THE CUBBENCY QUESTION.

American Congress and the People.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Since the convening of Congress one year ago the nation has undergone a prostration in business and industries such as has not been witnessed with us for many years. Speculation as to the causes for this prostration might be industried in without profit, became as many theories would be advanced as there would be independent writers. Without indusing in theories so to the causes for this prostration that the prostration of the prostration, therefore I will call your attention of this prostration, the reference of the prostration, therefore I will call your attention of the prostration, they are security has been another than the prostration, they are security has been another of the prostration of the pro r of overlasties by unscrupulous creditors, to say

such below that of specie in value labors under two disodvantages;

i, diaring no use for the world's acknowledged meof exchange-gold and silver. These are driven
the country because there is no demand for their
Second, the modium of exchange in use being of a
ating value, after all is only worth just what
purchase of gold and silver, metals laving an invalue just in proportion to the horsest labor it
is produce them. A large margin must be allowed
out by the manufacturer and producer. It is
is from the sale of production to the date of reslilifetiest upon capital must be charged and risk
tration in the value of that which is to be received
yment added. Hence high prices act as a proa to the foreign producer, who receives wothing in
age for the proximat of his skill and labor except a
cov, zood at a stable value the world over. It ange for the present of his skill and labor except a neg, good at a stable varue the world over. It to me that motions is clearer than that the greater of a function system falls upon the working man, who seems that motions is clearer than that the greater of a function system falls upon the working man, who seems all, produce the wealth, and the salariesd of the seems of the seems of the second of the molecular of the second of the second of the molecular than the second of the second power to salaries. It is the decreased of the second power to all of the second of the second of the second of the doff correcting the evils which are acknowledged st, and not mine.

added a reseauce sufficiently in excess of expenses to in-sure an accumulation of gold in the Pressity sustain redemption. I commead this subject to your sustain consideration, believing that a favorable solution is at-tainable, and that it reached by this Compress, the pres-ent and furne generations will sow gratefully renumber it as their deliverer from a thrulldom of evil and diagrace. THE BANKING QUESTION.

With resumption, free banking may be authorized with astery giving rall protection to billholders which they have under existing laws. I would regard free banking as essential. It weald give proper elasticity to the currency. As more currency should be required for the transaction of legitimate believes, new banks would be started, and in turn banks would wind up their business when it was found there was a larger abendance of currency. The experience and indement of the people can best decide just how much currency is required for the transaction of the business of the country. It is unsafe to leave the settlement of the question to Chargesa. The Secretary of the Treasury, or the Executive Congress, should make the regulation under which banks may exist, but should not make banking a monopoly by limiting the amount of redeemable paper currency that shall be authorized. Such importance do I attach to this subject, and so carnestly do I commend it to your attention, that I give it prominence by introducing it at the beginning of this message. OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The President rofers at length to our relations with foreign countries. He says that during the past year nothing has occurred to disturb general friendly and cordial relations of the United States with other Powers. He refers to treaties made, and others in the hands of commissions. Refers to the difficulties arising will be adjusted, and that the advance of civilization in these Empires may not be restarded by a state of war.

The legislation necessary to extend to the Colony of Newfoundland certain articles of the Treaty of Washington, of the 8th day of May, 1871, having been had, protocol to that effect was signed in behalf of the United States and Great Britain on the 28th day of May last, and was duly proclaimed on the following day.

CHINESE IMMIGRANTS.

In connection with the treaty with China, I call the attention of Congress to a generally conceded fact, that the great proportion of the Chinese immigrants who come to our shores do not come voluntarily to make their induces with us, and their labor productive of general prosperity, but come under contracts with head-mon, who own them almost absolutely. In a worse form does it apply to Chinese women hardly a perceptible percentage of them perform any honorable labor, but they are brought for shameful purposes to the disprace of the communities where settled, and to the great demoralization of the youth of those localities. If these evil practices can be legislated against, it will be my pleasure, as well as my duty, to enforce any resolution to secure so desirable an end.

THE SORTHWESTERN BOUNDARY.

A copy of the report of the commissioner appointed under the act of March 19, 1872, for surveying and making the boundary between the United States and the British possessions, from the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Boesty Mountains, is hereofth transmitted. I am happy to amounce that the field work of the commission has been completed, and the entire line from the boundary of the Rocky Mountains has been run had marked upon the surface of the less of the Woods to the sample of the Rocky Mountains has been run had marked upon the surface of the earth. It is believed that the amount remaining unexpended of the appropriation made at the last season of Congress will be sufficient to complete the office work.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Court known as the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Chains, exerted by an act of Commess of the last seasion, has erganized and commessed its work, and it is to be hoped that the claims admissible under the provisions of the act may be speedily ascertained and paid. THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

ON THE MEXICAN DORDER.

Marauding on the frontier hotseen Mexico and Texas still tree isently takes place, despite the vigilance of the civil and military authorities in that quarter. The difficulty of checking such tree-passes along the rouses of a river of such length as the Rio Grande, and so often fordable, is obvious. It is hoped that the efforts of this government will be seconded by those of Mexico, to the effectual suppression of the acts of wrong.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

The deplorable strife in Cuba continues without any marked change in the relative advantages of the contending forces. The insurrection continues, but Spain has gained no superlority. Mix years of strife give the losurrection a significance which cannot be denied. Its duration and the lonacity of its adhrecats, together with the absence of manifested power of suppression on the part of Spain, cannot be controverted, and may make some positive steps, on the part of other powers, a matter of seif-necessity.

AN AMERICAN CITIEN.

The President refers at some length to the question of American citizenship. He says the representatives of the United States in foreign countries are continually called upon to lead their aid and the protection of the United States to persons concerning the good faith or the reality of whose citizenship there is at least great question. In this connection he esmostly calls the attention of Congress to the difficulties arising from fraudulent naturalization. The United States wisely, freely, and liberally offers its citizenship to all who may some in good faith to reside within its limits, on their complying with certain prescribed, reasonable, and simple formalities and conditions. I esmostly recommend further legislation to punish fraudulent naturalization and is secure the ready cancellation of the record of every naturalization made in fraud.

UNITED STATES FINANCES. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which, by law, is made directly to Congress and forms no part of this message, will show the receipts and expenditures of the government for the last fiscal year, the amount received from each source of revonue, and the amount paid out for each of the departments of the government. It will be observed from this report that the amount of receipts over expenditures has been but \$2.

344,822.30 for the fiscal year ending June 20, 1874, and that for the current fiscal year the estimated receipts over expenditures will not much exceed 45,000,000. In view of the large national debt existing, and the obligation to add one per cent, per annum to the sinking fund, a sun amounting now to over \$34,000,000 per annum. I submit whether revenues should not be increased or expenditures diminished to reach this amount of surplus. Not to provide for the sinking fund is a purial failure to comply with the contracts and obligations of the tiovernment.

COLLECTING TAXES. At the last accession of Congress a very considerable reduction was made in the rates of taxation, and in the number of articles submitted to taxation, and the collection of revenue was submitted to taxation, and the collection of revenue was submitted to taxation, and the collection of revenue was submitted by legislation, causing much loss to the Treasury. Treasury, favoring legislation looking to an overy roturn to specie payments, and also in his statement of the loss of revenue from repealing the tax on tea and coffee without beacht to the consumer, and in recommending an THE TABLET.

THE TABLET.

Referring to the tariff, the message suggests an increase of duties; but a decrease of articles on which duty is leried. Those latter on articles which enter into our manufactures and are not produced at learn. These should be entered free. Fine weed, dyes, etc., are articles referred to. All corrections in this regard are in the direction of bringing labor and capital in instruory with such other and of amplying one of the elements of prosperity so much needed.

To the army and navy, the President refers at length. He inderses the recommendation of the Secretary of War for increased appropriations for the manufacture of arms; for relieving the various States from indubtedness for arms charged to them during the Rebellion; for dropping efficers from the rolls of the army without trial, for the offense of drawing pay more than once for the ame period, etc. Our iron cluds are in good order for effective service if necessary, and some of the new sloops ordered by Congress are commissioned. With the advance in the science of top-side warfare, the American Navy, comparatively small as it is, will be found at any time powerful for the purposes of a peaceful nation. The use of the inavy in time of peace might be further utilized by a direct authorization of the employment of nava vessels in explorations and surveys of the supposed navigable waters of other nationalities on this Continent—especially the tributaries of the two great waters of South America—the Orinoco and the Amazon.

POSTAL MATTERS. The rapidity with which new sections are being settled, thus increasing the carrying of mails in a more rapid ratio than the increase of receipts, is not alarming. The report of the Pestimater General shows that there was an increase of revenue in his department in 18% over the percious year of \$15,441, and an increase of cost of carrying the mails and paying employees of \$3,541,485.91. He sustains the recommendations made by the Postmater-tioneral. THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

The message refers to the fact that the President was called upon by the Governor of Louisiana, Sept. 14th, to led in suppressing demostle violence in that State. On the next day I issued by preclamation, commanded the astroparts to disperse within five days room the date hereof, and subsequently issued that on that day they had taken for tible possession of the State Horise. Troops were taken by me to support the existing and recognized tate Government, but before the expiration of the five lay, the insurrectionary measured was tractically also. State Government, but before the expiration of the days, the insurrectionary movement was practically at doned, and the efficers of the State government, as some minor exceptions, resumed their powers and day. From the best sources of information at my communicate above above before the present. State efficiers receive mapying of the legal votes neturily cast at that elect. I repeat what I shad in my special message of Februards, 1873—that in the event of the action by Congress must continue to recognize the government heretof recognized by me.

thirders enough the content was to be suppressed, if paths, by these intolerant and criminal proceedings, some places, colored labours were compelled to was exercing to the wisies of their employers, under three of discharge, if they acted otherwise, and there are many instances in which, when these threats were many instances in which, when these threats were removeded, they were removedly executed by those a made them. I understand that the Fitteenth Amement to the Constitution was made to prevent this state of things, and the Act of May 3t, 1819, with am ments, was passed to enforce its provisions; the object of this being to guarantee to all critizen the right to and to protect them in the free enjoyment of that r. Possibly, Coupress may find if due to truth and justice of the provisions of the content of the second of the second of the content of the content

The whole number of troops in the States of Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, Fioritla, South Carolina, North Carolina, Kontholey, Teamessee, Arkanasa, Mississippl, Mary-and, and Vilghia, at the times of the election, were 10-21. This embraces the garreons of all the forts from the Delaware to the Guif of Mexico.

THE AUNAMEAN THOUSING. The President refers at length to the local troubles in Arkamase, giving a shelen of them as they occurred. As Congress is now investigating the political affairs of Arkamass, he has declined to interiors in them.

GENERAL COVERNMENT VS. STATE o whole subject of Executive interference with the re of a State is repagnant to public opinion. I se, therefore, that all necessity for Executive direction local affairs may become annocessary and obsolutive the attention, not of Congress, but of the or the United States to the causes and effects of secondaries innerthons. Is there must a disposition of to unhappy questions. Is there must adapt side to magnify wrongs and outrages, an a side to magnify wrongs and outrages, an a side to heintle them or justify them? I ion could be directed to a correct survey of to returning wrong and siding the proper ammeding it, a better state of feeling would I have that peac of leave the States free indeed to regulate the side affairs. I behave on the part of our moduling the States free indeed to regulate the side affairs. I behave on the part of our moduling States.

Under existing conditions, the begre vistes the Republican ricket because he knows his friends are of that party. Many a good citizen votes the opposite, not because he agrees with the great principles of State which separates parties, but because generally he is opposed to begre rule. This is a most deluyer cry. Treat the negre calc. This is a most deluyer cry. Treat the negre as a citizen and a voter, as he is and must remain, and soon parties will be divided not on the culor line but on principle. Then we shall have no complaint of sectional interferences. INDIAN APPARES.

The policy adopted for the management of Indian affairs, known as the peace policy, has been adhered to with most beneficial results. It is confidently hoped that a few years more will relieve our frontiers from danger of Indian depredations. I commend the recommendation of the Secretary for the extension of the immessical laws to the Indians, and for some sort of territorial government for the Indian Territory.

PENSIONS OF 1812. FENSIONS OF 1812.

The act of Congress providing the nath which pensioners must subscribe before drawing their pension cuts off from this burnty a few survivors of the war of 1812 residing in the states States. I recommend the restoration of this both with a few subscribes of the last of pensioners in an targe. They are all old persons, who could never taken no part in the restored to the last of could never taken no part in the restored to the last of could never taken no part in the restored to the last of could never taken no part in the restored for an other taken no part in the restored to the last of could never taken no part in the restored to the last of the last of the whole country.

fence of the whole country.

THE CENTENNIAL

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture contains suggestions of much interest to the general public, and refers to the approaching Centennial, and the partials Department is ready to take in it. I feel that the nation at large is interested in having this exposition a success, and commend to Congress such action as will secure a greater general interest in it. Already many foreign nations have signified their intention to be represented. It, and it may be expected that every civilized nation will be represented. THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The President refers at length to the question of Civil Reform. The effect of the Civil Service bill, I believe, has been beneficial on the whole and has tended to the elevation of the service, but it is impracticable to maintain it without direct and pesitive support of Congress. Generally the support which this reform receive is from those who give it their support only to find fault when the rules are apparently departed from. Under these circumstances, therefore, I amounce that it Congress adjourns without positive lesislation on the subject of "Civil Service Reform," I will regard such action as a disapproval of the system, and will abandon it except so for as to require examinations for certain appointees to disterning their fitness. Competitive examinations will be shandoned.

THE LABOR QUESTION. THE LABOR QUESTION.

I have stated three elements of prosperity to the ention. Capital jabor skilled and unskilled, and product of the soil, still remain with us. To direct the employment of these is a problem deserving the most series attention of Congress. If employment can be given all labor offering itself, prosperity necessarily follow I have expressed the opinion and repeat it that the fir requisite to the accomplishment of this end is the substitution of a sound currency in place of one of a ductuatin value. This secured, there are many interests the might be fostered to the great profit of both labor an capital. How to induce capital to employ labor is the question.

SHIPPING INTEREST.

The deplorable strife in Cuba continues without any marked change in the relative advantages of the contending forces. The insurrection continues, but Spain to tending forces. The insurrection continues, but Spain to the spain of the superfacts.

The United States is now paying over \$100,000,000 per anum for freights and passage on foreign ships, to be characteristic and significance which cannot be desided. Its duration and the significance which cannot be controverted, and may make some positive super, on the part of other powers, anatter of Spain cannot be controverted, and may make some positive super, on the part of other powers, anatter of self-necessity.

The President announces that the settlement of the Virginius matter is advancing in a satisfactory manner, and is likely to be settled, as in the case of England, by per copies payments of indemnity for all arms capture of and men shot. No trouble with Spain is anticipated in regard to this matter.

The President refers at some length to the question of American citizenship. He says the representatives of the United States in foreign countries are continually called upon to lead their aid and the protection of the United States for persons concerning the good faith or the reality of whose citizenship there is at least great question. In this connection he earnestly calls the attention of Congress to the difficulties arising from fraudulent naturalization. The United States wisely, freely, and diberally offers its citizenship to all who my freedy and the substantiation. The President announces that the continues of the province of the continues of the province of the continues of the United States in foreign countries are continually called the province of the continues of the United States in foreign countries are continually called the province of the province of the continues of the province of the continues of the United States in foreign countries are continually called the province of the continues of the continues of the continues of the continues SHIPPING INTERESTS.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad. Captain Charles Nichols of the schooner Gerdie E. Merrow, of Bath, from Alexandria 25 are tugs, and, with one or two exceptions, for Boston, was knocked overboard in a squall and lost..... At the municipal election in New Bedford and Fitchburg, Mass., a Democratic Mayor was elected in the former, and an In- are classified as follows: First rate, 5 vessels dependent in the latter......James Russell and 188 guns; 15,163 tons. Second rate vessels, John N. Ballway, aged respectively 13 and 11 31; 510 guns; 57,528 tons. Third rate, 31 years, pupils at Haverstraw, N. Y., were vessels; 183 guns; 10,956 tons. Fourth rate, drowned during recess. They, with a number 6 vessels; 21 guns; 183 tons; making a total of other boys, were sliding on a pond near the of 75 vessels, 902 guns, including howitzers, school and broke through the ice. Several and \$1,830 tons. It appears from the report men were standing on the edge of the pond at that the Secretary has given special attention the time, and might have rescued them, but to placing the ironclad vessels of the navy made no effort to do so. Their bodies were re- in condition for active and efficient service. covered about an hour afterward . . . . A heavy typhoon swept over Yezo, Japan. Many ser coast villages were greatly injured, and one was entirely destroyed. Thirty-three junks were sumed in the Rensselaer iron works, N. Y., and the Manchester, N. H., mills, .... The death of Gen. Robert O. Tyler, of the United States army, is announced..... There are three cases upon the docket of the Supreme Court of the United States which involve the entire Granger question in the Northwest, and which were brought to test the constitutionality of the restrictive State legislation against railroads... The United States public debt statement, show 

A fice at Karns City, Butler county, Pa, oil district, destroyed about two-thirds of the town. Seventy-five buildings were burned, including two hotels and the post-office. The loss is estimated at \$100,000, with little insurance ... A number of French Canadian physicisus of Montreal have formed an anti-compulsory vaccination league. Its objects are to oppose by every legal means the operation of the law on this subject, and agitate for its Fortifications and repeal.... The town of Wendell, Mass., celebrated its centennial in connection with the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the Congregational church. The Rev. W. H. Improvement Bowman, of Amherst, delivered an historical address ..... In the Provincial Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, Ont., a patient named Mrs. Newell, an English immigrant, afflicted with the notion that her five children's souls would not be saved unless she herself died some terrible death, set fire to her clothing and then knelt in devotion while enveloped in flames. The fire was extinguished, but the patient died after suffering great agony ..... The business part of Wilton, N. H., was burned. The fire originated in Wallace's block, which was entirely consumed. Among the other buildings burned was the Whitney House, the post-office, the Wilton Savugs Bank, and Burry's block. The town library was also burned. The losses aggregate about \$100,000 ..... The jury in the case of Wood- The estimates for the military esward, on trial for killing the boy Lukens at Newcastle, Del., for stealing chestnuts on his place, rendered a verdict of not guilty ..... The Italian Chamber of Deputies by an unanimous vote has adopted a motion for the immediate consideration of the subject of Garibaldi's pension . . . . Mr. Frederick A. Dockray, who was condemned to death by the Spaniards in Cuba, but whose sentence was commuted to ten years' imprisonment in Spain, has been par-

Amarchy reigns in the Indian Territory, the strife being between the factions of the leaders there. A number of murders have been committed..... In the Newlands-Sharon wedding official expenses.

In California, the bride's marriage portion from Improvement of rivers and harher father was one million dollars in gold . . . . . The election contest in the Eighth Wisconsin District, between McDill, Rep., and Cate, Dem., has been decided by the State board of canvassers in favor of Cate..... The Attorney-General of the United States, in his annual report, says the judgments in favor of the United shed in resistance to conditioned authority. I sympatitize with their prestrine condition, and would do all that power to relieve them, activateledging that it is some instances they have shad most trying proforments to live for nonintal forteness. Not giving benefits equal to the hardening impressible for this condition? They for nonintal forteness, not giving benefits equal to the hardening impressible for this condition? They cannot, as visione has been rempant it is some localities, and his either been partited or denied by those who could have presented it. The theory is even raised that there is to be neglected in the theory is to be neglected in the there is to be neglected extended to the provisions of the Court of Claims, 734; cotton cases disposed of, 44. The amount claimed in miscellaneous cases decided, \$1,132,157; amount claimed in cotton cases decided, \$2,922,209; amount awarded in the provisions of the Court of the miscellaneous cases decided in miscellaneous cases. \$652,442; amount awarded in miscellaneous cases, \$652,442; amount awarded in cotton cases \$1,766,362...

All the amendments to the new Courties of the sevent and decided profit of the relief of the sevent and political parties are provided by votes ranging from some control of the sevent and political parties are provided by votes ranging from some control of the sevent and political parties are provided by votes ranging from some control of the sevent and political parties are provided by votes ranging from the well. guilty of the murder of Samuel J. Jones in Oyster Bay, L. L., in June last. The prisoner heard with indifference the verdict of the jury. Jarvis and Jackson were sentenced to be hanged January 15th for the crime . . . . Captain George S. Nares, of Her Britannic Majesty's ship Challenger, has been selected to command

the English expedition to the Arctic regions. The Spanish coasting steamer Tomas Brooks, from Santiago de Caba for Guantanamo, struck on the Morrillo near Guantanamo, and sunk immediately. About thirty lives were lost..... A special dispatch to the London Times from Calcutta says that the government is satisfied that the Gwalior prisoner is not Nana Sahib. The same dispatch says that Yakoob Khan is in close confinement in Cabul . . . . Patrick Smith and his son-in-law, William Lunney, were in a value..... Josiah Cummings, trunk manufac saloon in Boston engaged in a drunken row, turer of Springfield, Mass., has suspended Lunney knocked Smith down and jumped upon The total amount of his indebtedness is variety him, killing him. The murderer was arrested.

while repairing an old gun, which he supposed was unloaded, put the barrel in a blacksmith's forge. It was discharged, lodging the charge to gain possession of another prominent journal, with a view to the establishment of an innorth.... At Fall River while workmen were sinking a pneumatic cylinder, which is to form a portion of the pier, the upper flange of the air lock, to which the lower was secured, together with the cover, was blown off by the pressure of air in the cylinder, which at the time was thirty pounds to the square inch, as indicated by the pressure gauge. Eight men were on the cylin-

seriously, and three escaped uninjured. The United States Navy.

The annual report of Hon, George M. Robason, Secretary of the Navy, shows the navy to be in a remarkably efficient condition, both as regards the number of vessels, their armament and sea going qualities. One year ago the navy consisted of 165 vessels of all classes, armed with 1,269 guns, exclusive of howitzers. Since that time there has been added to it eight new ments for relief there was an authoritative steam sloops, two torpedo vessels and one dis- knock at the door. A police officer enpatch boat, and it has been diminished by the tered, inquiring : sale of two wooden and eleven light draught iron vessels, leaving as the present number 163 vessels, with 1,254 guns, the armament having been slightly increased by the increase in the The President considers at length the offices of the District of Columbia and its bounded indebtedness, etc. A portion of this indebtedness, he says, should be charged to the general government. In accordance with section 3, act approved Jone 21, life, I appointed a board to make survey of the mouth of the Mississipprive, with a view to determine the best method of obtaining and maintaining a depth of water sufficient for the purpose of commerce in accordance with an act, entitled an act to provide for the appointment of a commission of ongineers to investigate and report a permanent plan for the secaration of the allevial basin of the Mississipprive subject to inundation. I appointed a commission of engineers. When their reports are received, they will be forwarded to Congress without delay.

U.S. Grant. number of guns on the new ships. Of this of a commission of grandent plan for the Mississippi are in use only as receiving ships, two are old line-of-battle ships, which have been on the stocks for many years, and eight are of old stocks for many years, and eight are of old stocks for many years, and eight are of old type and in bad condition, and can be used only for barracks or stationary school ships, leaving the body, the answer came, "We must let you take our boy to the Morgue." There was not even a clean shirt in the house in which] to dress the corpse. Every article had been pawned for food.

five which can be put to practical use at sea as store-ships, transports or surveying vessels. classes and in every condition. Of this number for yard purposes; 37 are armored vessels, and two are torpedo boats, leaving 73 steam vessels originally of a class adopted for cruising. These

United States Army. In his annual report, the United States Secretary of War calls attention to the fact that the reduction of the army effected little or no saving, as troops had to be removed from place to place at great expense. The Secretary suggests that if the army is to be reduced, it should be done by reducing the number of regiments,

The actual expenditure of the War Department for the year ending June 30, 1873, including river and harbor improvements, .846,325,308,21

were.... The same for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873..... 42,326,314,71

Showing a reduction of . . . . §1,921,753,39 The estimates of the Chief of Engineers for fertifications, river and harbor improvements, and public buildings and grounds, and Washington aqued the fiscal year ending June 30,

His estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, are as follows, viz:

other works of defense.....\$2,108,700,00 Geographical and rivers and harbors....buildings and grounds, and Washington

negttednet

-\$16,471,610,56Showing a reduction of . . . £3,987,785,50

678,410,50

The total estimates of the War

tablishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, are ..., \$32,488,969,50 The appropriations for the current Excess of next year's esti-

mates over this year's appropriations..... ...\$3,906,577,50 The estimates of the Chief of Engineers are submitted separately, as presented by Fortification" and other works of

defense \$2,108,700,00 Public buildings and grounds, and Washington aqueduct. 678,410.50 Surveys Surveys

Engineer depot at Willet's Point, 399,000.00 35,000,00

bors ..... 12,970,500,00

Total......\$16,200,630.50 President MacMahon, of France, is to form a new ministry in harmony with his views..... While the Rev. W. H. Kennelson was preaching in Knox church at Hamilton, Ont., burglars entered his residence and stole several hundre dollars worth of silver and plated ware, , , . The town of Conway, Mass., is suffering dis-

astronsiy from typhoid fever, eighteen deaths, including several adults, having occurred within a few weeks . . . . At a large mass meeting in Edgefield, S. C., a resolution was passed to lynch all persons, white or black, who may be

caught setting fire to gin houses or dwellings. . . Dr. Rush, charged with committing severa burglaries and arsons in Concordia, Missouri, was hanged by a mob six miles from that village . . . . United States Secretary Bristow is particularly explicit and decided on the finance questions. He says that Congress clearly die not intend, when the greenbacks were first issued, to make them the permanent currency of the country. Subsequently, the act of March 18, 1869, pledged the faith of the United States to make provisions at the earliest practicable period for their redemption in coin Initiatory steps towards the fulfillment of this pledge ought no longer be delayed, he says As a preliminary step, the law making the notes a legal tender ought to be repealed : the repeal to take effect at some future date-say, in three years. At the same time authority should be given for the redemption of the notes in honds bearing a low rate of interest, which, while inviting their conversion, should not be so high as suddenly to increase their ..... Philip Salpaugh, at Rosendale, N. Y., with assets of an unascertained amount. ously estimated at from \$120,000 to \$140,000.

## A City Picture.

in his abdomen and killing him instantly..... In comfortless tenement-houses of it is said that the parties who endeavored to New York city many scenes of pitiful purchase the Philadelphia Post are now seeking sorrow are every day enacted, Often they are never known outside the miserable room in which they occur; but somedependent political journal......There was a times there is by chance a witness. A mutiny in Madrid by a battalion of troops who short time ago a visitor of St. John's refused to obey an order to proceed to the Guild discovered in a tenement in Sixteenth street two aged women-one seventy-one and the other eighty-nine years old. They were sisters, and held in their arms two grandchildren of one of them, both of whom were sick with fever, and the mother was dead. A son and a son-in-law were both out searching for work. There was not even a crust of bread in the place—nothing but a dish der at the time of the explosion, three of whom half full of water, from which the chilwere killed outright, one fatally injured, one dren eagerly drank. The visitor asked if they had any one whom they could send to the Guild office for food, and the younger of the women said her son would gladly go when he returned home. The elder woman asked if the visitor would be kind enough to send a bone to make some soup. "I dreamed of soup last night," she

While the visitor was making arrange-

"Are you Mrs. — "Yes," said the old woman. "Your son," said the officer, "was found drowned in the East river to-day at noon.

The shock produced by this sudden announcement may be better imagined than described. The starving women thought no more of food, but sobbed in each other's arms. When at length the policeman asked what should be done

Why IT Is .- And now we know why our hair brushes give out so soon. How-Our steam navy consists of 137 vessels, of all ever full of promise at the start, they soon drop down into limpness. It is be cause a Mexicun plant, ystie by name, takes the place of bristles, or is mixed with them. It is a cheap fraud, not easily discovered, and so an article worth perhaps twenty-five cents is sold for one

## It Runs Like a Prairie Fire!

a prairie fire. The fame of the temperance tonic is, however, but poorly exemplified by this figure of speech; for a prairie fire runs only in one direction, whereas the reputation of the Bitters spreads toward all points of the compass. There is not a square mile of inhabited territory in the United States where this meritorious preparation is not appreciated. If any theoretical gentleman thinks he is prepared to show that there is "nothing in it," we advise him to go the Prairie States, in the Mississippi Valley, to the deltas of the Southern rivers, to New England, in fact, anywhere within the limits of "Uncle Sam's real estate," and ventilate his views. By so doing he can raise a heartier and more general laugh than has ever yet shaken the sides of an intelligent people. sons who have been cured can't help laughing at other people, who tell them that the medicine which saved their lives

Seed House of David Landreth & Son. It is pleasant to note the flourishing fall trade doing by this long established firm, in the midst of dull times. In the prevalent stagnation, enterprise has the field almost without competitors. So determined are the name of secure, as usual, a large share of the approaching year's business that they have now nine of the first steam presses of McCalla & Stavely, work printing their "Rural the fact steam presses of McLata a Statesy, diligently at work, printing their "Rival Register" for 1875. This has never before oc-curred in the history of their house. The "Rural Register" is furnished without charge to all who use Landreth's seeds—and who do not? - Philadelphia Commercial List.

Now is the time to buy presents for Christmas, Combine beauty and utility, and give your gentleman friends a cartoon cor ing one hundred Elmwood Collars. They will last him some time, and he will think of you with pleasure every time he puts on one. - Com.

Treating the Wrong Disease.

Many times women call upon their family hysicians, one with dyspepsia, another with alpitation, another with trouble of the breast, nother with pain here and there, and in this have entirely removed, thereby instituting health and comfort instead of prolonger misery.

From Miss Lorinda E, St. Clair, Shade. Athens Co., O., Oct. 14th, 1872:
"Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.—Your Fa-vorite Prescription is working aimost like a miracle on me. I am better already than I have been for over two years."

From Ella A. Schafer, Zanesville, Ind., Aug. Dr. Pierce I received the medicine you sent me and began using it immediately. As a result of the treatment I feel better than I have for three years.'

From Mrs. John K. Hamlin, Odell, Ill., March 19, 2872 : "Dr. Pierce—The Favorite Prescription has done me good, which I am very thankful for."-

The Markets.

a	The markets.
	SEW YORK,
4	Read Cattle, Prince to Paten Bulletin, out of the
24/17	Common to Good Texaus. 055-66 08-9 Miles Cows. 59 60 079 00
H	Hoos. Ties.
d	Hogs-Live
	Hogs-Live 97 bi 97
•	Lambs
	Cotton-Middling 145206 1454
4	Flour-Extra Western 5 10 @ 5 20
*	SizeP
ia i	Wilest-Red Western 1 27 @ 1 28
7	Bys. State
0	No. 2 Spring   1 10 5 1 11 15     Rye-State   94 68 96 24     Barley-State   1 30 68 1 33     Barley Malt   1 47 61 47     Cate-Mixed Western   09 68 70     Corn-Mixed Western   26 68 19 19     Corn-Mixed Western   26 68 19     Corn-Mixed Wes
é.	Barley Malt
4	Oats-Mixed Western 69 os 70
	Corn-Mixed Western 90 or 93
d	Hay, per cwt 45 68 15
	Straw, per cwt, 43 6s 60
4	Pork Alexander 12
No.	Lard 127
	Fish—Mackerel No. 1, new
ë	11 No. 11 mans 10 mg - 10 kg
d	Dry Cod, per cwt 6 00 66 50 Herring, Scaled, per box 30 66 35 Petroleum—Crude 5 165 Refined, 11 Section 11 Secti
t	Herring, Scaled, per box 30 (e) 83
	Petroleum-Crude,5 265 Refined, 115
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1	THE PERSON OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN 1
	Petroleum-Crude08 @0814 Refined, 1114
10.0	

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Soon afterward came another letter, as follows:

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