Processional Caros.

шJ. H. GRAHAM, Jr. H. GRAHAM, Jr. J. H. GRAHAM & SON, Attorneys & Counsellors at law, No. 14 South Hanover St., CARLISLE, PA.

HON. J. H. GRAHAM, late President Judge of the Minth Judicisi District, has room med the practice of the law, and associated with him his son, J. H. GRAHAM, Jr. Will practice in the Courts of Cumberland, Perry and Juniata Coun-ties.

ITNITED STATES CLAIM

REAL ESTATE AG ENCY. WM. B. BUTLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Once in Frankin House, South Hanover Street
Cerliele, Camberland county, Penna.
Applications by mail, will receive immediate
attention.
Particular attention given to the selling or renting of fical Estate, in town or country. In all letters of faquiry, please enclose postage stamp.
July 11, 1870—tf

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

CARLISLE, PA.

UMRICH & PARKER,

GEO. S. EMIG. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office with S. Hepburn, Jr. East Main Street,

W KENNEDY, ATTORNEY AT LAW Carlisle, Penna. Office same as that of DR. GEORGE S. SEARIGHT, DE

Barlisie, Penna. Dec. I 1865. Wats and Caps

BARGAINS IN HATSAND CAPS

MEN, BOY'S, AND CHILDREN'S, HATS, all of which

In states too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold at the lowest Cash prices.

Call and examine our stock, you cannot fail to be pleased in price and quality.

HATS of any kind made and repaired to the cash where being a contract of the cash of the

HATS AND CAPST DO YOU WANT A NICE HAT OR CAP? J. G. CALLIO.

NO. 29. WEST MAIN STREET.
b can be seen the finest assortment o
HATS AND CAPS BILK AND CASSIMERE HATS, besides an endless variety of Hats and Caps the late at style, all of which he will sell at the late with Price. Also, his own manufactur

HATS A LA NUFACTUR ED TO ORDER. He has the best arrangement for coloring Hats and all kines of Woolen Goods, (vercoats, &c., and the shortest no tice (as he colors every week) and the shortest no tice (as he colors every week) and on the most rea wonable terms. Also, "fine lot of choice brands o."

TOBACCO AND CIGARS Iways on hand. I te desires to call the attention persons who have COUNTRYFURS osell, as he pays the highest cash prices for he same.

Give him a call, at the above number, his side tind, as he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction.

Sept. 28, '71—tf. REAL VALUE

HARPER'S SOUTH HANOVER STREET.

If you want a nice CALICO DRESS,
If you want a nice De Laine WRAPPER,
If you want a nice ALPACA LUSTRE,
If you want a nice ALPACA LUSTRE,
If you want a nice CASSIMERE SUIT
If you want a nice COTH SUIT,
If you want a nice TOTH SUIT,
If you want a nice TOTH SUIT,
If you want a nice TABLE LINEN,
If you want a nice OPERA FLANNEL,
If you want a HANDSOME SHAW L,
If you want a HANDSOME SHAW L,
If you want a HANDSOME SHAW L,
If you want GUIPIUE LACES CHEAP,
If you want DRESS CHEAP,
If YOU WANT CALLE AT

HARPER'S

Yow will find an extensive and superior variety in Dress Goods, comprising Cashmers Australian Crape, Silk and Wool Resp., Flick and Flaid Foplins, Silk and Wool Resp., Flick and Flaid Foplins, Silk and Wool Resp., The Cash of the Cas

GOOD NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE J. ELLIOTT.

(Successor to J. W. Smiley.) No. 83 NORTH HANOVER STREET. CARLIBLE, PA., Has just opened a large and splendid assort

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, OVERCOATING, AC VESTINGS, &c which he will sell by the yard, or make up into suits to order on short not ee, and at unusually low prices. Having secured the services of one of the BEST PRACTICAL CUTTERS

in Carlisle together with a number of the best practical hands to make up, he promises to give entire satisfaction in fits, style and workmanily, Always on hand a large and complete stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING. of home manufacture, which he will sell as cheat as the cheapest. Overcoats on hand or made to prier. I will let no man undersell me. A larg and complete stock of prime Winter

Boots. Shoes, Gaiters &c., of every variety, style and quality, for gent Ladies', Missee', Boys' and children, nade to order. All to be sold cheap, cheaper, cheapest, Also, a great variety of

HATS, of latest styles and best qualities, together with a general as sortment of NOTIONS and tient's Furnishing goods. Do not fail to give me a cal Mymotto is "Quick sales and small profits." JOHN ELLIOTT.

Hept, 21, 1871-8m. Front Room, on the corner, over Leidich & Miller's dry goods store, For terms inquire of LEIDICH & MILLER.

Bolunteer. The American

BY BRATTON & KENNEDY:

found upon the statue book. The policy

have so generously shared their means

with the victims of these misfortune

will reap their reward in the conscious

ness of having performed a noble act, and

in receiving the grateful thanks of men

women and children whose suffering

The relations of the United States with

oreign powers continue to be friendly.-

The year has been an eventful one, in

witnessing two great nations, speaking

one language, settling by peaceful arbi-

tration disputes of long standing and

liable at any time to bring these nations

into a bloody and costly conflict. An

example has thus been set, which, if suc-

cessful in its final issue, may be followed

by other civilized nations and finally be

he means of returning to productive in-

lustry. Millions of men are now main-

tained to settle the disputes of nations by

the bayonet and the broadside. I trans-

mit herewith a copy of the treaty alluded

to, which has been concluded since ad-

nic majesty, and a copy of proctocols of

the conference of the commissioners, by whom it was negotianil the provides a method for adjusting the

uestions pending between the two na-

ious and various questions are to be ad-

them to accede to them. Negotiations

are going on as to the form and mode by

which invitation is to be extended to

I recommend that the legislation nee

essary on the part of the United States

to bring int. operation articles of treaty

relating to the fisheries and to other mat-

ters touching the relations of the United

States toward Bri.

provinces to become . Therative as soon as

proper legislation shall be had on the part

of Great Britain and its 1 ossessions, It is much to be desired that the legislation

their arrangements for the coming sau-

son. I have addressed a communicat.

to the Governors of New York. Pennsyl

vania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois

and Wisconsin, urging upon the Gover-

nors of these States, respectively, the

necessary action on their part to carry

into effect the object of the article of the

treaty which contemplates the use of

canals on either side connected with the

to be hoped that the importance of the

object and the benefits to flow therefrom,

will secure the speedy approval and leg-

islative sanction of the States concerned.

I renew the recommendation for an ap-

propriation for determining the true posi-

tion of the forty-ninth parallel of latitude,

where it forms the boundary between the

United States and the British North

American provinces between the Lake of

the Woods and the summit of the Rocky

mountains. The early action of congress

on this recommendation would put it in

the power of the war department to place

a force in the field during next summer.

The resumption of diplomatic relations

between France and Germany has ena-

bled me to give directions for the with-

drawal of protection extended to Ger-

mans in France by the diplomatic and

consular representatives of the Uni-

ted States in that country. It is just to

add that the delicate duty of this pro-

tection has been performed by the

minister and the consul general of Paris,

and the various consuls in France under

the supervision of the latter, with great

kindness as well as with prudence and

tact. Their course has received the com-

mendation of the German government

and has wounded no susceptibility of the

eror of Germany continues to manifest

a friendly feeling toward the United

States and a desire to harmonize with

the moderate and just policy which this

with the Asiatic powers, as well as with

the South American republics. I have

given assurances that the friendly feel-

ings of that government are fully shared

The ratification of the consular and

naturalization convention with the Aus-

tro-Hungarian Empire has been un-

by the people of the United States.

The government of the Em-

of which a copy is transmitted herewith,

ott. or powers.

usted by arbitiotion.

ournment of congress with her Britan-

they have relieved.

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER, 14, 1871.

heir services.

ready paid it is not desirable that the

present resources of the country should

continue to be taxed in order to continue

this rapid payment, and I therefore rec

and internal tax laws, and recommend

that all taxes from internal sources be

sumption, through articles that are man-

ufactured at home, such as medicines.

general use. All such articles I recom-

tions in the value of gold as compared

with the national currency has a most

damaging effect upon the increase and

development of the country in keeping

up prices of all articles necessary in every

day life. It fosters a spirit of gambling

prejudicial alike to national morals and

a very desirable object will be gained.

it, the estimates for the ensuing year,

pervision of the war department, I refer

you to the accompanying report of the

I call your attention to the provisions of

1869, which discontinues promotions in

the staff corps of the army until provided

I recommend that the number of offi-

fixed, and that whenever the number in

any one grade falls below the number so

fixed, that the vacancy may be filled by

promotion from the grade below. I also

of a corps becomes vacant, the place may

be filled by selection from the corps in

which the vacancy exists. The report of

the secretary of the navy shows an im-

provement in the number and efficiency

crease in the expense of supporting it,--

This is due to the policy which has been

adopted and is being extended as fast as

vessels as oruisers on the several stations.

By this messure we have been enabled

to occupy at once a larger extent of cruis-

for by law.

the act of congress, approved March 3,

For the operations of the army in the

national finances. If the question can

abolished except those collected from

numered a modification of both the tariff

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. fication of the new treaty of commerce WASHINGTON, December 4.—In ad between the United States and Italy has iressing my third annual message to the been unchanged. The two powers have law making branch of the government, agreed on this treaty that private propt is gratifying to be able to state tha erty at sea shall be respected during a during the past year success has generally attended the effort to execute all laws war between the two powers. The Uni-

incorporating this rule into the obliga has been not to inquire into the wisdom tions of nations. of laws already enacted, but to learn their The forty-first congress at its third sesspirit and interest and to enfore them ac ordingly. The past year has, under wise

sion made an appropriation for an organization of a mixed commission for adjust Providence, been one of general prosper ing upon the claims of citizens of the ity to the nation. It has, however, been United States against Spain, growing out attended with more than usual chastise of the insurrection of Cuba. That comments in loss of life and property by torm and fire. These disasters have transmit herewith the correspondence served to call forth the best elements of relating to its formation and its jurisdichuman nature in our country and develtion. It is to be hoped this commis op a friendship for us on the part of forsion will afford the complainants a comelgn nations, which goes far towards alplete remedy for their injuries. leviating the distresses occasioned by It has been made the agreeable duty these calamities, and the benevolent who

of the United States to preside over

onference at Washington between the

ted States have spared no opportunity of

lenipotentiary of Spain and the allied outh American republics, which has resulted in an armistice, with the reason able assurance of a permanent peace.-The intimate, friendly relations which have so long existed between the United States and Russia continue undisturbed. The visit of the third son of the emperor is proof that there is no desire on the part of his government to diminish the cordiality of these relations. The hospitable recention which has been given to the grand duke is proof that on our part we share the wishes of that government The inexcusable course of the Russian minister at Washington rendered it necessary to ask his repall, and to decline to onger receive that functionary as a diplometic representative. It was imposs ble with self respect or with a just regard to the dignity of the country, to permit Mr. Catacazy to continue to hold inter course, with this government after his per sonal abuse of a government official, and during his persistent interference, through various means, with the relations he tween the United States and other powers. In accordance with my wishes this overnment has been relieved of further intercourse with Mr. Catacazy, and the management of the imperial legation has

I recommend congress at an early day passed into the hands of a gentleman ento make the necessary provision for the tirely unobjectionable. With Japan we tribunal at Geneva, and for the several continue to maintain intimate relations. commissions on the part of the United The cabinet of the Mikado has, since th states, called for by the treaty. His close of the last session of congres, se Majesty the King of Italy, the President lected citizens of the United States to of the swiss confederation, and His Majserve in offices of importance in siveral esty the Emperor of Brazil, have consendepartments of the government. ted on the joint request of the two powers, to name an arbitrator for the tribuna reason to think that the selection is due to an appreciation of the disintensted at Geneva. I have caused my thanks to ness of the policy which the United States be suitably expressed for the readiness has pursued toward Japan. It is dir de sire to continue this disinterest dues with which the joint request has been complied with by the appointment of and just policy with China and Jajan.gentlemen of eminence and learning to The correspondence transmitted here these important positions. -His Majesty with shows there is no disposition on the the Emperor of Germany has been pleaspart of this government to swerv ed to comply with a joint request of the ts established course. Prompted by a two governments, and has consented to desire to put an end to the barbarous reat: act as arbitrator of the disputed water ment of our shipwrecked callors of the spiritous, vincous and mait liquors, to-Corean coast I instructed our ministrat bacco in its various forms, and from boundary between the United States and Pekin to endeavor to conclude a conven- stamps. In readjusting the tariff I sug-Great Britain, The contracting parties in the treaty have undertaken to regard tion with Corea for securing the safet and gest that a careful estimate be made of of public law for which the United States Admiral Rodgers was instructed t ac- under the present laws, after providing company him with sufficient fore to for the current expenses of the governhave contended from the commencement protect him in case of need. A mail ment, the interest account and a sinking of their history. They have also agreed to bring these principles to the knowledge of other maritime powers, and to invite

rugged and difficult country. Theorets from which the court from which the outrages were committed compounds, etc., from which very little were reduced by gallant assault and vere | revenue is derived, but which enter into destroyed. Having thus punished riminals and having vindicated the pnor mend to be placed on the free list.—
of the flag the expedition returned, and Should a further reduction prove advisaing it impossible under the circumtan- | ble, I would then recommend that it be ces to conclude the desired conventin.-I respectfully refer to the correspondnce bear it without disturbing home producrelating thereto herewith submitted and tion or reducing the wages of American is much to be desired that the wages of American leave the subject for such action as on- labor. I have not entered into figures, may become operative before the make gress may see fit to take. The repulic because to do so would be to repeat what of Mexico has not yet repealed the ery | will be laid before you in the report of objectionable law esstablishing wit is the secretary of the treasury. The pre-known as the "Free Zone" on the ontitle sent laws for collecting the revenue pay there of the United States. It is liped collectors of customs small salaries, but m re stringent measures may be then zures, which, at principal ports of entry by the first republic for restraining latters particularly, raise the common of the common o that this may yet be done, and also hat provide for moleties, shares in all sel-

by the on the frontiers. I hope hat those officials to a large sum. It has alpersons

Wexico by its own action will foon waysseemed to meas if this system must, relieve this government of the sill- at times, work perniclously; it holds out culties exper. enced from these cause.—

culties exper. enced from these cause.—

culties exper. with the various repulies

Our relations with the various repulies

such get possession of those offices, to be ong the boundary on terms of equality by the inhabitants of both countries. It is to be hard that the inhabitants of both countries. It is friendly. I recomme ad some action by zures. Your attention is respectfully incongress regarding the overdue in sil- vited to this subject. Continued fluctuaments under the award of the Venezolan claims of 1866. The intern di disserions of this governmen present no justication for the absence of effort to ruestheir solemn treaty obligations. The rationation of an extradition treaty with Near-agua has been exchanged. It is a rubject for congratulation that the greatempire of Brazil has taken the initia towards the abolition of slavery. Our our currency, that value constantly and relations with that empire, always rdiristep be met as to how to give a fixed value to al, will naturally be made more this act. It is not too much to hop that after past year, the expenses of maintaining the government of Brazil may he find it for its interest as well as in finsi-

cally right, to advance toward attre and for continuing sea coast and other emancipation more rapidly that the improvements conducted under the supresent act contemplates. The true prosperity and greatnes of a nation is to be found in the elevatin and secretary of war. education of its laborers It is a bject for regret that the reforms in this rection, which were voluntarily pri by the statesmen of Spain have nabeen carried out in its West Indes coldies. by the statesmen of Spain have n The laws and regulations for the ent abolition of slavery in Cuba an Porto Rico leaves most of the labors in ondage, with no hope of releas their lives become a burden to the

ployers. I desire to direct your attentions the fact that the citizens of the Unitediates, or persons claiming to be citizen government maintains in its relatious. United States are large holders in lands of this species of property fo by the fundamental law of their country. I recommend to conses to of the naval force without material inprovide by stringent legislation suitable remedy against the holding, or dealing in slaves or being int slave property in foreign lands, her as our material will admit of using smaller owners, hirers, or mortgages by tizens changed. I have been officially informed of the United States. It is to be greiof the annexation of the States of the ted that the disturbed conditions the ree of lug ground, to visit more frequently to nality was ascertained to be of an inferi Church to the Kingdom of Italy, and the island of Cuba continues to be a h temoval of the capital of that kingdom anacyance and anxiety. The to Rome, and in conformity with the es- of a protracted struggle in at

tablished policy of the United States I proximity to our own territory; wiffiont more efficiently the appropriate dittes their guilt. Great caution has been ex- offices upon certain classes. When the apparent prospect of an early termination cannot be other than an object of concern of the navy in time of peace, without exceeding the number of men or the exto a people who, while abstaining from penditure authorized by law. During interference in the affairs of other powthe past year the navy has, in addition ers, naturally desire to see every country | to its regular service, supplied the men and officers for the vessels of the coast in the undisturbed enjoyment of peace. liberty, and the blessings of free institusurvey, and has completed the surveys tions. Our navai commanders in Cuban authorized by congress of the Isthmus waters have been instructed, in case it shoul become necessary, to spare no effort like authority has sent out an expedition completely furnished and equipped, to to protect the lives and property-of bona fide American citizens and maintain the explore the unknown ocean of the north. dignity of the flag. It is to be hoped The suggestions of the report as to the that all pending questions with Spain necessity for increasing and improving growing out of the affairs in Cuba, may the material of the navy, and the plan

be adjusted in the spirit of peace and recommended for reducing the personnel conciliation which has hitherto guided of the service to a peace standard by the the two powers in their treatment of such gradual abolition of certain grades of offiquestions, to give importance, and to add ers, the reduction of others, and the to the efficiency of our diplomatic relaemployment of some in the service of tions with Japan and China, and to furthe commercial marine, are well considther aid in retaining the good opinion of. ered, and deserve the thoughtful attenthose people and secure to the United tion of congress. I also recommend that States its share of the commerce destinall promotions in the navy, above the ed to flow between those nations and the rank of captain, be by selection instead balance of the commercial world. I earnestly recommend that an appropria This course will secure it in the higher tion be made to support at least four American youths in each of those coun an incentive to young officers to improve

themselves in the knowledge of their tries, to serve as a part of the official fam ly of our ministers there. Our represen profession. The present cost of maintaining the navy, its cost compared with tatives would not even then be placed upon an equality with the representathat of the preceding year and the estimates for the enquing year, are contained lives of Great Britain and of some othe owers. As now situated our represenin the accompanying report of the secreatives in Japan and China have to detary of the navy. pend for interpreters and translators up-The enlarged receipts of the post office on natives of those countries who know department, as shown by the accompaour language imperfectly or procure for nying report of the postmaster general.

the occasion the services of employes in exhibits a gratifying increase in the foreign business houses or the interpretbranch of the public service. It is the ertootherforeign ministers. I would also index of the growth of education and of commend liberal measures for the pur the prosperity of the people; two elepose of posting the American lines of ments highly conducive to the vigor and teamers now plying between San Franstability of republics. With a vast terisco and Japan and China, and the Ausritory like ours, much of it sparsely poputralian line, almost our only remaining lated, but all requiring the services of lines of ocean steamers, and of increasing the mail, it is not at present to be expected that this department can be The national debt has been reduced to made self-sustaining, but a gradual apthen extend by the hegotlation of hanothat considerity relied on. The day is not bonds at a lower rate of interest, the infar distant when the post office departterest has been so far diminished that ment of the government will prove a now the sum to be raised for the interest much greater blessing to the whole peoaccount is nearly \$17,000,000 less than on ple than it is now. The guggestions of the postmaster general for improvements the 1st of March, 1869. It was highly in the department presided over by him. desirable that this rapid diminution should take place both to strengthen the are earnestly recommended to your spe credit of the country and to convince its cial attention. Especially do I recommend reverable consideration of the citizens of their entire ability to meet every dollar of liability without bankplan for uniting the telegraph system of rupting them. But in view of the acthe United States with the postal system. implishment of these desirable ends, of It is believed that by such a course the the rapid development of the resources of cost of telegraphing could be much rethe country, its increasing ability to ter rendered. It would secure the further

advantage of extending the telegraph

through portions of the country where

Commerce-trade, above all the efforts

private enterprise will not construct it.

to bring a people widely separated into a community of interest, are always benefitted by rapid intercommunication. Education, the ground work of republi can institutions, is encouraged by in oreasing the faculties together, speedy news from all parts of the country, and the desire to reap the benefit of such imgeneral for full details of the operation of surveying party sent out, on reaching the fund; that this surplus be reduced in of results with former years. There has actual settlers. Those already granted coast, was treacherously attacked at a such a manner as to afford the greatest been imposed upon the executive branch have been in great part disposed of in disadvantage; ample opportunity was relief to the greatest number. There are of the government the execution of the such a way as to secure access to the given for explanation and apolog for many articles not produced at home; but the insult; neither came; a forcethen which enter largely into general con-Carolina. The necessity of the course ing so desirable an object. pursued will be demonstrated by the report of the committee to investigate southern outrages. Under the provisions of the above act I issued a proclamation calling the attention of the people of the United States to the same, declaring made upon those articles which did best my reluctance to exercise any of the extraordinary powers thereby conferred upon me, except in case of imperative necessity, but making known my purpose to exercise such powers whenever t should become necessary to do so, for the United States the peaceful enjoyment of the rights guaranteed to them by the constitution and the laws. After the passage of this law information was nations of the character referred to in this law existed and were powerful in many parts of the southern states, par was made, and it was ascertained that in tions were active and powerful, embracing a sufficient portion of the citizens to

> operations were frequent scourgings and easional assassinations, generally perpetrated at night by disguised persons, he victims in almost all cases being citizens of different political sentiment from their own or freed persons who had shown a disposition to claim equal right with other citizens. Thousands of inoffensive and well-disposed citizens were the sufferers by this ability and character to fill properly is of October, 1871, a proclamation was issued in terms of the law, calling upon | pensation equal to the respectable supthe members of those combinations to disperse within five days, and to deliver such as to involve millions of interest to the marshal or military officers of the in private. Life services demand com-United States all arms, ammunition, uniform, disguises, and other means o I recommend that the number of offi- uniform, unguises, and other means or A wise economy would dictate the erg in each grade in the staff corps be implements used by them for carrying same rule in the government service. out their unlawful purposes. This I have not given the estimates for the warning not having been heeded, on the 17th of October another proclamation was issued suspending the privilege of recommend that when the office of chief of the writ of habeas corpus in nine counties in that state. Directions were given that within the counties so desig nated persons supposed upon creditab! information to be members of such unlawful combinations should be arrested by the military forces of the United States and delivered to the marshal to be

dealt with according to law. In two of

said countles, York and Spartanburg,

last account the number of persons thus

arrested was one hundred and sixty-

eight. Several bundred, whose crim

where the presence of our flag is or degree, were released for the present.

many arrests have been made. At th

control the local authority and having,

substantial benefits of preventing free

with their own views, Among their

ercised in making these arrests, and notwithstanding the large number, it is believed that no innocent person is now in custody. The prisoners will be held for regular trial in the judicial tribunals of the United States. As soon as it appeared that the authorities of the United States were about to take vigorous measof Darien and Tehnantepee, and under urea to enforce the law many persons bscouded, and there is good ground for supposing that all of such persons have lolated the law. A full report of what nas been done under this law will be submitted to congress by the attorney general. In Utah there still remains a mnant of barbarism repugnant to civilization, to decency and to the laws of the United States. Territorial officers however, have been found who are willing to perform their duty in a spirit of equity and with a due sense of sustaining

Neither polygamy nor any other violation of existing statutes will be permitted within the territory of the United States. It is not with the religion of the self styled saints that we are now dealing, grades, greater efficiency and hold out but with their practices. They will be protected in the worship of God according to the dictates of their conscience. the laws under the cloak of religion. It may be advisable for congress to consider what, in the execution of the laws against polygamy, is to be the statue of plural wives and their offspring. The propriety of congress passing an enabling ct, authorizing the territorial legislature of Utah to legitimize all children born Mor to a time fixed in the act, might be ustified by its humanity to these inno cent children. (This is a suggestion only,

the majesty of the law.

and not a recommendation The policy pursued towards the Indians has resulted favorably, so far as can be judged from the limited time during which it has been in operation. Through the exertions of the various societies of Christians to whom has been intrusted the execution of the policy, and the Mayawor April 10, 1869, many tribes of Indians have been induced to settle upor reservations, to cultivate the soil, to perform productive labor of various kinds and to partially accept civilization. They are being cared for in such a way, it is hoped, as to induce those still pursuing their old habits of life to embrace the only opportunity which is loft them to avoid extermination. I recommen liberal appropriations to carry out th Indian peace policy, not only because i is humane, Christianlike and economiduced, and the service as well if not bet to your honorable consideration also the policy of granting a territorial government to the Indians in the Indian territory, west of Arkansas and Missouri, and south of Kansas. In doing so every right guaranteed to the Indians by treats should be secured, such course might in time be the means of collecting most of the Indians now between the Missour and the Pacific, and south of the British state. The secretary of the interior has treated upon this subject at length, and

commend to you his suggestions. I renew my reco refer you to the report of the postmaster | the public lands ne regarded as a heritge to our children, to be disposed of

and commonly known as the ku-klux wish to avail himself of them, but caulaw, in a portion of the state of South | tion should be exercised even in attain-Educational interest may well be served by the grant of the proceeds of not wish to be misunderstood as recommending, in the least degree, a curtailment of what is being done by the gen ral government for the encourage ment of education. The report of the the purpose of securing to all citizens of in regard to the census taken during the year 1870. The operations of the bureau of education for the year: the received from time to time that combi- The report of the commissioner of agdepartment, for the year. As agriculticularly in certain counties of the state ty, too much importance cannot be ment. It is in the hands of an able nine counties of that state such combina- head, with able assistants, as zealously devoted to introducing into the agricultural productions of the nation all useful among other things, the object of depriving the emancipated class of the iom, and of the free political action of plants, serials and other products adapthose citizens who did not sympathize ted to particular localities. Quietly, but surely the agricultural bureau is liberally supported, the more widely its influence will be extended, and the less dependent we shall be upon the I products of foreign countries.

The subject of compensation to the heads of bureaus and officials holding positions of responsibility and requiring But few of the officials receive a comport of a family, while their duties are pensation equal to the services rendered. A wise economy would dictate the support of government for the ensuing year, nor the comparative statement hetween the expenditures for the year just passed and the one just preceding, because all these figures are contained in the accompanying reports or in the

one presented directly to congress. These estimates have my approval. since the last hostile gun was fired between the armies then arrayed against each other-one for the perpetuation, the other for the destruction of the union-it may well be considered disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment should be removed. That

purity of the ballot is secure majorities are sure to elect officers reflecting the views of the majority. I do not see the advantage or propriety of excluding men from office merely because they were before the rebellion of standing and character sufficient to be elected to positions requiring them to take oaths to support the constitution and admit. ting to eligibility those entertaining precisely the same views but of less standing in their communities. It may be said that the former violated an oath, while the latter did not. The latter did not have it in their power to do so. If they had taken this oath it cannot be doubted, they would have broken it as did the former class.

VOL. 58.--NO. 27.

If there are any great criminals distinguished for the part they took in opposition to the government, they might, in the judgment of congress, be excluded from such an amnesty. This subject is submitted for your careful consideration. The condition of the southern states is, unhappily, not such as all true patriotic citizens would like to see. Social ostracism for opinion's sake, personal violence or threats but they will not be permitted to violate toward persons entertaining political views opposed to those entertained by the majority of the old citizens prevents emigration and the flow of much needed capital into the states lately in rebellion. It will be a happy condition of the country when the old citizens of these States will take an interest in public affairs, promulgate ideas honestly entertained, vote for men representing their views and tolerate the same freedom of expression and ballot in those entertaining different political convictions.

Under the provisions of the act of congress approved February 21, 1871, a territorial government was organized in the District of Columbia. Its results have thus far fully realized the expecdirection of the territory's officers a system of improvements has been Inangurated, by means of which Washington is rapidly becoming a city worthy of the nation's capital. The citizens of the district having voluntarily taxed themselves to a large amount for the purpose of contributing to the adornment of the seat of government, I recommend liberal appropriations on the part of congress in order that the government may bear its just share of the expense of carrying out a judicial system of improvements. By the great fire in Chicago the most important of the government buildings in that city were consumed. Those burned had already become inadequate to the wants of the government in the growing city, and, looking to the near future, were totally inadequate. I recommend, therefore, that an appropriation be made immediately to purchase sions, futo one territory or in a the remainder of the square on which the burned buildings stood, provided it can be purchased at a fair valuation, or provided that the legislature of Illinois

nation for government purposes, and also an appropriation of as much monlast year and for comparative statements only as required for occupancy and to ey as can properly be expended toward the erection of buildings. During this fiscal year, the number of emigrants ignorant of our laws, habits, etc., coming into our country annually, has become so great and the impositions practiced upon them so numerous and flagrant that I suggest congressional action for their protection. It seems to me a fair subject of legislation by conthe sale of public lands to settlers. I do gress. I cannot now state as fully as I desire the nature of the complaints made by emigrants of the treatment they receive, but will endeavor to do so during the session of congress, particularly if the subjects should receive your secretary of the interior, submitted with attention. It has been the aim of the this, will give you all the information administration to enforce honesty and collected and prepared for publication efficiency in all public offices. Every public servant who has violated the trust placed in him has been proceeded against with all the vigor of patent office; the pension office; the the law. If bad men have secured land office, and the Indian bureau. places it has been the fault of the system established by law and the custom riculture gives the operations of his for making appointments, or the fault of those who recommend for governture is the groundwork of our prosperic ment positions persons not sufficiently well known to them personally, or who of South Carolina. Careful investigation attached to the labors of this depart- give letters indorsing the characters of office-seekers without a proper sense of the grave responsibility which such a course devolves upon them. A civil service reform which can correct this products adapted to any of the various abuse is much needed. In mercantile climates and soils of our vast territory, pursuits the business man who gives a and to giving all useful information as letter of recommendation to a friend to to the method of cultivation of the enable him to obtain credit from a stranger is regarded as morally respon sible for the integrity of his friend, and his ability to meet his obligations. A working a great national good, and if reformatory law which would enforce this principle against all endorsers of persons for public place, would insure great caution in making recommendations. A salutory lesson has been taught the careless and the dishonest

public servants in the great number of prosecutions and convictions of the last two years. It is gratifying to nolawless violence. Therefore, on the 12th one to which your attention is invited. tice the favorable change which is taking place throughout the country in bringing to punishment those who have proven recreant to the trusts confiled to them, and in elevating to public office none but those who possess the confidence of the honest and virtuous, who, it will always be found. comprise the majority of the community in which they live. In my message to congress one year ago I urgently recommended a reform

in the civil service of the country. In conformity with that recommendation congress, in the ninth section of an act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government, and for other purposes, approved March 3, More than six years having elapsed 1871, gave the necessary authority to the executive to inaugurate a civil service reform, and placed upon him the responsibility of doing so. Under authority of said act, I convened a board of gentlemen, eminently qualified for whether it is not now time that the the work, to devise rules and regulations to effect the needed reform. Their labors are not yet completed, but amendment does not exclude the ballot. It is believed that they will succeed in close desirable, and generally to discharge These have generally made confession of but only imposes the disability to hold devising a plan which can be adapted

Rates for Advertising.

per line for the first insertion, and five cents per line for each, subsequent insertion. Quar-carly, half-yearly, and yearly advertisements in orded at a liberal reduction on the above rates. CASE. When sent without any length of time specified for publication, they will be continue untilordered out and enarged accordingly.

CARDS, HANDEILIS, OFFICE ARS, and every ste

to the great relief of the executive, the heads of departments and members of congress, and which will redound to the true interests of the public service. At all events, the experiment shall have a fair trial.

I have thus hastfly summed up the operations of the government during the last year, and made such suggestions as occur to me to be proper for your consideration, and submit them with a confidence that your combined action will be wise states-manlike, and in the best interest of the whole coun-

U.S. GRANT. (Signed) Executive Mansion, Dec. 4, 1871.

AN UNWELCOME VISITOR.

A THRILLING SKETCH.

The burglars had been very active and old in their operations in our city, but as the thermometer had marked above he uineties for several days, and I had little value in my room, I preferred to risk that little and leave the window open, although of easy access, rather than ndergo partial suffication.: If an uninvited guest made his appearance, and I did awake, I could feign sleep and let

him take whatever he might find. "This class of visitors," I reasoned with myself, do not generally commit personal violence, if they can accomplish heft and make good their escape with-

These were my reflections every night as I undressed and threw myself on my bed, leaving my castle open to the enemy. I had been asleep one night about an hour, when I was awakened by the falling of a small china ornament. Starting slightly and opening my eyes, I saw the gas burning and a tall, broad shouldered man with his back toward me, his face looking over his shoulder to see whether the noise had awakened me. Our eyes met, so that my plan to feign asleep would have been useless. My self-pos while religious injustrates the value of presence of mind.

Opposite the side of my bed, and about eight feet from it, was the door of my room, two or three feet from which were the stairs leading to the lower hall. The burglar must have used a ladder in ascending the roof, from which he entered the window. It was some thirty feet from the ground, and insolated. My plan was, not only to escape barm myself, but to effect his capture. I knew the policeman's beat, and he would pasin a short time.

Sitting bolt upright, then, as I opened my eyes and saw the burglar looking very unpleasantly at me. I said, rubbing my eyes drowsily-although; to tell the truth, I never was more wide awake in my life: Hello, John, what are you looking for? Can't you come into my room without such a confounded noise? The fellow, taken somewhat aback at being addressed in this way, said, in a low but menacing voice, and pointing a

'Shut up! what do you take me for?' 'I took you for John!' I replied with a well assured nonchalance. But I didn't annose he was after anything valual in my room, except one thing, and-by the way, if you are not the unluckies fellow in the world,

'How's that?' growled my visitor. 'Well, I have a very good watch; but if you want to get it, you must pay a visit to the watchmaker's after you leave here, for I had what now seems the good fortune, to break the springs yesterday,

and left it for repairs.' 'You're a precious cool one,!' he said vidently astonished at my indifference. 'What's the use of me getting excited or attempting to resist you? You are armed, and you see I am not. And if you had no weapon, your fighting weight must be at least thirteen stone, while mine is not more than nine and a-half.have no idea of interfering with you-If the room were filled with diamonds. I would not lift my finger to save them --Take all you can find; I am going to sleep—so don't make any more noise. 'Hold on!' said the fellow ! where's

your keye?' . 'I suppose you want to make as much of a haul as you can, I said; 'so'look in my pants hanging over the bedpost there, and you'll find my pocket-book, with a few stamps in it," It was nearly time for the policeman to pass, and I paused to listen. I must

in a few moments put my plan into exe-A glance quick as lightning showed

me that the key of the door was on the

My listening expression did not escape the sharp and practiced ear of my grim visitor. It was a curious scene, no doubt. I sitting in my bed, in my night-clothes, unarmed, and this stalwart ruman, pistol in hand, glaring half suspiciously, half-ferociously at me; and almost in th crouching attitude of a tiger about to epring upon his prey. But there I sat, coolly conversing with him, the necessities of the moment keeping my wits too wide awake to allow my fears to get the upper hand for an instant.

What are you listening to? saked the 'I thought I heard the cry of fire.'

In that instant, and in the dread stillness of the night, I heard the tramp of the policeman. It was still some distance off. 'You will find,' I said, 'some clothes of

mine in the press; they will, however, be too small for you. Good night: the keys are in the middle drawer. He turned to a drawer indicated and,

as he did so, with one tremendous bound I cleared the space behind my bed and door, slammed the door and locked it upon him. Obvious of my dishabille, I sprang to the steps. I had two flights to descend and the door to open before I could reach the vard, but it was hardly possible for him to descend the ladder more quickly. Beunding rather than running down stairs, I flung back the bolt and dashed into the yard. He was half-way down the ladder. Shouting 'Police!' lustily, I seized the ladder at the bottom, and, using all my power, brought it and the burglar to the ground with a crash. The pistol he held in his hand fell from his grasp. I made a dash for it, and he, springing to his feet like a cat, rushed at me, and, as I stooped, he selzed me by the hape of the neck. I turned the pistol unward and pulled the