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Dec. 1, 1865.

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Particular attention given to the selling or reuting of Real Estate, in town or country. In all leters of inquiry, please enclose postage stamp.
July 11, 1807—U DR. GEORGE S. SEARIGHT, DEN

## Mats and Caps.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF ALL THE NEW SPRING STYLES

HATS AND CAPS. The subscriber has just opened at No. 15 North Humber Street, a few doors North of the Carlisle of State and best doors to the largest and best stocks of the Ars and UAPS over offered in Carlisle. Silk it his, Cassinere of all styles and qualities, Stiff Erims, different colors, and every description of Soft Hais now made.

The Dunkard and Old Fashloned Brush, constantly on hand and made to order, all warranted to give satisfaction. A full assortment of • STRAW HATS,

BOY'S, AND CHILDREN'S, LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S STOCKINGS, Neck Ties, Collars, Pencils, Sewing Silk, Suspenders, Gloves

PRIME SEGARS AND TOBACCO ALWAYS ON HAND.

Give me a call, and examine my stock as I feel mident of pleasing all, besides saving you mo-

HATSAND CAPS. Hats, Caps, and a great deal more, Kept for sale at Boas' Store,

Silk and Brush hats in his line Beaver, Nutra, large and small, Hats to fit and suit you all, Only call and let him try, Though you should not wish to buy.

Gladly he will show you round, Through his hats till one is found, To suit your taste, and fit you well, Then kindly all your neighbors tell

What hats you saw atBoas' store, c keeps at corner number four,

Ready to sell togreat and small, Doctors, Lawyers, Prenchers, all Students, Merchants, Farmers too, And please, kind friends, likewise to you.

He keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Hats, intest styles of Silks, soft and stiff brim. A large assortment of Indes and gents, Trunks, Vallses, travelling Bags, Leather, Satchels, and a fine lot of indies collars and Baskets.

Also gents Furnishing Goods, such as Collars, Maleo gents Furnishing Goods, such as Collars Shirrs, Hose &c. Andres Furs, also ladles Fur Hoods and Fur Trimmings, and a regular line of gents, fur Caps Mufflers and Gloves. Maleo, Umbrellas, Canes and a variety of No Also, Umbrellas, Canes and a variety of Notions.
Thankful for past favors, he solicitis a continuance of the same from his numerous patrons and kindly invites the public in general to vavor him with a call before purchasing; feeling contident of hits ability to suit all, both in quality and price. Don't forget the place, No. 4, North Hanover street, opposite the Carilsie Deposit Bank.
The highest cash prices paid for shipping Furs, such as Muskrat, Mink, Fox, Raccoon and all other fur skins.
Oct. 8, 1863—6im

HATS AND CAPS!

DO YOU WANT A NICE HAT OR CAP? " IF SO, DON'T FAIL TO CALL ON J. G. CALLIO, NO. 29, WEST MAIN STREET, Where can be seen the finest assortment of

HATS AND CAPS ever brought to Carlisle. He takes great pleasure in inviting his old friends and customers, and all new ones, to his splendid stock just received from New York and Philadelphia, consisting in part of fine

SILK AND CASSIMERE HATS, besides an endless variety of Hats and Caps of the latest style, all of which he will sell at the Lowest Cash Prices. Also, his own manufacture of Hats always on hand, and

HATS MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS always on hand. He desires to call the attentio of persons who have COUNTRY FURS

to sell, as he pays the highest cash prices for the saine. Give him a call, at the above number, his old stand, as he feels confident of giving entire satis-faction. Dec. 20, 1867

J. L. STERNER'S

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE, BETWEEN HANOVER AND BEDFORD STS. IN REAR OF THE JAIL CARLISLE, PA.

Having fitted up the Stable with new Carria ges, dc., I am prepared to furnish first-class turn outs at reasonable rates. Parties taken to an from the Springs.

TEMALE MEDICINES.—Diseases of The MILLA MARIANNO, M. D., 225 North 12th DLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING of

VOLUNTEER Office.

## Bolunter. The American

BY BRATTON & KENNEDY.

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1868.

Medical.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Hoofland's German Tonic.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Great Remedies for all Diseases

LIVER, STOMACH, OR

DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Hoofland's German Bitters

nally termed, Ex tracts) of Roots, Herband Barks, tion, highly concentrated, and entirely free from Alcoholic admixture of any

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Hoofland's German Bitters. In cases of nervous depression, when some alcoholis

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIO



DEBILITY,

Resulting from any Cause whatever; PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM, induced by Severe Labor, Hardships, Exposure, Fevers, etc.

There is no medicine extant equal to these remedies in such cases. A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole System, the entent of the system in the card, food is enjoyed.

In a particular of the stomach digests in the yellow tings is crudient of the stomach digests in yellow the yellow tings is crudient of the would and bealthy its given to the checks, and the work and nervous invalid becomes a strong and healthy being.

Persons Advanced in Life. Actrons Advanced in Life,
and feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon
them, with all its attendant life, will find in the use of
this BITTERS, or the TONIC, an eligit that will
neatl new life into their veilar, restore in a measure
the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up
their shrutken forms, and give health and happiness
to their remaining years.

NOTICE.

It is a well-established fact that fully one-half of the female portion of our dom in the enjoyment of good heath; or, to use their own ex well." They are lan energy, extremely nervous, and have no appetite. To this cines of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIO, is especially recommended.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies.

They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail. fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

TESTIMONIALS.

Hon. Geo. W. Woodward. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pa., writes: Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's good tonic, useful good tonic, useful gentlevorants, and seas of debility, and your truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD."

Hon. James Thompson. Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsyl

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a valuable nedicine in case of attacks of indignation or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect, JAMES THOMPSON."

From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, D. D., Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia. Patter of its Tenta Indian Contact, There have been frequently requested to connect my mans with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appliance of the contact of th

E. D. FENDALL

From Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia. I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoof-land's German Bitters, and teel it my privilege to re-commend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver. Yours truly,

CAUTION.

Hooland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of is on the wrapper All others are coun Frincipal Office of the counterfeit. And Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 AROH Street, CHARLES M. EVANS,

PRICES.

Do not form to examine well the article you buy, in order to get ... e genuine.

Jan. 1865.-15

MESSAGE OF THE President of the United States. AT THE

COMMENCEMENT OF THE SECOND REGULAR SESSION OF THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and Hor

of Representatives:—
Upon the re-assembling of Congress, it again becomes my duty to call your attention to the state of the Union, and to its continued disorganized condition under the various laws which have been passed upon the subject of reconstruction.

It may be safely assumed, as an axiom in the government of States, that the greatest wrongs inflicted upon a people, are caused by unjust and arbitrary legislation, or by the unrelenting decrees of despotic rulers, and that the timely revocation of injurious and oppressive meas-

Intion, or by the unrelenting decrees of despotic rulers, and that the timely revocation of injurious and oppressive measures is the greatest good that can be conferred upon a nation. The legislator or ruler who has the wisdom and magnanimity to retrace his steps, when convinced of error, will sooner or later be rewarded with the respect and gratitude of an intelligent and patriotic people.

Our own history—although embracing a period less than a century—affords abundant proof that most, if not all, of our domestic troubles are directly traceable to violations of the organic law and excessive legislation. The most striking illustrations of this fact are furnished by the enactments of the past three years upon the question of reconstruction.—After a fair trial they have substantially failed and proved pernicious in their results, and there seems to be no good reason why they should longer remain upon the statute book. States to which the Constitution guarantees a republican form of government have been reduced to military dependencies, in each of which the people have been made subject to the arbitrary will of the commanding general. Although the Constitution requires that each State shall be represented in Congress, Virginia, Mississippi and Texas are yet excluded from the two Houses; and contrary to the express provisions of that instrument, were denied participation in the recent election for a President and Vice President of the United States. The attempt to place the white population under the domination of persons of color in the South has impaired, if not destroyed,

that portion of the country.

The Federal Constitution the magna charta of American rights, under whose wise and salutary provisions we have successfully conducted all our domestic and foreign affairs, sustained ourselves in peace and in war, and become a great nation among the powers of the earthmust assuredly be now adequate to the settlement of questions growing out of the civil war waged alone for its vindication. This great fact is made most manifest by the condition of the country when Congress assembled in the month of December, 1865. Civil strife had ceased; the spirit of rebellion had spentits entire force; in the Southern States the people had warmed into national life, and throughout the whole country a healthy re-action in public sentiment had taken place. By the application of the simple yet effective provisions of the Constitution, the Executive Department, with the voluntary aid of the States, had brought the work of restoration as near completion as was within the scope of its authority, and the nation was encouraged by the prospect of an early and satisfactory adjustment of all its difficulties. Congress however, intervened, and refusing to perfect the work so nearly consummanum that the proposes large sums of money which they collect from the people in the unmediate proceeded the rebellion, and embraced the extraordinary expenditures already contracted the extraordinary expenditures already conservice. Abuses which were tolerated during the war for the enterthing facts clearly illustrate the necessity of pretenthement in all branches of the public service. Abuses which were tolerated during the war for the enterthing facts clearly illustrate the necessity of pretenthement in all branches of the public service. Abuses which were tolerated during the war for the necessity of pretenthement in all branches of the public service. Abuses which were tolerated during the war for the necessity of pretenthement in all branches of the public service. Abuses which were tolerated during the warton. These t the Executive, divert from their legitimate perfect the work so nearly consummated, declined to admit members from the unrepresented States, adopted a series of measures which arrested the progress of restoration, frustrated all that had been so successfully accomplished, and, after three years of agitation and strife, has left the country farther from the attainment of union and fraternal feeling than attheinception of the Congressional plan.

hundred and eighteen per centum, while the increase of the population for the same period was only eight hundred and sixty-eight per centum. Again: the expenses of the Government in 1860, the year of peace immediately preceding the war, were only sixty-three millions; hundred and eighteen per centum, while the increase of the population for the same period was only eight hundred and sixty-eight per centum. Again: the expenses of the Government in 1860, the year of peace immediately preceding the war, were only sixty-three millions; while in 1869, the year of peace three years after the war, it is estimated they will be three hundred and seventy-two millions—an increase of four hundred and eighty-nine per centum, while the in-

millions—an increase of four hundred and eighty-nine per centum, while the increase of population was only twenty one per centum for the same period.

These statistics further show that in 1791 the annual national expenses, compared with the population, were little more than one dollar per capita, and in 1860 but two dollars per capita; while in 1869 they will reach the extravagant sum of nine dollars and seventy-eight cents per capita.

insoft but two dollars per capita; while in 1880 they will reach the extravagant sun of nine dollars and seventy-eight cents per capit.

It will be observed that all of these statements refer to and exhibit the disbursements of peace periods. It may therefore, be of interest to compare the expenditures of the three war periodation war, and the war of the rebellion.

In 1813, the annual expenses incident to the war with Great Britain, the Macican war, and the war of the rebellion.

In 1813, the annual expenses incident to the war of 1812, reached their highest while our population slightly exceeded segit millions, showing an expenditurer of only three dollars and eight year to the war with Mexico reached filty five millions, and the population was about twenty-one millions, giving only the war with Mexico reached filty five millions, and the population was about twenty-one millions giving only the war expenses of that year. In 1885 the expenditures called for by the rebellion reached the vast amount of twelve hundred and ninety millions, which compared with a population of thirty-four millions, gives thirty-eight dollars and twenty each population of thirty-four millions, gives thirty-eight dollars and twenty each population of thirty-four millions, gives thirty-eight dollars and twenty each population of thirty-four millions, gives thirty-eight dollars and twenty each population of thirty-four millions, gives thirty-eight dollars and twenty each population of thirty-four millions, gives thirty-eight dollars and twenty each population of thirty-four millions, gives thirty-eight dollars and twenty each population of thirty-four millions, gives thirty-eight dollars and twenty end with a population of thirty-four millions, gives thirty-eight dollars and twenty end with a population of thirty-four millions, gives thirty-eight dollars and twenty end with a population of thirty-four millions, gives thirty-eight dollars and twenty end with a population of the rebellion.

To millions, gives thirty-eight dollars and twen vice President of the United States. The statements of the south has impaired, if not destroyed, the kindly relations that had proviously existed between them; and mutual distrust has engendered a feeling of animosity which, leading in some instances to collision and bloodshed, has prevented that co-operation between the two races so essential to the success of industrial enterprises in the Southern States. Nor have the inhabitants of those States alone suffered from the disturbed condition of affairs growing out of these Congressional enactments. The entire Union has been agitated by grave apprehensions of troubles which might again involve the peace of the nation; its interests have been injuriously affected by the derangement of business and labor, and the consequent want of prosperity throughout that portion of the country.

The Federal Constitution the magna charta of American rights, under whose wise and solutary provisions we have the four years immediately succeeding the war, or nearly as much as was ex-pended during the seventy-two years that proceded the rebellion, and embraced the extraordinary expenditures already

three years of agitation and strife, has left the country farther from the attainment of union and fraternal feeling than at the inception of the Congressional plan of reconstruction. It needs no argument to show that legislation which has produced such baneful consequences should be abrogated, or else made to conform to the genuine principles of republican government.

Under the influence of party passion and sectional prejudice, other acts have been passed not warranted by the Constitution. Congress has already been made familiar with my views respecting the "tenure of office bill." Experience has proved that its repeal is demanded by the Dest interests of the country, and that while it remains in force the President cannot enjoin that rigid accountability of public officers so essential to an honest and efficient execution of the laws. Its revocation would enable the Executive Department to exercise the power of apparents.

as early a period as may be practicable.—
The fruits of their labors should be enjoyed by our citizens, rather than used to build up and sustain moneyed monopoly in our own and other lands. Our foreign debt is already computed by the Secretary of the Treasury at eight hundred and fifty millions; citizens of foreign countries receive interest upon a large portion of our securities, and American tax-payers are made to contribute large sums for their support. The idea that such a debt is to become permanent should be at all times discarded, as involving taxation too heavy to be borne, and payment once in eyery sixteen years, at the present rate of interest, of an amount equal to the original sum. This vast debt, if permitted to become permanent and increasing, must eventually be gathered into the hands of a few, and enable them to exèrt a dangerous and controlling power in the affairs of the Government. The borrowers would become servants to the lenders—the lenders the masters of the people. We now pride ourselves upon having given freedom to four millions of the colored race; it will then be our shame that forty millions of people, by their own toleration of usurpation and profligacy, have suffered themselves to become ensiaved, and merely exchanged slave owners for new taskmasters in the shape of

of interest has led to an inquiry in the public mind respecting the consideration which the government has actually received for its bonds, and the conclusion is becoming prevalent that the amount which it obtained was in real money three or four hundred per cent. less than the obligations which it issued in return. It cannot be denied that we are paying an extravigant per centage for the use of the money borrowed which was paper currency, greatly depreciated below the value of coin. This fact is made apparent when we consider that bondholders receive from the Treasury, upon each dollar they own in government securities, six per cent. In gold, which is nearly or quite equal to nine per cent. in currency; that the bonds are then converted into capital for the national banks, upon which those institutions issue their circulation, bearing six per cent. interest; and that they are exempt from taxation by the Government and the States, and thereby enhanced two per cent. In the hands of the holders. We thus have an aggregate of seventeen per cent. which public mand respecting the consideration

in thereby enhanced two per cent. In the hands of the holders. We thus have an aggregate of seventeen per cent. which may be received upon each dollar by the owners of Government securities. A system that produces such results is justly regarded as favoring a few at the expense of the many, and has led to the further inquiry whether our bondholders, in view of the large profits which they have enjoyed, would themselves be averse to a settlement of our indebtedness upon a plan which would yield them a fair remuneration, and at the same time be just to the tax-payers of the nation. Our national credit should be sacredly observed; but in making provision for our creditation in the States of the people. It may be assumed that the holders of our securities have already received upon each dollar by the first of the masses of the people. It may be assumed that the holders of our securities on the Pacific Coast about \$10,000,000. There are in the Treasury \$103,706-to the masses of the people. It may be assumed that the holders of our securities have already received upon each dollar by the first of the most of Government securities and wide spread, and imperit the nominational credit.

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The feasibility of making our current of the constitutional the constitutional the constitutional the constitutional their investigations, of which the report of the Secretary of the Interior furnishes sp

Upon this statement of facts it would seem but just and equitable that the six per cent. interest now paid by the Government should be applied to the reduction of the principal in semi-annual interest now and liquidate the entire statements, which in sixteen years and eight months would liquidate the entire national debt. Six per cent. in gold would at present rates be equal to nine per cent. in currency, and equivalent to the payment of the debt one and a half times in a fraction less than seventeen years. This, in connection with all the other advantages derived from this other advantages derived from their investment, would afford to the public creditors a fair and liberal compensation for the productions of our rich and it tors a fair and liberal compensation for the productions of our rich and the productions of the productions of our rich and the productions of the production

The contraction of the production of the contract of the contr

well to ascertain the real value of our paper issues, when compared with a metallo or convertible currency. For this purpose, let us inquire how much gold and silver could be purchased by the seven hundred millions of paper money now in circulation? Probably not more than half the amount of the latter—showing that when our paper currency is comparhalf the amount of the latter—showing that when our paper currency is compared with gold and silver, its commercial value is compressed into three hundred and fifty millions. This striking fact makes it the obvious duty of the Government, as early as may be consistent with the principles of sound political economy, to take such measures as will enable the holder of its notes and those of the National banks to convert them, without loss, into specie or its equivalent. A reduction of our paper circulating mewithout loss, into specie or its equivalent. A reduction of our paper circulating medium need not necessarily follow. This however, would depend upon the law of demand and supply, though it should be borne in mind that by making legal tenders and bank notes convertible into coin or its equivalent, their present specie value in the hands of their holders would be applying the proceed on the process of the control of the con

blems and and supply, though it should be borne in mind that by making legal tenhors to borne in mind that by making legal tenhors to borne in mind that by making legal tenhors to be the state of the captivalent, their present species would be a completion of the state of the captivalent by the making and the state of the captivalent by the state of the formation of that instrument, the country land just energed from the state of the formation of that instrument, the country land just energed from the state of the formation of that instrument, the country land just energed from the work which they themselves had experiences. Hence, in protecting produces of the state of the formation of that instrument, and the state of the formation of the state of the state of the state of the formation of the state of the state

VOL. 55.-NO. 27.

happiness of the mass of the communi-ty compared with a fraudulent currency, and the robberies committed by depreciated paper.
The Secretary of the Interior, in his report gives valuable information in reference to the interests confided to the supervision of his department, and review the operations of the Land Office, Pension Office, Patent Office and the Indian Bu-

eau.
During the first fiscal year ending June During the first fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, six millions six hundred and fifty-five thousand seven hundred acres of public land were disposed of. The entire cash receipts of the General Land Office for the same period were \$1,632,-765, being greater by \$284,883, than the amount realized from the same sources during the previous year. The entries under the homestead law cover two million three hundred and twenty-eight thousand nine hundred and twenty-three yearly one fourth of which was acres, nearly one fourth of which was taken under the act of June 21, 1866, which applies only to the States of Ab-bama, Mississippi, Louislana and Flori-

our military lorce, on the soin of 1915 tember last was forty-eight thousand men, and it is computed that, by the first of January next this number will be decreased to forty-three thousand. It is the opinion of the Secretary of War that within the next year a considerable diminution of the infantry force may be made without detriment to the interests of the country; and in view of the great expense attending the military peace establishment, and the absolute necessity of retrenchment wherever it can be applied, it is hoped that Congress will sanction the reduction which his report recommends. While in 1860 sixteen thousand three hundree men cost the nation \$10, 472,000, the sum of \$62,682,000 is estimated as necessary for the support of the army during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870. The estimates of the War Department for the last two fiscal years were for 1867, \$33,814,461, and for 1868, \$2,265,660. The actual expenditures during the same periods were, respectively, \$95,224, 415 and \$123,246,648. The estimate sub-

Rates for Advertising.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Ten Coats per line for the first insertion, and five centper line for each subsequent insertion. Quarterly, half-yearly, and yearly advertisemental nestred at aliberal reduction on the above rate Advertisements should be accompanied by the Casii. When sent without any length of time specified for publication, they will be continued until ordered out and charged accordingly.

JOB PRINTING. CARDS, HANDHILLS, CIRCULARS, and every other description of JoB and CARD Printing executed in the neatest style, at low prices.

tures the sum of \$1,896,525 the amount of appropriations, for ocean steamship and other special service, the excess of expenditures was \$5,541,466. By using an unexpended balance in the treasury of \$3,800,000, the actual sum for which a special appropriation is required to meet the deficiency is \$741,466. The causes which produce this large excess of expenditure over revenues were the restoration of service in the late insurgent States, and the putting into operation of new service established by acts of Congress, which amounted within the last two years and a half, to about 48,700 miles—equal to more than one-third of the whole amount of the service at the close of the war. New postal conventions with Great Britain, North Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Italy, respectively have been carried into effect. Under their provisions, important improvements have resulted in reduced, rates of international postage, and enlarged mail facilities with European countries. The cost of the United States trans-Atlantic ocean mail service since January 1, 2868, has been largely lessoned under the operations of these new conventions a reduction of over one-half having been effected under the new arrangements for ocean mail stervice since January 1, 2568, has been largely lessoned under the operations of congress is invited to the practical suggestions and recommendations made in his report by the Postmaster General.

No important question has occurred during the last year in our accustomed cordial and friendly intercourse with Costa Rica, Guatemala Honduras, San Salvador, France, Austria, Belgium, Switzerland, Portugal, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Greece, Turkey, Persia, India, Libera, Morocco, Tripoli, Tunis, Muscat, Siam, Borneo and Madagascar.

Cordial relations have also been maintained with the Argentine and the Oriental Republics. The expressed wish of Congress that our national good offices might be tendered to those Republics, and also to Brazil and Paraguay, for bringing to an end th tures the sum of \$1,896,525 the amount of

Mr. Washburne, in connection with

this controversy, represents that two United States citizens attached to the le-

gation were arbitrarily seized at his side,