The American

Polunteer.

BY BRATTON & KENNEDY, AND AND AND MICH.

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1869.

VOL. 56.-NO. 27.

Professional Caffering C. P. HUMRICH WM. B. PARKER UMRICH & PARKER,

Office on Main Stuest, in Marion Hall, Carlies, Po. 1, 1868 CHAS. E. MAULAUGHLIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in Building formerly occupied by Volunteer, a few doors South of W

I NITED STATES CLAIM

REAL (ESTATE) AGENCY! M. B. BUTLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. nce in 2d Story of Inhou's Building, No. 3 South moyer Street, Carlisle, Comberland county Penna. Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, &c., promptly tions by mail, will receive immedia attention.

Particular attention given to the selling or ronting of Real Estate, in town or country. In all letters of inquiry, please enclose postage stamp.

July 11, 1867—11

W. E. BELTZHOOVER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

M. C. HERMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office in Rheem's Hall Building, in the rear of the Court House, next door to the "Her-sian Childe, Carlisle, Penna,

W. J. SHEARER, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, has removed his office to the hitherto, unoccupied room in the North East corner of the Court House, Jan. 23, 69-1v W KENNEDY, ATTORNEY AT LAW

R L SHRYOCK, Justice of the April 29, 1869-ly.

DR. GEORGE S. SEARIGHT, DEN

PR. J. S. BENDER, Homosopathic Physician, Office No. 6, South Hanover st, June 3, 1860-17. WES. B. HIRONS, ATTORNEY AND

COUNSELOR AT I.AW.
PIFTH STREET, BELOW CHESTNUT,
COT. Library.
PHILADELPHIA. ROBERT OWENS,

SLATE ROOFER. AND DEALER IN SLATE, LANCASTER, PA. All Work Guaranteed.

orders Left at this Office will receive prompt attention. October 14, 1869—19.

Mais and Cavs TRESH SUMMER ARRIVAL

OF ALL THE NEW STYLES
HATS AND CAPS. The subscriber has just opened at No. 15 North
Hanover Street, a low doors North of the Carlisle
Selection of Selection of

Inave also added to my Stock, notions of different kinds, consisting of LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S STOCKINGS, Neck Ties, Suspenders, Collars, Gloves, Thread, Manual Collars, Thread, Manual Collars, Thread, Manual Collars, Suspenders, Thread, Manual Collars, Collars, Manual Collars, Penells, Threud, red, Wewing Silk, Umbrellas, de PRIME SEGARS AND TOBACUO ALWAYS ON HAND.

Give me a call, and examine my stock as I feel condident of pleasing all, besides saving you money.

JOHN A. KELLER, Agent, No. 15 North Hanover Street.

HATS AND CAPS! DO YOU WANT A NICE HAT OR CAP? ' IF BO DON'T FAIL TO CALL ON j. g. callio, NO. 29. WEST MAIN STREET, HATS AND CAPS ever brought to Carlisle. He takes great pleasure in inviting his old friends and customers, and all now ones, to his splendid stock tast received from New York and Philadelphia, equisiting in part of fine NLK AND CASSIMERE HATS, besides an endless variety of Hats and

HATS MANUFACTURED TO OUTBER.

He has the best arrangement for coloring Hatz
and all kinds of Woolen Goods, Overcoats, &c., at
the shortest notice (as he colors every week) and
on the most reasonable terms. Also, a fine lot of
choice brands of

TOBACCO AND CIGARS always on hand. He deside to persons who have sell, as he pays the highest cash prices for Give him a call, at the above number, his ald bud, as he feels confident of giving entire sa us-

Boots and Shoes.

DAVID STROHM, W. D SPONSLER JOHN W. STROHM, NEW AND POPULAR

BOOT, SHOE, TRUNK AND HAT NO. 13, SOUTH HANOVER STREET, CARLISLE, PENN'A.

A few doors South of Inhoil's building.

We have just opened the largest and best stock BOOTS AND SHOES

ver offered in Carlisle, and continue almost ally to receive such goods in our line as everyody wants. Our stock coinsist in all kinds and arieties of womens, Misses and Childrens' strong Leather boes, Wimens' Misses and Childrens' Lusting altle s; Womens' Glove Kid, Turkey and French forocco; Mens' and Boys' Calf, Haff and Kies only, Mens' and Boys' Calf and Buff Conkress latters; Mens' and Boys Calf and Buff Conkress latters; Mens' and Boys Calf and Buff Oxford les; Gum Sandals, Huskins and Overshoes ien and Womens' Goat, Welt and Carpet, Slippers; Mens', Boys' and Childrens' Fur and Sax with the contract of the pers. Mens', Boys' and Childrens are and specified by Holes.

TRUNKS of all sizes and prices: Traveling Bags, Satchels and Valless, together with a fine lot of goods, which we will a LLS PROFITS.

QUICK SALES AND A LLS PROFITS are remained by the same personal invitation to all in lead or one and jook through our slock without feeling under onligations to buy unless suited in quality and price. We shall always try to deal with every one in a straight forward manner, and give every customer a full equivalant for his money. We hope all will avail themselves of their first opportunity to call and see us.

April 8, 1869—19

April 8, 1869-ly JOHN DORNER,

MERCHANT TAILOR, In Kramer Building, near Rheem's Hall, Carliste, Phi, has just retarned from the Eastern clies with the largest and months the Eastern clies with the largest and months ENT OF FAIT AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of CLOTHS, UNIVERSITY OF CRITISES, Carliste, His cloths comprise ENGLISH.

Carlisie, His clothe Company of the finest texture and of all shades.

Of the finest texture and of all shades.

Mr. Dorner being himself a practical cutter of long, sperience, is prepared to warrant perfect fats, and prompt filling of orders.

Piece tions by titey and, or out to order. Don't forget that place.

Miscettaneous.

INDUCEMENTS!

Everybody invited to call and see our large and beautiful stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS

which is now open for the inspection of pur chasers. Remember we closed out all our sum mer Goo a stauction, and we will now continue to sell all our Fall and Winter Goods at

AUCTION PRICES.

prices.
Forty patterns Fancy Silas at \$1.50 to \$1.75
Worth \$2.55 to \$2.50; French Merinoes, 50c.; bes
English Merinoes, 50c.; all wool Cashmeres, 60c.
Bilk Poplins, \$1.25; Black Alpacas, 55c.; all woo
double Shawlis, \$3.50; beautiful cloth Coats, \$5.0

MOURNING GOODS.

that will be sacrificed in prices. Shawls, Fu Cloths, Cassimeres. Blankets, Flannels, &c., such prices as will astonish you. 200 yards BEST HOME MADE RAG CARPET

Do not neglect to call and see how much mone W. C.SAWYER & CO., in the Bentz House, East Main St. September 39, 1869. Carlisie, Penr CITIZENS OF CUMBERLAND We have now on hand and just received fro the cities, and from manufacturers, the large stoke of new, cheap, and good goods to be four lany two stores in the valley.

DRESS GOODS.

Silks, Merinoes, Rapps, Delaines, Alpac Coburgs, Plaids and Stripe; RIBBONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES,

Yarns, Linen and Cotton Table Diapers, CLOAKINGS, low prices and fine HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS and CUFFS,

FURS AND CARPETS, Oil Cloths, Druggets, Blinds, Coverlets, Quilts Hoop and Balmoral Skirts.

of every description. In fact a splendid assorment of goods, and more given for the dollar

at the highest price taken in exchange. Give us a call Oct 2 . 1869.

GROCERIES, &c. The subscriber begs leave to inform the cit zens of Carlisle and vicinity that he has pu chased the Grocery Store of D. V. Keeny, No. South Hanover Street, Carlisle, where he wi carry on the Grocery lustness as usual. His as sortment is varied, and consists in part of

carry on sorteness of the sorteness of t TEAS,
COFFFEES,
SYRUPS,
SYRUPS,
FANCY SOAPS,
POPES,
TORACCO,
FISH,
OILS,
HALTERS,
SALTA
FOLAT

DRIED AND CANNED FRUIT,
COLEN MEAL, BUCKWHEAT, FLOUR, FEED
and a full assortment of articles usually kept ir
a first-class Grocery store. Give him a call, and
statisfaction will be guaranteed.
Oct. 10, 1809.
JOHN HECKMAN. THE LADY'S FRIEND. TWO MONTHS GRATIS!!

THE LADY'S FRIEND ADDOUNCES the following Novelets for 1870: "Did He Forget Herf" by Louisa Chandler Moulton; "The Cascamons' Aunt," by Elizabeth Present, author or "Retween Two," &c., "Mold Silver; or, Crisic Denne's Bridal Gitta," by Amauda M., Donglas, author of "The Debarry Fortune," &c., with namerous shorer stories by a brilliant galaxy of Indy writers.

A finely executed Steel Engraving, a handsom double-hage finely colored Pashion-Plate, and a large assortment or Wood-Cut., illustrating the Fushions, Fancy Work, &c., are given in every number. lumber. It will give a popular piece of Music in every

number.

It will give a popular piece of Music in every number.

FORTRAITS OF DISTINGUISHED AUTHORS.

The January number will contain Portraits (engraved on Steel) of Mrs. henry Wood, Florence Percy, Louise Chanoler Moulton, Elizabeth Prescott, Amanda M. Louglas, Mrs. Margaret Hosmer and August 1 ell.

NEW SUBSURIBERS wo send in their names for 1870 before the first of comber, shall receive the November than the names of this year.

In and new subscribers sending in their names by the first of December shall receive the names by the first of December shall receive the names by the first of December shall receive the names by the first of December and one first in their names by the first of December Holiday number, misking thirteen months in all.

TERMS.—\$2.60 a year, Two copies, \$4.00; Four copies, \$6.00; Five copies, and one gratis), \$8.00. One copy of The LADY'S FRIEND and one of THE POST \$1.00.

A copy of the large and beautiful Prennium Steel kngraving.—"Taking the Metisure of the Wedding Ring".—engraved in England at a cost of \$2.00.—Will be sent to every tuil [\$2.50] subscriber and to every person sending a club. This Engraving is gem of art, Advess graving is gem of art, Advess graving is gem of art, Advess present copies sent for ton cent.

November 4, 1859.

NO HUMBUG! NO HUMBUG!! Christian Inhon, of Carlisle, has the sole right as Agent for Cumberland County, Va., for the sale, wholesale, of a new Burning Fulid calted Kind's Non-Explosive Belleliant Intuminating fluit, which is superior to anything even introduced, and can supply the trade through the County wholesale. This fluid is cheaper than Kerosene or any other oil or compound in use, emils no bad odor or smell, and is porfectly harmless. M-reinant and all others wishing to see and to test the article will please pair at my store, in Carlisle, Oct. 7, 1869.—If. CHRISTIAN INHOFF.

10.000 Agents wanted for the Priest I U, UUU and Nun. This most exciting and interesting book, by a popular authoress, is now ready, and, those who wish to chaylage for its stamp enclosed, stating territory desired, explaintant other first-older wanted everywhere for this and other first-older should be of the characteristic of the condition of t

To the Scnate and House of Representatives:

In orming before you for the first time as Chief. Magistrate of this great nation, it is with gratitude to the Giver of all good longthe many benefits we "njoy.

We are bessed with peace a home, and are without entangling alliances abroad to fortode trouble; with a Territory, unsurpassed in fertility, of an area equal to the abundant support of five hundred millions of people, and abounding in every variety of useful mineral, in quantity sufficient, to supply the world for generations; with exuberant crops; with a variety of climate adapted to the production of every species of earth's riches, and suited to the habits, tastes and requirements of every living thing; with a nopulation of 40,000,000 of free people, all speaking one language; with incitities for every mor all to acquire an education; with institutions closing to none the avenues to fame, or any blessing of fortune that may be coveted; with freedom of the pulpit, the press and the school; with a revenue flowing into the National Treasury beyond the requirements of the Governments. Happily harmony is beling rapidly restored within our own borders; manufactures, bitherto unknown in our country, are springing up in all sections, producing a degree of national importance unequated by that of any other power.

These blessings and countless others are entrusted to your care and mine, for safe keeping for the brief period of our tenure of office. In a short time we must each of us return to the ranks of the people who have conferred upon us our honors, and account to them for our stewartship. I carnes ly estre that netter, you nor I may be condemned by a free and enightened constituency, nor by our own consciences. Emerging from a rebellion of gigantic magnitude; aided as it was by the sympathies and assist-

a free and enightened constitutively, not by our own consciences. Emerging from a rebellion of gigantic magnitude; aided as it was by the sympathies and assistance of nations, with which we were at peace, eleven States of the Union were iour years ago left without a legal State government. A national debt has been contracted. American commerce was amost driven from the seas; the industry of one-half of the country had been taken from the currol of the capitalists and placed where all labor rightfully belongs, in the keeping of the laborer.—The work of re-toring State Governments loyal to the Union, of protecting and fostering free labor, and providing means for paying the interest on the puotic debt, has received ample attention from Congress. Although your efforts have not met with the success in all particulars that might have been desired, yet on the whole they have been desired, yet on the whole they have been more successful than could have been more successful than could have been fully anticipated. Seven States which passed orders are succession, have been fully

ful than could have been reasonably anticipated. Seven States which passed ordinances of secession, have been fully restored to their places in the Union.—The eighth, Georgia, held an election at which she rathfied her Constitution, Republican in form, elected a Governor, members of congress, State Legislature, and all other officers required. The Governor was duty installed, and the legislature met and performed all the acts their required of them by the Reconstruction acts of Congress. Subsequently, how ver, in violation of the Constitution which they had just rathfied (as since deacts of Congress. Subsequently, how very in the Treasury in the Treasury in the Interest of Court of Congress. Subsequently, how very in violation of the Constitution which they had just ratified as since described by the Supreme Court of the State, of the country, and of submitting to Court of the State, of the Constitution of the disposition to be used to the colored members of the Legislature, and admitted to sears some members who are disqualified by the Supreme Court of the State, of the Constitution—an article which they themselves had contributed to the Constitution—an article which they themselves had contributed to the State, of the State, and its provisions are wholly income the members originally elected to the Legislature, requiring each members of State, of the States of Officials, and the substitution of the Court of the States of Officials, and the substitution of Court of the States of Officials, and the substitution of Covernment as well as by its citizens.

to the Legislaure, requiring each member to take the oath prescribed by the Reconstruction acts, and none to be admitted who are ineligible under the third clause of the Fourteenth Ameudment.

The freedmen, under the protection which they have received, are making

It is believed that all which are now It is believed that all which are now due may be replaced by bonds bearing a rate of interest not exceeding four and one-half per cest, and as rapidly as the remainder become due that they may be replaced in the same way to accomplish this it may be necessary to authorize the interest to be paid at either of three or four of the money centres of Europe, or by an Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at the opinion of the holders of the bonds. I suggest this subject for the consideration of Congress; also, simultaneously with this the propriety of redeeming our currency, as before suggested, at its market value at the time the law goes into effect, increasing the rate at the terration of some part of the consideration of the propriety of redeeming our currency, as before suggested, at its market value at the time the law goes into effect, increasing the rate at the time propriety of the plant of the propriety of the law goes into effect, increasing the rate at the time the propriety and sold eu, at its market value at the time the law goes into effect, ingreasing the rate at which currency will be bought and sold from day to day, or week to week, at the same rate of interest as the Government pays upon its bonds.

The subjects of tariff and internal taxation will necessarily receive your atten-

pays upon its bonds.

The subjects of tariff and int-rnal taxation will necessarily receive your attention. The revenues of the country are greater than the requirements, and may with safety be reduced; but as the funding of the debt in a four or a four and a half per cent, loan would reduce the annual current expenses largely, thus, after funding, justifying a greater reduction, of taxation than would be now expedient. I suggest the postponement of this question until the next meeting of Congress. It may be advisable to modify taxation and tariff in instances where unjust or burdensome discriminations are made by the present law regulating this subject. I recommend the postponement of it for the present. I also suggest the renewal of the tax on incomes, but, at a reduce! rate, say of three per cent, and this tax to expire in three years.

With the funding of the National debt, as here suggested; I feel safe in saying that taxes and the revenue from imports may be reduced safely from sixty to eighty millions per annum at once, and may be still further reduced from year to year as the resources of the country are developed. The report of the Secretary of the Teasury shows the receipts of the expenditures, including interest, bounties, etc., to be \$321,490,597. The esti-June 30, 1808, to be \$321,408, (21, 141), the expenditures, including interest, bounties, etc., to be \$321,400,597. The estimates for the ensuing year are more favorable to the Government, and will, no dount, show a much larger decrease of the public debt. The receipts in the Treasury, her ond expenditures, have ex-

Treasury, beyond expenditures, have ex-ceeded the amount necessary to place to the credit of the stuking fund, as provideo by law.
To look up the surplus in the Treasury, and withhold it from coreu ation, would lead to suon a contraction of the currency as to o ipple trade and seriously affect the preparative or the currency. cy as to orippie trade and seriously af-lect the pro-perity of the county. Under these circumstances, the Secretary of the Treasury and myself hearthy con-curred in the propriety of using all the surplus currency in the Treasury in the purchase of Government bonds, thus re-ducing the interest-bearing indebtedness of the county, and of submitting to Cou-

nuc, for the increase of salary to certain classes of officials, and the substitution of increased National bank tirculation to increased National bank three per cent. replact the outstanding three per cent. certificates, and most especially to his recommendation for the repeal of laws al-

which stored to the control of the c

Great Britain. The Captain General of May last, Issued a proclamation authorizing search to be made of vessels on the high seas. Immediate remonstrance was made against this, whereupon the Captain General issued a new proclamation, limiting the right of search to yessels of the United States, so far as authorized under the treaty of 1795. This proclamation, however, was immediately withdrawn.

I have always felt that the most intipate relations should be cultivated between the Republic of the United States and all independent nations on this continent. It may be well worth doubletring and all independent nations on this con-tinent. It may be well worth donsidering whether new treaties between the United States and them may not be profitably entered into, to secure more intimate re-lations, friendly, commercial, or other-wise. The subject of an inter-oceanic canal, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, through the Isthmus of Darien, is one in which commerce is greatly in-terested.

Instructions have been given to our Minister to the Republic of the United States of Columbia to endeavor to obtain authority for a survey by this Government, in order to determine the practicability of such an undertaking, and a charter for the right of way to build by private enterprise such a work, if a survey prove it to be practicable.

In order to comply with the agreement of the United States as to a mixed commission at Lima, for the adjustment of laims, it became necessary to send a com

claims it became necessary to send a com missioner and secretary to Lima in August last. No appropriation having been made by Congress for this purpose, it is now asked that one be made covering the now asked that one be made covering the past and future expenses of the commission. The good offices of the United States to bring about a peace between Spain and the South American Republics with which she is at war, having been accepted by Spain, Peru and Chill, a Congress has been invited to be held in Washington during the present whiter. A grant has been given to Europeans of an exclusive right of thaislt over the territory of Nicaragua, to which Cos a Rica has given it assent, which it is alleged conflicts with the vested rights of citizens of the United States. The Department of State has now this subject under consideration. sideration.
The Minister of Peru having made rep

The Minister of Peru having made representation that there was a state of warbet veen Peru and Spain, and that Spain was const acting in or near New York thirty gun boats, which might be used by Spain, in such a way as to relieve the naval forces at Cuba so as to operate against Peru, orders were given to prevent their departure. No further steps having been taken by the representative of the Peruvian Government to prevent the departure of the vessels, and I, not teeling authorized to defain the property of a nation with which we were at peace, the intercourse with that country so dif-ficult that it has been deemed advisable Britain during our fate civil war, in the increased fates of insurance, in the diminution of exports and imports, and other obstructions to domestic industry and production—in its effect upon the foreign

tion between the shores of France and the United States, with the very objectionable feature of subjecting all messages conveyed thereby to the scrutiny and control of the French Government, I caused the French and British Legations at Washington to be made adquainted with the probable policy of Congress on the subject, as foreshadowed by the bill which passed the Senate in March last. This drew from the representatives of the company an agreement to accept as the basis of their operations the provisions of that bill or of such other enactment on the subject as might be passed during the the subject as might be passed during the approaching session of Congress; also to use their influence to secure from the French Government a modification of their concession, so as to permit the land-ing upon French soil of any cable belong-ing to any company incorporated by the authorities of the United States, or of any State in the Union, and on their part not to oppose the establishment of any such cable in consideration of this agreement. I directed the withdrawal of the opposi-tion by the United States authorities to the landing of the cable, and to the working of it until the meeting of Congress.

I regret to s y that there has been no modification made in the company s concession, nor so far as I can learn have they attempted to secure one. Their con-cession excludes the capital and citizens of the United States from competition upon the shores of Flance. I recommend upon the shores of France. I recommend tegislation to protect the rights of citizens of the United States, as well as the dignity and sovereignty of the nation against such an assumption. I shall also endeavor to secure by negotiation an abandonment of the principle of monopolics in ocean telegraphic cables. Copies of this correspondence are herewith furnished. The unsettled political condition of other countries less fortunate than our own sometimes induces their citizens to come to the United States for the sole purpose

y conferring it upon fictitious or fraud-lent claimants. On the accession of the present administration it was found that the Minister for North Germany had made propositions for the negotiation of a convention for the protection of emi-grant passengers, to which no response had oven given; to which no response by constant when should than him Minister for which the fordings and in actalibring of an outward not not the protection of each of the constant of the consta

Year by year the ability to pay it increased in a rapid ratio, but the burden of increased in a rapid ratio, but the burden of increased in a rapid ratio, but the burden of increased in a rapid ratio, but the burden of increased in a rapid ratio, but the burden of increased in a rapid ratio, but the burden of increased in a rapid ratio, but the burden of increased in a rapid ratio, but the burden of increased in a rapid ratio, but the burden of increased in a rapid ratio, but the burden of increased in a rapid ratio, but the burden of increased in a rapid ratio, but the burden of increased in a rapid ratio, but the burden of increased in a rapid ratio, but the burden of increased in a rapid ratio of the ilaws for the collection of the suppression of the approach in great part of the suppression of the increased in Cuba would not sanction any act that could violate the rights or treat with discrept the suppression of the revenue, and an economical disbursement of them. To this subject that could violate the rights or treat with discrept the suppression of the revenue, and an economical disbursement of them. To this subject that a corporate company, organized under a corporate c

addressed itself, with results I hope satistatory to the country. There has been no heaftation in changing officials in order to secure efficient execution of the laws; sometimes, too, where in a mere party view, undeserved political results were likely to follow, nor any heaftation in sustaining efficient officials against remonstrances wholly political. It may be well to mention here the embarrassment possible to arise from leaving on the statute books the so-called Tenure of Office Acts, and to earnestly recommend their total reneal. It could not have Office Acts, and to earnestly recommend their total repeal. It could not have been the intention of the framers of the Constitution when providing that appointments made by the President should receive the consent of the Senate, that the latter should have the power to retain in office persons placed there by Federal appointment against the will of the President. The law is inconsistent with a faithful and efficient administration of the Government. What faith can the Executive put in officials forced tion of the Government. What faith can the Executive put in officials forced upon him, and those, too, whom he has suspended for reasons? How will such officials be likely to serve an administration which they know does not trust them? For the second fequisite to our growth and prosperity, time and a frm but humane Administration of existing laws, amended from time to time as they may prove ineffective or prove harsh and unnecessary, are probably all that are required.

Tue third cannot be attained by special legislation, but must be regarded as fixed by the Constitution itself, and gradually acquiesced in by force of public opinion. From the foundation of the Govern-From the foundation of the Government to the present, the management of the original inhabitants of this contil ent the original inhabitants of this contil ent —the Indians—has been a subject of embarrassment and expense, and has been attended with continuous robberles, murders and wars. From my own experience upon the frontiers, and in Indian countries, I do not hold either legislation or the conduct of the whites who come most in contact with the Indian blameless for these hostilities; the past, however, cannot be undone, and the question must be met as we now find it.

not be indone, and the question must be met as we now find it.

I have attempted a new policy towards these wards of the nation (they cannot be regarded in any other light than as wards,) with fair results, so far as tried; and which I hope will be attended ulti-They carried their native country, in the ditection of altegrance is made known. They reside permanent is the fact of their change of altegrance is made known. They reside permanent is their of selection of agents upon the Solety of selection. I have directed their of selection of agents upon the Solety of selection. I have directed their of selection of agents upon the Solety of selection. They accopt official positive in the direction. They care in the selection of selection of selection of selection of selection of selection of their native is and it is only when civil discord, after perhaps years of quiet, threatens their persons or their native. State draits them into its military service, the made known. They reside permanent is made known. They reside permanent is made known. They reside permanent is sufficient of selection of agents upon the Solety of Selection of agents upon the Solety of protection. I have directed the distance and consular officers of their opposition to all strife, vibrations of the selection. I have directed the distance of the Commissioner of the United States, they contribute nothing to its revenues; they avoid the duties of its clitzenship, and claims of protection. I have directed the distance of the United States, whether native or adopted, who descharges his duty to his country, is entitled to its complete protection. While I have a voice in the direction of adalars I shall not consent to imperit this sacred right in the constraint of country, is entitled to order from the protections to consent, to imperit this sacred right in the constraint dependent of each other, and are sub-claims of the direction of adalars I shall not consent to imperit this sacred right in the constraint of protections of readagent and the commander of troops are independent of each other, and are subject to orders from different departments of the Government. The army officer holds a position for life, the agent one at the will of the President. The former is personally inferested in living in harmony with the Ludians and in establishing a permanent peace, to the end that some the limits of civilized schement . Within

the increase of receipts of 1868 was \$2,-439,535, the increase of receipts over the increase of expenditures in 1889 was \$1,084,374.

\$1,084,374.
The method by which postage should be paid upon public matter is set forth fully in the report of the Postmaster General.

Your attention is respectfully called to

Rates for Advertisina.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL be inserted at Ten Cont served at a liberal reduction on the above rates Advertisements should be accompanied by the Cash. When sent without any length of time specified for publication, they will be continue d until ordered out and energed accordingly.

JOB PRINTING. CARDS, HANDHILLS, CIRCULARS, and every other

the recommendations made by the Postmaster General for authority to change the rate of compensation to the main trunk railroad lines for their services in conveying the mails, for having post conveying the mails, for having post route maps executed, for reorganizing the efficiency of the special agency service, for the increase of the mail service on the Pacific, and for establishing mail service under the flag of the Union on the Atlantic; and most especially do I call your attention to his recommendation for the total aboutton of the franking privilege This is an abuse from which no one receives a commensurate advantage. It reduces the receipts for postal

no one receives a commensurate advantage. It reduces the receipts for postal service from 25 to 30 per cent., and largely increases the service to be performed.

The report of the Secretary of War contains a synops of the reports of the heaus of bureaus, of the commanders of military divisions and of the districts of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, and the report of the General of the Army in full. The recommendations therein contained have been well considered, and are submitted for your action. I however call special attention to the recommendations of the Chief of Ordnance for the sale of a senais and lanes no longer of use to the a sensis and lanus no longer of use to the Government. Also to the recommenda-tion of the Se-retary of War that the act of March 3d, 1869, prohibiting promotions and appointments on the staff corps of the army, be repealed. The extent of country to be carried and the number of military posts to be occupied, is the same with a reduced army as with a large one, and a large number of staff officers required is more dependent upon the lat-ter than the former condition

ter than the former condition

The report of the Secretary of the Navy accompanying this shows the condition of the navy when this Administration came into office and the changes
mode these made since.

Strenuous efforts have been made to place as many vessels in commission, or render them lit for service it required, as soon as possible, and to substitute the 'sail for steam whilst cruising, thus mate-

sail for steam whilst cruising, thus materially reducing the expenses of the navy and adding greatly to its efficiency.—
Looking to our future, I recommend a liberal though, note-extravagant policy towards tris branch of the public service.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior shows that the quantity of public lands disposed of during the year ending the 30th of June, 1869, was 7,666,152 acres, exceeding that of the preceding year by 1,010,409 acres. Of this amount, 2,899,544 acres were sold for cash, and 2,737,195 acres entered under the Homestead law. The remainder was granted to aid in the construction of work of internal improvement, apportloued to these

the act of the 14th of July, 1882, which extended its provisions to cases not falling within its original scope. The large outlay which is thus occasioned is further increased by the more liberal allowance bestowed since that date upon those who in the line of duty were wholly or permanently disabled. Public opinion has given, an equipment satisfies to these

eyes on you that you were brave to rashness.' Fred (coming up smiling) 'Oh, don't my dear. Why do you say that?' Young Lady—'Why any man has courage who can trust himself long at a time on such legs as yours.

chieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them.

