

To the Senate and House of Representatives: In transmitting to you my fourth

tory of the United States as a nation, without a question of disputed boundary between our territory and those of our continental neighbors. It is my gratification to acknowledge the prompt and spontaneous action of Her Majesty's Government in the prompt and ready anticipation of any request from this Government; and before the reception of the award, signed by the Emperor, Her Majesty's Government has graciously allowed the removal of her troops stationed there, and for the cessation of all exercise or claim of jurisdiction, so that the United States may have the exclusive possession of the lately disputed territory. I am gratified to be able to announce that the orders for the removal of our troops from the islands, and the military joint occupation of San Juan has ceased. The islands are now in the exclusive possession of the United States. It is my duty to inform you that the survey and determination of that portion of the boundary line through DeHalla channel, upon which the Commission has been authorized, the running of which the line were unable to agree. I recommend the appointment of a commission to act jointly with one which may be named by your Government for the purpose. The experience of the difficulties attending the determination of our admitted line of boundary after the occupation of the islands by the Government by those owing allegiance to the respective Governments.

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 that island has been made. The insurrection has gained no advantages, and exhibits no more of the elements of power or of a probability of success than it did when first prohibited a year ago. Spain, on the other hand, has not succeeded in its repression, and the parties are again appearing on the scene, and the result which they have occupied for a long time past. This contest has lasted now for more than four years. Were it seen at all that the Government of Spain were to be indifferent to its result, although humanity could not be unmoved by many of its incidents wherever they might occur, yet but that the continued maintenance of slavery in Cuba is among the strongest inducements to a continuation of this contest, and that the result would be the result of a terrible evil. The abolition of slavery and the introduction of other reforms in the administration of the Government would be the only way to advance the restoration of order. It is especially to be hoped that the present liberal Government of Spain will voluntarily consent to the abolition of slavery, which was passed more than two years since, has remained unexecuted. In the

Total, \$4,102,573.55. From the foregoing statement it appears that the net reduction of the principal of the bonds of the City of New York, 1962, was \$9,344,334.55; 253.54. The source of reduction is as follows: Net ordinary receipts during the year, \$94,134,356.55; add the amount of interest on public debt, \$279,559,955.91; total, \$94,134,356.55; add the amount of receipts from premiums on sales of gold in the year, \$1,476,881.40; total, \$96,100,203.91; add the amount of reduction of the cash balance at the close of the year, accompanied by the sale at 100% of the principal of the bonds of the City of New York, 1962, total, \$99,960,253.54. This statement treats solely of the principal of the public debt of the City of New York, 1962, which adds together the principal and interest due and unpaid and the interest accrued to date and deducted in the Treasury. As recorded in the statement of public debt, the total was \$100,544,491.25. The source of this reduction was \$99,960,253.54; reduction of the cash balance, \$582,237.71; total, \$100,248,991.25. The source of the reduction was \$99,960,253.54; reduction of the cash balance, \$274,646.52; total, \$101,514,401.28, on the basis of the last totals, the statement of the City of New York, 1962, to the present date, from the first of March, 1959, to the first of March, 1970, \$3,734,774.84; from March 1, 1970, to March 1, 1971, \$1,379,718.71; from March 1, 1971, to March 1, 1972, \$1,379,718.71; from March 1, 1972, to March 1, 1973, \$1,379,718.71; from March 1, 1973, to March 1, 1974, \$1,379,718.71; from March 1, 1974, to March 1, 1975, \$1,379,718.71; from March 1, 1975, to March 1, 1976, \$1,379,718.71; from March 1, 1976, to March 1, 1977, \$1,379,718.71; from March 1, 1977, to March 1, 1978, \$1,379,718.71; from March 1, 1978, to March 1, 1979, \$1,379,718.71; from March 1, 1979, to March 1, 1980, \$1,379,718.71; from March 1, 1980, to March 1, 1981, \$1,379,718.71; from March 1, 1981, to March 1, 1982, \$1,379,718.71; from March 1, 1982, to March 1, 1983, \$1,379,718.71; from March 1, 1983, to March 1, 1984, \$1,379,718.71; 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by canals and slack-water navigation, and the Savannah and the Georgia rivers, and the Chesapeake and the Potomac rivers. In a report made by an accomplished engineer and officer of the army, a second and a third new route will be proposed, and a fourth, the Chesapeake and Potomac rivers, namely: by an extension of the Kanawha and James-river Canal to the Ohio, and by the extension of the Ohio to the Potomac. I am not prepared to recommend Government aid to these or other enterprises until it is clearly shown that they are profitable. When completed, they will be a value commensurate with their cost. That production increases more rapidly than population, has been demonstrated by experience; that the unprecedented growth in population and products of the whole country will require more and more of the means of commerce for the more bulky articles of commerce to reach tide water, and that a market will be demanded in the near future for the surplus of the country, therefore suggest either a committee or commission to be organized to consider this whole question and to report to Congress at some future day. I am, Sir, very respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant. The railroads of the country have been rapidly extended during the last few years to meet the growing demand for produce, and they reduce the credit upon

do not believe that the public treasury should be better expended in the interests of whole people than in trying to recover from the disaster of the year 1891. I would like to see \$100,000,000 dollars annually for the next five years, it would restore to us our proportion of carrying trade of the world, would give us a new market for our goods in Europe has so much enhanced within the last few years, that the cost of building and operating coast steamers in the United States is much less than in Europe, and I believe the time has arrived for Congress to take this subject into serious consideration.

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 not been made public, I believe that the Congress to enforce the rights of citizenship of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and to enforce these rights, and to enforce the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and other amendments thereto, I cannot question the necessity and salutary effect of such legislation. I have no personal regret to say, have associated themselves together in some localities to deprive us of the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution, and have committed deeds of violence;

yearly losses from the rolls. The Congress of June 8, 1872, has added 60,000 names to the rolls without increasing the number of pensioners. We cannot, therefore, expect a further increase in the duties of this bureau. It may come, or as long as Congress continues the dates of pensions. The number of soldiers enlisted in the rebellion was 2,688,523. The total number of claims for invalid pensions is 9,000. The total number of claims made at the end of the year was 91,763. The number received during the year was 26,574; the number of soldiers existing in 1872, 1,254. The number of claims now is 78,085. On the 30th of June, 1872, were on the rolls the names of 9,000 pensioners, 118,518 widows, orphans and dependent persons, an aggregate of 208,923 army pensioners. At the same time there were on the rolls 1,730 widows, orphans and dependent wives, making the whole number of pensioners 3,170. There have been 36,351 applications prior to June 30, 1872. Of these there were allowed, during the year, 10,849. The balance remained during the year, leaving

Executive Mansion, Dec. 2, 1872.

It is freely asserted by friends and enemies of the Republican party that the third-term letter of Senator Brown is great offense to the President, as wholly foreign to his personal feelings and incompatible with his respect for a party which has elevated him for and lost time to the highest position. Governor Cleveland is disposed to attach and has expressed his views, both in consequence of the infirmities and mental vagaries of the President, and the influence of the element of native Southern politicians of the dominant school. But the manner in which the matter has been taken up by the President, and the manner in which he evaluates the letter to the rank of an answer to the subject if not the author of an epistle.

An English lady of family and of about thirty years of age, has bestowed heart and hand upon a youth of seven years of age, who is the son of a family whose occupation has hitherto been in the service of the "leader" of an omnibus of the London omnibus company. The lady was a district visitor, and I am told upon the lad's mother, who was an invalid, she was so struck with his good looks and manners that she would be willing to have in the family.

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