carried on with energy and economy, though many are only partially completed. The results have saved commerce many times the amount expended. The increase of commerce, with the greater depth of channels and greater security in navigation, and the saving of time, adds much to the wealth of the country and increases the resources of the Government. The bridge across the Mississippi river at Rock Island has been completed, and a proper site has been determined upon for a bridge at La Crosse.

THE SUTRO TUNNEL.

The able and exhaustive report made by the Commission appointed to investigate the Sutro tunnel has been transmitted to Congress.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

The observations and reports of the Signal office have been continued. Stations have been maintained at each of the principal lakes and ports and cities. Ten additional stations have been established in the United States, and arrangements have been made for the exchange of reports with Canada, and similar exchange of observations is contemplated with the West India Islands. The favorable attention of Congress is invited to the following recommendations of the Secretary of War: A discontinuance of the appointment of extra men to serve as Adjutants and Quartermasters; the adoption of a code providing a specific penalty for well defined offenses, that the inequality of sentences adjudged by Courts-martial may be adjusted; the consolidation of the accounts under which expenditures are made, as a measure of economy; a reappropriation of the money for the construction of a depot at San Antonio, the title to the site now being perfected; a special act placing the cemetery at the City of Mexico on the same basis as other national cemeteries; authority to purchase sites for military posts in Texas; the appointment of commissary Seargents from non-commissioned officers, as a measure for securing better care and portection of supplies; an appropriation for catalogues and table of the anatomical section arms and medical museum; an appropriaton of a sufficient amount for the manufacture of breech-loading arms, should the selection be so formed by the Board of officers as to have the former; the appropriations be expended at the close of the fiscal year; the sale of such arsenals east of the Mssissippi as can be spared, and the proceeds to be applied to the establishment of one large arsenal of construction and repair upon the Atlantic coast, and the purchase of a suitable site for approving and experimenting ground for heavy ordnance; the abrogation of laws which deprive inventors in the United States service from deriving any benefits from their inventions; the repeal of the law prohibiting promotions in the staff corps; a continuance of the work upon the coast defences; the repeal of the seventh section of the act of July 13, 1866, taking from the engineer soldiers the per diem granted other troops; a limitation of time for the preservation of subsistence supplies, under the act of July 4, 1864, and a modification in the mode of the selection of cadets for the Military Academy, in order to enhance the usefulness of the Academy, which is impaired by reason of the large amount of time necessarily expended in giving new cadets a thorough knowledge of the more elementary branches of learning, which they shouldd acquire before entering the academy; also, an appropriation for philosphical apparatus, and an increase in the number and pay of teachers at the Militaay Academy.

RAILROAD AND CANAL COMMUNICATIONS.

The attention of Congress will be called during its present session to the various enterprises for the more certain and cheaper transportation of the constantly increasing supplies of Western and Southern products to the Atlantic seaboard. The subject is one that will force itself upon the legislative branch of Government sooner or later, and I suggest, therefore, that immediate steps be taken to gain available information to secure equitable and just legislation for lines to connect the Mississippi valley with the Atlantic at Charleston, South Carolina, and at Savannah, Georgia, by way of the Ohio and Tennessee rivers; by canals and slack-water navigation. The Savannah and Ocmulgee rivers have been surveyed and a report made by an accomplished engineer and officer of the army. A second and a third new route will be proposed for the consideration of Congress, namely: by an extension of the Kanawha and James-river Canal to the Ohio, and by the extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. I am not prepared to recommend Government aid to those or other enterprises until it is clearly shown that they are not only of national interest, but that, when completed, they will be of a value commensurate with their cost. That production increases more rapidly than the means of transportation in our country, has been demonstrated by past experience; that the unprecedented growth in population and products of the whole country will require additional facilities and cheaper means for the more bulky articles of commerce to reach tide water, and that a market will be demanded in the near future, is equally demonstrated. I would therefore suggests either a committe or a commission to be organzied to consider this whole question and to report to Congress at some future day for its better guidance in legislating on this important subject. The railroads of the country have been rapidly extended during the last few years to meet the growing demands of producers, and they reflect much credit upon the capitalists and managers engaged in their construction. In addition to these, a project to faciliate commerce by the building of a ship canal around Niagara falls on the United States' side, which has been agitated for many years, will no doubt be called to your attention this session. Looking to the great future of the country, and the increasing demands of commerce, it might be well, while on the subject, not only to have examined the reports upon the various practicable routes for connecting the Mississippi with tide water on the Atlantic, but the feasibility of almost continued land-locked navigation from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico. Such a route along our coast would be of great value at all times, and of inestimable value in case of a foreign war. Nature has provided the greater part of this route, and the obstacles to be overcome are easily within the skill of the engineer. I have not alluded to this subject with the view of having any further expenditure of the public money at this time than may be necessary to procure and place all necessary information before Congress in an authentic form, to enable it hereafter, if deemed practicable and worthy, to legislate on the snbject without delay.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, herewith accompanying, explains fully the condition of that branch of the public service, its wants and deficiencies, the expenses incurred during the past year, and the necessary appropriations for the same. It also gives a complete history of the services of the navy for the past year. It is evident that, unless steps are taken to preserve our navy, in a few years the United States will be the weakest nation upon the ocean of all the great powers. With an energetic, progressive business people like ours, penetrating and forming business relations with every part of the known world, a navy strong enough to command the respect of our flag abroad is necessary for the full protection of their rights.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

I recommend the careful consideration by Congress of the recommendations made by the Secretary in the accompanying report of the Postmaster-General. It furnishes a full and satisfactory exhibit of the operations of the Post-office Department during the year. The ordinary revenues of the Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, amounted to $21,915,426 37, and the expenditures to $26,658,192 1. Compared with the previous fiscal year, the increase of revenue was $1,876,380 95, and the increase of expenditures $2,268,088 23. Adding to the ordinary revenues of the annual appropriation of $700,000 for free matter, and the amounts paid as subsidies on mail steamship lines from special appropriations, the deficiency paid out of the general treasury was $3,319,765 94—an excess of $389,901 28 over the deficiency for the year 1871. Other interesting statistics relating to rapidly extending postal services are furnished in this report. The total length of railroad mail routes on the 30th of June, 1872, was 57,911 miles, 8,007 additional miles of such services having been put into operation. During the year eight new lines sf railway post-offices have been established, with an aggregate length of 2,909 miles. The number of letters exchanged by the mails with foreign countries was 24,362,500—an increase of 4,066,502, or 20 per cent. over the number in 1871. The postage thereon amounted to $1,871,257 25. The total weight of mails exchanged with European countries exceeded 820 tons. The cost of the United States transatlantic mail steamship service is $220,201 70. The total cost of the United States ocean steamship service, including the amounts paid to subsidized lines of mail steamers, was $1,627,020 97. The following are the only steamship lines now receiving subsidies for mail service under special acts of Congress: The Pacific Mail Steamship Company receive $500,000 per annum for carrying a monthly mail between San Francisco, Japan and China, which will be increased to $1,000,000 per annum for a semi-monthly mail on and after October, 1, 1873; the United States and Brazil Steamship Company receive $150,000 per annum for carrying a monthly mail between New York and Rio de Janeiro, and the California and Oregon and Mexico Steamship Company receive $75,000 per annum for carrying a monthly mail between San Francisco and Honolulu, making the total amount of mail steamship subsidies,, at present, $725,000 per annum. Our postal communications with all parts of the civilized world have been placed upon the most advantageous footing by improved postal conventions. And arrangements recently concluded with the leading commercial countries in Europe and America, and the gratifying statement is made that, with the conclusion of a satisfactory convention with France, the details of which have been definitely agreed upon by the French Postal Department, subject to the approval of the Minister of Finance, little remains to be accomplished by treaty for some time to come. In respect to the reduction of the rate for the improved facilities of the postal service, your favorable consideration is respectfully invited to the recommendations of the Postmaster-General for an increase of the service from a monthly to a semi-monthly trip on the mail steamships to Brazil; for a subsidy in aid of the establishment of an American line of mail steamers between San Francisco, New Zealand and Australia; for the establishment of post-office savings banks, and for the increase of the salaries of the heads of bureaus. I have heretoforo recommended the abolition of the franking privilege, and see no reason now for changing my views on that subject. It not having been favorably regarded by Congress, however, I now suggest a modification of the privilege to correct the glaring and costly abuses. I would suggest, also, the appointment of a committee or commission to take into consideration the best method equitable to private corporations who have invested their time and capital in tha establishment of telegraph lines, of acquiring title to all telegraph lines now in operation, and of connecting this service with the postal service of the nation. It is not probable, that this subject could receive proper consideration during the limit of the next session of Congress, but it may be initiated, so that further action may be fair to the Government and to the private parties concerned. There are but three lines of ocean steamers, namely—the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, between San Francisco, China and Japan, with provision made for a semi-mothly service after October 1, 1873, the United States and Brazil line, monthly, and the California and New Zeland and Australian line, monthly—plying between the United States and foreign ports, owned and operated under our flag. I earnestly recommend that such liberal contracts for carrying the mails be authorized with those lines as will insure their continuance, if the expediency of extending the aid of the Government to lines of steamers which hitherto have not received it should be deemed worthy of consideration by Congress. Political and commercial objects make it advisable to bestow such aid on the line under our flag between Panama and South American ports. By this means much trade now turned to other countries might be brought to us, to the mutual advantage of this country and those lying in that quarter of the continent of America. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will show an alarming falling off of our carrying trade for the last ten or twelve years, and even for the past year. I do not believe that the public treasure can be better expended in the interests of the whole people than in trying to recover this trade. An expenditure of a few million dollars annually for the next five years, if it would restore to us our proportion of the carrying trade of the world, would be profitably expended. The price of labor in Europe has so much enhanced within the last few years, that the cost of building and operating ocean steamers in the United States is not so much greater than in Europe, and I believe the time has arrived for Congress to to take this subject into serious consideration.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

A detailed statement of the disbursements through the Department of Justice will be furnished by the report of the Attorney-General, and though these have been somewhat increased by the recent Acts of Congress to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and other amendments thereto, I cannot question the necessity and salutary effect of the enactments. Reckless and lawless men, I regret to say, have associated themselves together in some localities to deprive others of the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution of the United States, and to that end have committed deeds of violence; but the detection and punishment of many of these persons have tended greatly to the repression of such disorder. I do not doubt that a great majority of the people in all parts of the country, however, are in favor of the full enjoyment by all classes of persons to those rights which they are entitled under the constitution and laws. I invoke the aid and influence of all good citizens to prevent organizations whose objects are by unlawful means to interfere with those rights. I look with confidence to the time not far distant when the obvious advantages of good order and peace will induce the abandonment of all combinations prohibited by the acts referred to; when it will be unnecessary to carry on prosecutions or inflict punishment to protect citizens from the lawless doings of such combinations. Applications have been made to me to pardon persons convicted of violations of said acts, upon the ground that clemency in such cases would tend to tranquilize the public and aid to test the virtue of that policy. I disposed, so far as my sense of justice will permit, to give to those applications favorable consideration, but my action thereon is not to be considered as indicating any cessation of my determination to enforce with vigor such acts so long as the conspiracies and combinations therein named disturb the peace and the country. It is much to be regretted, and is regretted by no one more than myself, that the necessity has ever existed to execute the Enforcement act. No one can desire more than I that the necessity for applying it may nevar again exist.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The Secretary of the Interior reports as satisfactory the improvement and progression in each of the several bureaus under the control of the Interior Department. They are all in excellent condition. All the current business has been promptly dispatched. The policy which was adopted at the beginning of this Administration with regard to the management of the Indians has been as successful as its most ardent friends anticipated within so short a time. It has reduced the expenses of their management, decreased their forays upon the white settlements, tended to give the largest opportunity for the extension of the great railways through the public domain and the pushing of settlements into many districts of country, and at the same time to improve the condition of the Indians. This policy will be maintained without change excepting such as farther experience may show to be necessary to render it more efficient. The subject of converting the so-called Indian Territory south of Kansas into a home for the Indians, and erecting thereon a territorial form of Government, is one of very great importance as a complement to the existing Indian policy. The question of their removal to the territory has, within the past year been presented to many tribes resident upon other and less desirable portions of the public domain, and has generally been received by them with favor. As a preliminary step to the organization of such a territory, it will be necessary to confine the Indians now resident thereon to farms of proper size, which should be secured to them in fee, the residue to be used for the settlement of other friendly Indians. Efforts will be made in the immediate future to induce the removal of as many of the peaceably disposed Indians only to the Indian Territory as can be settled properly without disturbing the harmony of those already there. A proper location, now available, where a people who are endeavoring to acquire a knowledge of pastoral and agricultural pursuits can be as well accommodated as upon the unoccupied lands of the Indian Territory. A Territorial Government should, however, protect the Indians from the inroads of the whites for a term of years, until they become sufficiently advanced in the arts of civilization to guard their own rights. For the same period, during the last fiscal year, there were disposed of out of the public lands, 11,864,975 acres—a quantity greater by 1,009,270 acres than was disposed of the previous year. Of this amount, 1,370,320 acres were sold for cash; 380,400 acres located with military warrants; 4,671,332 acres take for homesteads; 693,613 acres located with college scrip; 3,554,887 acres granted to railroads; 456,347 acres granted to wagon roads; 714,255 acres given to States as swamp land, and 5,760 acres located by Indian scrip. The cash receipts from all sources in the Land Offic amounted $3,208,100 during the same period; 22,016,608 acres of public lands were surveyed, which, added to the quantity before surveyed, amounts to 583,363,780 acres, leaving 1,258,633,628 acres of public lands still unsurveyed. Reports from the subordinates of the Land Office contain interesting information in regard to their respective districts. They uniformly mention the fruitfulness of the yield during the past season, and the increased yield of all kinds of produce evinces that in those States and Territories where mining is the principal business, the agricultural products have exceeded the local demand, and liberal shipments have been made to distant points.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

During the year ending Sept. 30, 1872, there were issued from the Patent Office 14,636 patents, 23 extensions and 556 certificates and registers of trademarks. During the same time 19,587 applications for patents, including re-issues and designs have been received, and 3,100 caveats filed. The fees received during the same period amounted to $700,959 85 and the total expenditures $623,553 90, making the net receipts over expenditures $77,400 56. Since 1836 2,000,000 applications for patents have been filed, and about 131,000 patents have been issued. The office being conducted under the same laws and general organization as adopted at its origin, when only from one to five hundred applications were made per annum, the Commissioner shows that the office has outgrown the original plan and that a new organization has become necessary. This subject was presented to Congress in a special communication in February last, with my approval and the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and the suggestions contained in said communication were embraced in a bill that was reported to the House by the Committee on Patents at the last session. The subject of the reorganization of the Patent Office, as contemplated by the bill referred to, is of such importance to the industrial interests of the country that; I commend it to the attention of Congress. The Commissioner also treats of the subject of the separation of the Patent Office from the Department of the Interior. The subject is also embraced in the bill heretofore referred to. The Commissioner complains of the want of room for a model gallery, and for a working force and necessary files for the office. It is impossible to transact the business of the office properly without more room in which to arrange articles and drawings that must be consulted hourly in the transaction of business. The whole of the Patent Office building will soon be needed, if it is not already, for the accommodation of the business of the Patent Office.

PENSIONS.

The amount paid for pensions in the last fiscal year was $30,169,340, an amount larger by $3,708,438 than was paid the preceeding year. Of this amount $2,315,409 was paid, under act of Congress, to survivors of the war of 1812. The increase of pensions by legislation of Congress has more than kept pace with the natural yearly losses from the rolls. The act of Congress of June 8, 1872, has added an estimated amount of $750,000 per annum to the rolls, without increasing the number of pensioners. We cannot, therefore, look for any substantial decrease in the expenditures of this bureau for some time to come, or as long as Congress continues to change the dates of pensions. The whole number of soldiers enlisted in the war of the rebellion was 1,888,523. The total number of claims for invalid pensions is 176,500—enlisted men. The total number of claims on hand at the beginning of the year was 91,769. The number received during the year was 26,574; the number disposed of, 35,178—making a net gain of 1,264. The number of claims now on file is 79,685. On the 30th of June, 1872, there were on the rolls the names of 9,545 invalid military pensioners, 113,519 widows, orphans and dependent relatives, making an aggregate of 208,923 army pensioners. At the same time there were on the rolls the names of 1,449 navy pensioners and 1,730 widows, orphans and dependent relatives, making the whole number of naval pensioners 3,179. There have been received, since the passage of the act to provide pensions for survivors of the war of 1812, 36,551 applications prior to June 30, 1872. Of these there were allowed, during the last fiscal year, 20,126 claims; 4,845 were rejected during the year, leaving 11,580 claims pending at that date. The number of pensions of all claims granted durin the last fiscal year was 8,398. During that period there were dropped from rolls, for various causes, 914, leaving the grand total 232,229 pensioners on the rolls on the 30th of June, 1872. It is thought the claims for pensions on account of the war of 1812 will be disposed of by the first of May, 1873. It is estimated that $30,480,000 will be required for the pension service during the next year.

THE CENSUS.

The ninth census, about completed, is the subject of congratulation, inasmuch as the use to be made of the statistics therein contained depends very greatly on the promptitude of publication. The Secretary of the Interior recommends that a centennary census be taken in 1875, which recommendation should receive the ready attention of Congress. The interval at present established between the Federal censuses is so long that the information obtained at the periods of the material condition, wants and resources of the nation is of little value after the expiration of the first half of that period. It would probably obviate the constitutional provision regarding the centennary census, if the census of 1875 should be divested of all political character and no apportionment of Congressional representation be made under it. Such a census, coming as it would in the last year of the first century of our National existence, would furnish a general monument of the progress of the United States during that century.

EDUCATION.

The rapidly increasing interest in education is the most encouraging feature in the history of the country, and it is no doubt true that this is due in a great measure to the efforts of the Bureau of Education. That office is continually receiving evidence, which abundantly prove its efficiency, from various institutions of learning and education of all kinds throughout the country. The report of the Commissioners contain a vast amount of educational details of great interest. The bill now pending in Congress, providing for an appropriation of part of the proceeds of the sales of public lands for educational purposes, to aid the States in the general education of the rising generation, is of such great importance to our real progress and so unanimously approved by the leading friends of education, that I commend it to the favorable attention of Congress.

THE TERRITORIES.

Affairs in the Territories are generally satisfactory. The capacity of the pioneers who are settling up the vast domains not yet incorporated into States is keeping pace with internal improvements, and with the older communities. In but one of them, Utah, is the condition of affairs unsatisfactory, except so far as the quiet of citizens may be disturbed by real or imaginary danger of Indian hostilities. It has seemed to be the policy of the Legislature of Utah to evade all responsibility to the Government of the United States, and even to hold a position of hostility towards it. I recommend a careful revision of the present laws of that Territony by Congress at its last session, for instance, or something similar to it, as will secure the peace and the equality of all citizens before the law and the ultimate extinguishment of polygamy.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Since the establishment of a Territorial Government for the District of Columbia the improvement of the condition of the city of Washington and surroundings, and the increased prosperity of the citizens, is observable to the most causual visitor. The nation, being a large owner of property in this city, should bear with the citizens of the District its just share of the expenses of these improvements. I reccommend, therefore, an appropriation to reimburse the citizens of the District for the work done by them along and in front of the public grounds during the past year, and liberal appropriations, in order that the improvement and embellishment of the public buildings and grounds may keep pace with the improvements made by the territorial authorities.

AGRICULTURE.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture gives a very full and interesting account of the several divisions of that Department—horticultural, agricultural, statistical, entomological and chemical—and the benefits conferred by each on the agricultural interests of the country. The whole report is a complete history of the workings of that Department in all its branches, showing the manner in which the farmer, merchant and miner is a farmer, and the extent to which he is aided in his pursuits. The Commissioner makes a recommendation that measures be taken by Congress to protect and induce the planting of forests, and suggests that no part of the public 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, an inducement should be offered for the planting of it.

THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY.

In accordance with the terms of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1871, providing for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence, a Commission has been organized consisting of two members from each of the States and Territories. The Commission has held two sessions, and has made satisfactory progress in the organization and in the initiatory steps necessary for carrying out the propositions of the act, and for executing the provisions also of the act of June first, 1871, creating a Centennial Board of Finance. A preliminary report of progress has been received from the President of the Commission, and is herewith transmitted. It will be the duty of the Commission at your comming session to transmit the report of the progress made and to lay before you the details relating to the exhibition of American and foreign arts, products and manufactures, which by the terms of the act, is to be held under the auspices of the Government of the United States, in Philadelphia, in the year 1876. This celebration will be looked forward to by American citizens with great interest as making a century of greater progress and prosperity than is recorded in the history of any other nation, and proving its further good purpose in bringing together on our soil the people of all commercial nations of the earth, as a measure calculated to secure international good feeling.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The desire has been felt to correct the abuses which have grown upon the civil service of the country through the defective method of making appointments to offices, which have been regarded as the reward of political services. Under the authority of Congress, rules have been established to regulate the terms of office and mode of appointments. It cannot be expected that any system or rule can be entirely effective, and prove a perfect remedy for existing evils, till they have been thoroughly tested by actual practice and amended according to the requirements of the service. During my term of office it shall be my best endeavor to so apply the rules as to secure the greatest possible reform in the civil service of the Government; but it will require the direct attention of Congress to render the enforcement of the system binding upon my successor, and I hope that the experience of the past year together with appropriate legislation by Congress, may reach a satisfactory solution of this question, and secure to the public service for all time a practical method of obtaining faithful and efficient officers and employees.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.
Executive Mansion, Dec. 2, 1872.

SARCASTIC.—An Irish counsellor having lost his cause, which had been tried by three judges, one of whom was esteemed a very able lawyer, though the other two were indifferent, some of the barrasters were merry on the occasion. "Well, now," said he, "who could help it when there was a hundred judges on the bench?" "A hundred!" said a bystander; "there were but three." "By St. Patrick!" replied he, "there was one and two ciphers."

ANOTHER NEW SECT.—An English paper says that a new religious sect has made its appearance in London, which the ungodly style the "Howling Repentants." They howl at all convenient periods during the night. The services are conducted in the open air, as they have, as yet, no recognized place of worship. The sectarians of this religion find the police to be the most serious obstacle to their devotions.

COOKE DENNIS & CO.,
MANUFACTURE
Sash Doors, Blinds, Moldings

RUSTIC, and all the latest styles of inside and outside finish, of the best quality of clear cedar lumber ever used in Salem.

Scroll Sawing, Stair Building and Turning,

done with neatness and dispatch. Manufacturers of the celebrated

Boswell Fruit Dryer and Room Heater.

Also Manufacture the RANKIN PATENT SCHOOL DESK.

☞ All kinds and qualities of **Lumber** and **Shingles** for sale cheap.

Best of work at lowest Prices

☞ Please give us a call, SEE OUR STOCK, learn our prices, and give us your orders.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to orders from farmers, and information freely given gratis to our patrons.
Nov.23'72:wtf

Just Received
AT
TERRELL & GILLINGHAM'S,
A Splendid Assortment of
Ladies' Fashionable Dress Goods,
Consisting in part of
Black and Colored Silks,
Irish and French Poplins,
Japanese Silks,
Empress Cloth,
Black and Colored Alpacas, Mohair Brocades, Tycoon Reps, Delaines, &c.
—ALSO—
SEA-SIDE SACQUES,
SILK VELVETS,
VELVETEENS,
SHAWLS, &c.

A Full and Complete Assortment of
Ladies' and Misses' Underwear,
Hosiery, Gloves, &c., &c.
Sept. 20, 1872:3m.

NORTH SALEM STORE!
W. L. WADE
AT THE OLD GREEN STORE
Has just received
A FULL ASSORTMEN
—OF—
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
BOOTS & SHOES,
CLOTHING,
Hardware, General Merchandise,
Calculated for
City and County Trade.

Bought as low, and will be sold at as small a profit as those who sell at cost.

☞ Goods delivered to any part of the city free of charge. d&w

FOR SALE CHEAP!
SAW AND PLANING MILL!

Will Saw, Dress, Tongue and Groove from 6 to 8 thousand feet of Lumber per day.

Extra Steam Capacity!

Blacksmith Tools, Line of Shafting, Grinding Machine, Belts, Saws, Tools, &c., &c.

Everything Complete.

Time given on a portion of purchase money if desired. Enquire of **E. D. TOWL,**
Salem, Oregon.

Apply to Jones & Patterson, Real Estate Agents, Salem.
Oct. 12, 1872:d&wtf

NEW YOKK BAKERY
—AND—
FAMILY GROCERY STORE
STATE STREET, SALEM.

FRESH BREAD every morning. **Pies** and **Cakes** of every description constantly on hand.

Family Groceries,
FLOUR AND FEED,
together with a select stock of
Candies, Nuts, Cigars and Tobacco.

Fancy Cakes of all kinds made to order. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge. ☞ *CALL IN AND LEAVE YOUR ORDERS.* **R. H. PRICE.**
June13:d3m.

SALEM FLOURING MILLS.
Best Family Flour,
Baker's Extra, XXX,
Superfine and
Graham.
Middlings, Bran and Shorts
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
☞ HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH ☜
PAID FOR WHEAT
AT ALL TIMES.
R. C. KINNEY,
Nov. 23dtf Agent S. F. M. Co.

OREGON STEAMSHIP CO.'S
STEAMBOATS.

NOTICE.

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE, UNTIL further notice,

The Steamer Fannie Patton

Will leave her dock, foot of State St., every

Tuesday and Friday Morning.

At 6 o'clock A. M. for Portland.

☞ Fare at Reduced Rates.
J. D. BILES, Agent.
Salem, August, 9 1872.

Firemans Fund Insurance Co.
—OF—
San Francisco,
(Established in 1863.)

Assetts January 1st, 1872, over **$856,000 Gold.**

Deposits with the State Treasurer in compliance with the Laws of this State.

Losses Fairly Adjusted and Property Paid.

C. N. TERRY,
Agent for Salem and vicinity.

C. F. GRANT, Portland,
no2dw1m Manager Oregon Branch.

WOODBURN NURSERY,
J. SETTLEMIRE, : : : Prop.
A choice selection of
Fruit, Shade, Ornamental and Nut-bearing Trees.

Also a choice selection of **Shrubbery** Cheap.

Postoffice address, Woodburn, Ogn.
nov5w2m

DANIEL LOWER,
135 Front St., Portland,
Commission Merchant.

Oregon produce sold to best advantage in Portland or San Francisco. Dealer in

CALIFORNIA & OREGON
Produce.
—AND—
TROPICAL FRUITS.
Consignments Solicited.
Jan. 25, 1875.

For Sale.

A **HOUSE AND LOT** on Wi street (Piety Hill) is offered for sale cheap for cash. Inquire at the STATESMAN Office.

GEO. H. JONES. J. M. PATTERSON.

JONES & PATTERSON,
REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE,
—AND—
GENERAL AGENTS,
Opera House Block,
SALEM, ... OREGON.

☞ **Attention is Called to the following Descriptions of Property**

FOR SALE:

No. 30.
400 acres 4 miles East of Salem. Brick house, fine frame barn, good orchard—100 acres in cultivation balance pasture and timber—price $8000.

31
ELEVEN AND HALF acres 4 miles East of Salem, small house, fine soil for gardening price $1,000.

33
320 acres 2½ miles south of Silverton. House and barn, small orchard, 200 acres under fence, 50 acres in cultivation, well watered. Price $2,500.

35
30 acres 3 miles N. E. of Salem, fine improvements, all in cultivation, cheap. Price $2,500.

38
240 acres 10 miles N. E. of Salem and 1 mile South of Wheatland, a part of the Geo. Gay donation claim—well improved. Price $6,000.

41
320 acres 7 miles east of Sublimity, Marion county, good farm well improved with fine orchard, 27 acres of grain sown, 100 acres in good cultivation, well watered, rich soil. Price $3,000.

37
240 acres 5 miles north of Sublimity, small house, good orchard, 140 acres under fence. Price $1,200.

39
160 acres 4 miles east of Sublimity, house and barn, orchard, good water and good outside range for stock, offered at a bargain. $1,050.

26
180 acres 3½ miles east of Sublimity; 100 acres in cultivation, house and barn. All under fence and well watered with fine springs. Price $2,000.

27
61 acres 2 miles north of Salem on the Stage road. Fine house and splendid orchard; abundance of small fruit; rich soil for gardening and good timber. Price $2,100.

17
5 AND 10 ACRE lots within one mile of the court house; rich soil; price $60 to $100 per acre.

42
214 acres, 2½ miles east of Gervais, 40 acres prairie, all fenced, 100 acres fine timber, good running water for stock; price, $7 50 per acre.

18
160 acres on King's Prairie, in Linn Co., 60 acres in cultivation, good orchard, house and barn, and place well improved, all fenced and well watered; price $1,000, a bargain.

19
160 acres on King's Prairie, fine house and barn and good improvements; price, $2,000.

21
240 acres, 9 miles east of Scio, Linn Co., 45 acres in cultivation, house and barn, small orchard, well watered; price, $3,000.

23
317 acres 7 miles east of Salem, splendid house and barn, good orchard, abundance of small fruit, good spring at the house and plenty of stock water, 200 acres good plow land, 50 acres of fine timothy meadow; price, $5,500. A rare bargain.

25
418 acres 7 miles east of Salem, 250 acres open land, 140 acres in cultivation, 2 orchards, plenty of small fruit; good spring water for stock; price, $8,000.

17
34 ACRES one-half mile south of R. R. depot at Salem; well suited for gardening; price $50 per acre.

45
160 ACRES four miles north of Salem; small improvements; land well located and some fine timber; price $10 per acre.

8
110 ACRES in Polk county, 1½ miles w of Salem; improvements good; 30 acres in cultivation; price $2,000.

9
850 ACRES 7 miles south of Salem; all under fence; good barn and house—considerable improvement; price $11 per acre, in quantities to suit purchasers.

46
414 ACRES 6 miles northwest of Salem; 160 acres in cultivation; good range, well watered and good orchard; price $14 per acre.

13
160 ACRES eight miles south of Salem, on the stage road. 40 acres under cultivation; nearly all under fence; ordinary house and barn; good young orchard; price $1,200.

15
30 ACRES one mile south-west of Salem, in Polk county. All under fence; 20 acres in cultivation; small house and barn; good young orchard; very desirable location for gardening purposes; price $1,300.

CITY PROPERTY:

32
LOTS 3 & 4, block 4, Robert's addition frame house and small barn. Price $1200

40
LOT 2 in block 27, good house and barn well finished. Price $1,800.

47
LOT 5, block 81, house and other improvements. Price $900—a bargain.

22
87X160 feet of Block No. 13, S. W. corner Jones' addition to Salem, with house and improvements; price, $700.

24
LOT 4, Block 25, city of Salem, fine house, well finished, near the C. P. Church; price, $3,500.

10
HOUSE and half block in Jones' addition; 1½ story house well finished and grounds well improved; price $1,750.

12
LOTS 8 and 9, block 4, Reeds' addition, vacant and fine location; price $450.

11
HOUSE and 1½ lots in Robert's addition; belonging to M. R. Moore; price $1300.

5
LOTS 5 and 6, block 25, on Church street vacant; price $500.

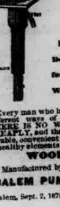
43
2 LOTS in Albany, near the court house price $800; inquire of Thomas Monteith, Albany.

44
HOUSE and lot on Front street, near business part of the city; now occupied by Mrs. J. L. Starkey; price $2100.

The Renting and Leasing of all kinds of property, Collection of Claims, Conveyancing, &c., will receive prompt attention.

☞ For further information address,
JONES & PATTERSON,
Salem, Oregon.
April2:tf

WOOD PUMPS



Best and most Improved
WOOD PUMP
Now in use.
For raising water for Domestic Purposes, or for Barn or stock Wells.

Every man who has had experience in the different ways of raising water, knows THERE IS NO WAY OF DOING IT SO CHEAPLY, and that there is no Pump so durable, convenient and free from imparting unhealthy elements to the water as the plain

WOOD PUMP.

Manufactured by the
SALEM PUMP COMPANY.
FISHER & HAAS.
Salem, Sept. 2, 1872. wtf