THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. The third annual Message of President Grant (written by Secretary Fish,) will be found on our first page. A considerable portion of the document is devoted to a review of our fereign relations, which continue friendly and pacific. The result of the labors of the and anxious to have Mr. Summer re-Joint Commission is referred to as the first step toward the just and amicable settlement of our disputes with Great Britain. Congress is recommended to the fact. Mr. Sumner replied at once make the necessary provision for the to the committee, informing them that Geneva Conference, and also to take it would gratify him very much to comsuch measures as will bring into operation the articles of the treaty relating to the fisheries and to the other matters of State, Fish, got wind of what wa touching our relations with the British the territory of the Church by the Italian Government has been approved er has been retified. The hospitable reception of Alexis is cited as an evidence of the cordial relations between Russia and the United States. The President takes advantage of this opportunity to display his feeling toward Mr. Catacazy, accusing the latter of, "personal abuse of Government officials, and persistent interference with o between the United States and other powers." The Corean difficulty, the disputes with Mexico, the overdue installments under the award of the Venezuelian Claims Commission, and the abolition of slavery in Brazil are noted in the Message. Those who desire that the Government of the United States should be feared and its citizens respected abroad will be disappointed at the tone of the message in reference to the struggle in Cuba. It was generally expected that the President would urge upon Congress the necessity of prompt and decisive action in the matter, but we find in the message no mention of the numerous outrages that have been brought to the notice of the Administration, nor any other allusion to the subject which i absorbing public interest, than the announcement that American commanders in Cuban waters have been instructed to "maintain the dignity of from the statement made a few days since by President Grant that their combined force was insufficient to reduce the most insignificant of the forts in the harbor of Havana. The President and the Secretary of the Treasury both abvocate important modifications in the internal revenue system and the tariff, recommending the abolition of all taxes from internal sources, except those collected from spirits and tobacco and for stamps, and that the tariff be removed from all arti-

on the Mormon question, declaring that though the religion of the Saints shall not be interfered with, "neither polygamy nor any other violation of the existing statutes will be permitted in the Territory of the United States." The Message closes with an appeal to the members of Congress to unite in the greatly desired work of cleansing the civil service of the rank corruption and notorious abuses which have characterized it under Republican administration. The Message bears internal evidence of having been prepared under the supervision of President Grant, and adds another to the long list of evidences that he is mightier with the sword than with the pen. "More than significant was the marked omission by the President of the slightest reference to the irritating question of San Domingo in his last mestion of the state of the last mestal the same of the state of the same of sage—a fact not the less agreeable and weighty in view of the emphatic pre-dictions that he intended to revive that

cles which enter into general consump-

tion and such others as are not manu-

factured at home. The weakest portion

to the defence of the attempt to re-

which it has been proved never existed.

government was necessary for the pre

subject, and to make it a test upon the Republicans in Congress. Here we Republicans in Congress. Here we have the silent and potent evidence that the President favors the settlement o all personal difficulties among common friends, and the removal of every matdrelism. fer of dispute in the Republican ranks Forney's Press. Still more significant, perhaps, is the fact that every Senator who opposed Grant's San Domingo job has been ostracised by the administration and his brief moments snatched from the friends turned out of office. It will not | pleasures of Long Branch, and the do for Forney to claim credit for Grant's | attractive society of party intriguers of silence (in his message) on the San the Murphy stripe there, characterize Domingo question. Let Grant be re- the Administration of General Grant. elected, and he will annex San Domingo and thus make a few millions of saying: dollars for himself and relatives, if he has to do it by the army and navy. He ast year. has now one-fourth of all our war vessels stationed opposite the capital of Hayti, as a menace to that free Repub-

I have thus hastily summed up the operations of the government during the lic not to interfere with San Domingo. Grant's attempt (without authority) to annex this island of snakes and scorpions has already cost this government ten millions of dollars. It was very prudent in him, then, to say nothing in his message concerning this "irrita ting question," as Forney calls it; but he intends to put it through nevertheless, and at the proper time Forney and all other hirelings will be required to advocate this pet scheme. Grant and his relatives have a great many lots in San Domingo, and to make these lots reprobation branded noon them. valuable the island must be purchased by the United States. Mark it, Grant

ject, as the people of this country will learn should he be re-elected. IMPORTANT PROM WASHINGTON. A telegram to the New York Herald

states that articles of impeachment will be preferred, in both houses of Congress, against President Grant at an early Radicalism. day. A canvass of both Houses has been made, and a majority of both have signified assent to sustain the impeachment charges. It will be shown that Grant is not only an imbecile, but that he has used his backing, it was found impossible to position to make millions of dollars for keep, him down, especially after that deaths from small pox, for the week himself and relatives. alin sil ir

## MR. MUMBER-GRANTS ADMINISTRA-TION STILL HOSTILE TO HIM.

At the meeting of the present session of the United States Sentte a strong effort was made by Republican Senators to have Mr. Sumner reinstated in his old position as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, a position for which he is so peculiarly qualifled and from which he was obsted (at the last session) by order of the administration, because of his opposition to Grant's San Domingo speculation. A majority of Senators were found willing sume his old place, and a committee was appointed to wait upon the Mas. sachusetts Senator and inform him of ply with their wishes. In the mean time, however, Grant and his Secretary going on, and immediately sent for Mr. North American possessions. The Wilson, Mr. Sumner's colleague, who President announces that the seizure of was informed that "under no circumstances would Mr. Sumner be tolerated upon the Foreign Relations Comby the Administration, and that the mittee." Mr. Wilson and the Repubnew treaty of commerce with that pow- lican Senators who were acting with him, felt like resenting this unheard of impudence and dictation on the part of the administration, but a sly intimation from Secretary Fish that those Senators who favored the reinstatement of Sum ner to his old position "could ask no favors, in the way of patronage, from the administration," settled Sumner's hash, and the attempt of his friends was at once dropped. The Philadelphia Inquirer, an able and independent Radi-

> Grant ring, says:
>
> "Mr. Sumner is, therefore, forced to take a back seat in the hour of the triumph of a party to the creation and success of which he has contributed more than any man in Washington and more than a brigade of the men who push him to one side. It was not deemed best by the friends of Mr. Sumner to again contest the committee's report, and it was let go without any debate."
>
> What a commentary is this upon Grant ring, says:

What a commentary is 'this upon what we formerly called our republican orm of government? Just think of Grant—a man with scarcely an idea on any subject outside of horses and pupsdictating to the Senate as to how the tanding committees are to be constiuted; aye, not only dictating, but holding up his patronage before Senators, with the information that they can receive none of it if they dare to alresoltarathetethe people are unneces ever such tyranny as this? And how contemptible is the conduct of the Radical Senators who qualled before the dictation and impudent demands of the administration. They would permit the leading man of their number to be stricken down and snubbed and disgraced, rather than be deprived of Grant's corrupt political patronage. What a yielding to power is this? I affords additional evidence that the government is run in the interest of a

ring of mercenary and utterly selfish nen, with Grant at their head. Simon Cameron, who is notoriously disqualified for the faithful discharge of the position, is chairman of the Foreign of the Message is that which is devoted Relations Committee, and Charles establish military government in the umner, who with all his faults and South. Assuming a state of affairs anaticism, is a scholar and statesman, s thrust aside! And why? Because he, as an independent Schator, could the President endeavors to conceal his not endorse Grant's fraudulent and attempt to dragoon the Southern States money-making San Domingo scheme. into voting for his re-election, under the pretence that the subversion of civil Notwithstanding Cameron's unfitness suits Grant admirably. Grant cares servation of peace and good order,nothing for the fitness of men, but he The President takes very strong ground requires something else-a recognition of his grasping disposition and an endorsement of his San Domingo and other villainous speculating projects.-Cameron will suit him, we repeat, for he, like Grant, is the soul of the speculators and is ever ready to drive a bargain for the ready cash. Like Grant, he has become a millionaire in a few years, and has been eminently success ful in covering his tracks. Both he and Grant were the strong advocates of slavery when Sumner was battling with might and main against the "divine institution," and they only turned

their backs upon their principles when they found that it would pay well to do so. Now, after Sumner's ideas and principles have trlumphed, Grant and Cameron occupy the high seats in the Radical synagogue, but the Massachusetts Senator, who may be considered the father of the Radical party, is snubbed and insulted in the house of his friends. Well, well, Sumner and all others must hereafter understand that "loyalty," as now understood, is nothing, more nor less, than a recognition of corruption, venality and scoun-

"A HASTY plate of soup" destroyed General Scott's chances for the Presidency. Hasty trips to Washington, He closes his message to Congress by

If General Grant had given more time to the duties of his office and less to excursions and protracted enjoyment of sports at Long Branch, it would have been better for the whole country and for his own reputation. Perhaps then we might have been spared the dishave been humiliated by his admission that the duties of his office are hastily hurried through to afford more time and leisure for associations with unworthy, and who have the public

On the first of this month seven hunhas not yielded his opinion on this subdred workmen were turned out of employment at the navy yard in Philadelphia. Most of these men were crowded into it last September to be used in the October election. But the election is now over, and the Secretary of the Navy turns them adrift in the dead of winter. Another of the cruelties of

> GRANT's special friend, the pardoned bigamiet Bowen, has been elected to importance to Kansas than a human the Legislature of South Carolina from the Charleston district. With Grant's

#### WORK FOP, THE SESSION.

Congress is now in session. It is th long session." It is also the session preceding a Presidential election, when the time of Congress, which should be devoted exclusively to the public service, is generally wasted by skirmishing over clap trap issues to go before the people for party effect. It is usual at these ante Presidential sessions for both sides to fire off batteries of resolutions, bills and speeches, which are not at all designed to aid the real work of 'legislation, but for the purpose of gaining some temporary advantages for the coming election. It is much to be regretted at this time that such is the fact, and it would be greatly to the benefit of the country if the custom could be postponed, for this occasion only, if not indefinitely. The laws relating to the civil administration o the country stand in great need of amendment. As a rule the United States, and every one of the individual States indulge in too much legislation; and one result of this is that we contantly need more legislation to correct the blunders already made or to repair the mischief don. Our national statute book is now in the condition which always results from excessive legislation, and unfortunately there is neces sity for something additional to set it

tioneering dodges or other "fillibuster ing" for "political effect." The uppermost questions at this time cal organ, in speaking of this second are those which relate to the commer onslaught upon Mr. Sumner by the cial, industrial, and other business in terests of the country. Taxation is far more burdensome than there is any necessity for. It is burdensome amount, and in the way in which it i levied. This is to some extent th result of the hasty way in which the sudden and extraordinary emergencie of the last ten years had to be provided for; but there is no excuse now for any but weil matured action, and this the country is entitled to have. The Internal Revenue system needs thorough reorganization, both as to the objects of taxation and the machinery for collecting those taxes. There are too many objects or subjects of taxation, and by far too many officials employed. The one leads to the other; and the collatercommittees! Was there affairs are made public and Reivels tyranny as this? And how without any corresponding public good to atone for the wrong, the large number of officials made necessary by our crude revenue laws become a class of con firmed non producers, the spies and

nature deliberation, and hence the

reater will be the cause for regret in

the careful consideration of them should

be interfered with by the usual elec-

benefitted but probably damaged.

service" are agencies of demoralization,

and with all this the Treasury is no

THE TREASURY DEFALCATIONS The committee on expenditures in the The committee on expenditures in treasury were at the department to-day and, in company with Secretary Boutwell, visited the bureau of printing, with a view to look into its affairs. The recent defalcations have caused so much slarm that every department of the reasury will probably be overhauled. It uppears that there are outside parties in New York who use treasury officials and overnment money to operate in specu-ations.— Telegram from Washington.

Read the last sentence of the above once more, tax-payer. "It appears that there are outside parties in New York who use treasury officials and governt money to operate in speculations!! What a confession is this. Could "par ties in New York" have had access to the people's treasury, except by the connivance of the custodians of the public monies? Oh, what exposures could be made if a change of administration could be had. During the last elx months, according to the estimate of Horace Greely, this Government has lost, by defalcations, one hundred and sixty millions of dollars ! ! But what else could be expected? During the entire summer Grant and nearly every member of his Cabinet were absent from their posts. They were attending iorse-races and negro meetings, and for six months this great government with its hundreds of millions of revenue pouring in, was run by clerk's, many of whom consider it right and proper to steal all they can. Will the people

put up with this scoundrelism longer A vigorous contest is being waged just now within the ranks of the Cold Water Army upon the subject of probibition. The more radical among the "emperance men insist upon complete prohibition of the sale of all intoxicating beverages, while the more moderate favor the passage of a local option law by our State Legislature. The Keuslone Good Templar, in speaking for the Order, says that its members "hold that dram-selling is a sin and a crime, and that it should be absolutely prohibited by positive law" and it defines the position of the Local Optionists by declaring that "they -treat-dram-selling as a sin and a crime only in certain wards or districts, if a majoity of the people say so by their votes." The Laucaster Intelligencer thinks that the radicals occupy the more logical position. If it be a sin and a crime to sell liquors, wines or beer, then ought the whole business to be placed beyond the pale of legal

sanction. Kansas, so progressive and humans graceful spectacle of martial law and in most things, still seems to think suspension of habeas corpus in South that the stealing of horses is a crime of Carolina, and the country would not so heinous a nature that it can only be atoned for by death. True, her statute books do not so provide, but her citizens invariably hang up to the most convenient tree the unlucky wight partisan intriguers, who are altogether caught with a purloined steed in his possession. For the crime of appropriating other men's horses to their own uses, without any equivalent, two men were hung in Jewell county, Kansas, last week. The names of these victims of the popular wrath are given in the Kansas Journals, with an account of their summary execution, or, more properly, murder, without a shade of compunction. A murderer has as good a chance of a fair trial in Kansas as in Pennsylvania, but the horse thief is an ark, recently, that the system under outlaw, for whom courts and juries are not; he is hunted down like a wild beast. Can it be that a horse is of more

> being? THERE were in Philadelphia 288.

### THE MIGH PROTECTIONISTS IN

The advocates of a high and oppres sive tariff are in trouble. Mr. Blaine, speaker of the House of Representatives, n appointing his committee of Ways and Means, selected a majority of freetraders. Forney, of the Press, upbraids the speaker soundly. "The Committee of Ways and Means of the Forty-second Congress has a majority of freetraders," exclaims the Prest. Well, what of it? Had the high-protectionists-those unsatisfied sharks who desire to enrich themselves at the expense of the masses-had they any right to expect speaker Blaine to compose the Committee in the interest of the high protectionists? Mr. Blaine may not he in favor of absolute free-trade, but he is in favor of low duties, and has always so expressed himself. The high protectionists, then, have no right too President has is the point of the bay: to sensure speaker Blaine. He has his onet. own ideas on the subject of the tariff, and those ideas, we doubt not, are in harmony with the wishes and interests of a majority of the people. It was right and proper then that he should enstitute his Ways and Means Committee as he did, and the people-the ight. The subjects which demand atention are, moreover, such as require

toiling millions—will thank him for it. On the subject of the tariff the reflecting men of our country are getting heir eyes open. The more this ques tion is discussed the more apparent it is that what is called "protection," is but another term for robbery. Our iron nabobs and other mannfacturers are not satisfied with making a good profit on their productions, but they desire to ecure enormous fortunes in a very few years. The people, who have suffered o long, are beginning to see the iniquity of this high-protection business, and they are setting their faces against it. We have reason to believe that the present Congress is right on this subject of a tariff, and we may therefore hope o see a bill introduced which will cut lown the high rate of duties.

THE TRUE MESSAGE OF ULYSSES

In the Titusville Courier is given what purports to be the true message of loss Grant. The editor states that what has already appeared as the mesage is a forgery. We make some ex

To the High Old Senate and Hou Representatives: In addressing my third unual message to you, it is perhaps not necessary for me to state that I am no more of a writer than I am of a speaker. more of a writer than I am of a speaker, but I know that on occasions of this something about myself, the hearh of my family, the condition of my horses, he result of the late prize fight, the New York frauds, the removal of my dear friend Tom Murphy, the necessity of an enthrely new outht for my Long Branch establishment, the fluctuations in the gold market, the appointment of my relatives to office, the condition of the southern states, the trip of my son Fred. to Europe, Mrs. Catacazy's outrareous conduct, and various other things too numerous to mention. informers who crop out from the "secret

> THE CONDITION OF MY HORSES. My horse fancier reports that my horses are now all in good condition. I have several very fine trotters. Last summer one of my favorites was taken suddenly sick, while I was at Long Branch. I secured the services of the most celebrated veterinary surgeon in the country. He saved the horse, but his bill has never been paid, and I would recommend that congress appropriate a small sum for this purpose. I herewith recommend that congress appropriate is small sum for this purpose. I herewith transmit to you Robert Bonner's correspondence in relation to Dexfer, and would recommend that you appropriate a sum sufficient to have two million copies printed and circuiated throughout the country, and also that you make a further appropriation to enable me to keep up my stables in a proper manner.

THE LATE PRIZE FIGHT. It is a source of regret that the late prize fight was not more decisive in its character. I am of the opinion that Co-burn is a better man than Mace. I would end that if they conclude to fight recommend that if they conclude to light again they be allowed to do so in the hall of the house of representatives, and that an admission fee of five dollars be charged. The manly art of self-de-fence should be fostered and cherished, and I recommend that an appropriation be made to establish a national pugilistic

THE LONG BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT. My cottage at Long Branch will, next number, need refurnishing, and unless congress shall make an appropriation for that purpose, I shall be obliged to make important changes among federal office holders, in order to enable me to do it properly.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES: I have no doubt that the judicious en-recement of the ku-klux law will enaforcement of the ku-klux law will enable me to secure all the delegates from those states to the next republican national convention, and also to secure the electoral vote of every one of those states. My officers there, aided by federal troops: are arresting all prominent persons opposed to my renomination and re-election. The manner in which my brother-in-law treated the discontented element of the republican party in Louisiana last summer, is to be highly comelement of the republican party in Liour-siana, last summer, is to be highly com-mended. I would recommend that con-gress pass a vote of thanks to him. I would recommend that the southern states be kept under military rule for an indefinite period.

MY SON FRED. When I was a boy, the impecunious condition of my venerable father precluded the possibility of my traveling abroad "strange countries for 10 see."—
Now that I am well off, I am determined that my son Frederick shall labor under a such embarrasalter disadvantaves. that my son Frederick shall labor under no such embarrassing disadvantages. So I have sent him to Europe in charge of General Sherman, I dealra—that—he-should become acquainted thoroughly with the workings of the governments of the old world, as you well know that we are all earnestly trying to remodel ours on the European plan, and of course, under those circumstances Frederick would be my successor. I would recommend that congress appropriate the sum of fifty thousand dollars to be forwarded at once to my son, in order to enable him to travel as becomes the son of the head of a great nation.

OTHER THINGS. OTHER THINGS.

It is highly essential that you should so shape all your legislation this winter as to help me out in the next presidential campaign. I am determined to be relected, if it takes the last man and the last dollar. If the conservative republicans give me too much trouble, I shall at an early day next summer, under the authority vested in me by the ku-klux bill, arrest and imprison Horace Greeley, Carl Schurz, Lyman Trumbull, Governor Palmer, ex-Secretary Cox, the editor of the New York Sun and a host of other malcontents. nalcontents. I have shown this message to Fish,

but the old sardine says it will never do, and I rather think he has been writing up another one to substitute in place of

HIRAM USELESS GRANT, President of the United States and San Domingo

Carl Shurz, Republican U. S. Senator, said in a public speech at Newwhich Grant disbursed the public patronage, from Minister plenipotentiary down to the poorest postmaster, was corrupt, dishonest and disgusting. He | er there is not another member of the said the New York Custom House was people, and so corupt was the management that persons were appointed with

pay, but without work.

### News Items

THE Grand Duke, Alexis, is a fine olayer on the piano. PRESIDENT THIERS of France is call-

ed "His Moderation." SMELT are very plenty on the Mas chusetta coast this season. THE fish trade of New England mounts to \$40,000,000 a year. A POLITICAL faction in Missoufl i

alled the "thumb suckers." A SET of Eugenie's diamonds nov dorns a New York actress.

"SPICED Kangaroo" is now exported in cans from Australia. THE accounts of Paymaster Hodge have been seitled, and show an actual defalcation of \$448,294 47.

GRANT'S message is generally pronounced a duit affair. The only point

FORNEY thinks that "personal character" should not enter into consideratio of the Republicans of Philadelphia. We believe it does not, when they select me THE New York Sun raises the name o

Lyman Trumbull for President, and Samuel J. Tilden for Vice President. Which party is to nominate them is not THE proposition to make up a presidential ticket, with Curtin in the first

place and Hendricks in the second, is a

kind of a kangaroo idea. It would be putting the cart before the horse. THE relative party strength of the pres ent Congress is as follows; Senate, fiftysix republicans; seventeen democrats. House, one hundred and forty republicans and one hunered and three demo

Louis Napoleon's goods and chattel found in Paris, are being sold under the hammer. There are 600,000 bottles of wine among the goods offered. It is thought the sale will realize two millions of francs, about enough to liquidate his insettled debts.

Bullock, the rescally Radical Governor of Georgia, who had to resign and leave the State to save himself from imchment, is thus alluded to by the Atanta Sun :

"O, give us back our Bullock, From hoof to horns complete— He's fattened at our public crib,

For sly humor commend us to the New York Tribune. It heads an article addressed to Radical newspapers, with Tell the Truth?" With a much me might say to Beelzebub, "Read the Bible."

THERE are some indications that Col. . K. McClure will be chosen to the State Senate from the Fourth District, Philadelphia, as successor to George Connell.

Tweed's prospective fate should be warning to the rings, big and little, that exist in nearly every city and considerale country town in the United States. THE Odd Fellows Lodges of Pennsylvania have done wonders in their conributions to the sufferers by the Chica go fire—the amount of money thus far eceived reaching the sum of \$16,983.

CHICAGO is said to be rapidly recovering from its late disaster. Money i abundant, business active, and the reeipts and shipments of breadstuffs, etc., large. About forty thousand men ire at work on the burnt district. '

THE key-note of the presidential ampaign has been given by the Springfield (Mass.) Republican:-Tummanyism at Washington must got rid of as well as Tammanyism in New York."

"THE administration," says Henry Ward Beecher in his corruption sermon, "must reform the civil service. Every custom house is now a bribery shop, and nearly all the other offices are damning and deadening to the national conscience." WM. B. STOKES, the Tennessee robber

was first a Union man, then a rebel, and next an officer in the federal army, and a persecutor of his former rebel associates. He then became an intensely loval member of congress, and now closes his career as a plunderer of the treasury:

An exchange puts the paramount and thsorbing question before the country in this wise :

The great and over-mastering Issue of the day is briefly this: Can bribery's present taking, legislative and executive corruption, Grantism and Tweedism be stopped and prevented in this republic? Ex-Congressman C. C. Bowen is elec-Whie is the same rescal who was convicted, at Washington, a couple of months since, of bigamy. He was pardoned by Grant. The Legislature of South Carolina is made up of niggers and white reprobates like Bowen.

THE Emperor William of Germany is in his seventy-fifth year, but his hair and beard only betray his age.— His complexion is still fresh, and his powers of endurance are still great. It shriff organized a posse of whites to is thought that he owes his physical powers to his simple, soldier-like mode of living, although he comes of a strong and hardy family.

THE Tammany Ring of New York stole considerably less than the carpethar State officers of South Carolina and yet the latter are considered pinks of honesty by the Radicals. While the Reform movement is on foot, let us have the war against thieves and villains carried into Africa. There are no more appropriate subjects for investigation than the carpet-bag rulers in the South.

THE last public debt statement fixes the total debt, including the Pacific railway bonds, at \$2,426,973,051.45. On the 1st day of March, 1866, it was according to Mr. Boutwell's Cincinnati speech, \$2,530,763,890.80-a difference of \$103,800,839.35, so that, in five years and seven months, the public debt reduction has averaged less than nineteen millions a year. Yet, the statement itself assures us that the principal of the debt has been reduced \$204 .-000,000 since March 4. 1869!

THE CLAN CAMERON.-The following is said to be the slate made by the Clan Cameron: For Vice President Simon Cameron; for United States Senator, Don Cameron; for Governor, John B. Packer, nephew of the Winnebago Chief; for Attorney General, Wayne Mac Veagh. What a nice family party, ain't it? Wonder whethfamily unprovided with government run in the interest of party, not of the pap. It there is let him announce himself for all the Grants, Dents, &c., &c., have been cared for, and now let the Clan Cameron come forward.

# THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Penusylvania is represented on the use committees as follows: CHAIRMEN. Private Land Claims-Ulysses Mercui

Naval Affairs-Glenni, W. Stoffeld. Railroads and Canals-1; B Packer. Coinage, Weights and Measures-W D Kelley. Patents-Leonard Myers.

On the other committees of the house Pennsylvania is represented as follows: Ways and Means-W. D. Kelley. Appropriations—Oliver J. Dickey. Banking and Currency-Samuel J. Randali.

Pacific Railroads-John W. Killinger. Claims-Henry D. Foster. Commerce-James 8. Negley. Public Lands-Washington Townsend Post Offices and Post Roads-Samue . Randall. Manufactures—William McClellan

Agriculture-R. J Haldeman. . Indian Affairs - John V. Creely. Militia-Ephraim L. Acker. District of Columbia-Alfred C. Har-

Judiclary-Ulysses Mercur. Revolutionary Claims-Ebenezer M lunkin. Public Expenditures-Benj. F. Meyers

Private Land Claims -R. J. Halde an (Mercur chairman.) Foreign Affairs-Leonard Myers. Territories-Lazerus D. Shoemaker. Invalid Pensions—Ebenezer M'Junkin. Mines and Mining-James S. Fegley. Freedmen's Affairs-Samuel Griffith. Education and Labor—Washington ownsend and John B. Storm.

Revision of Laws of U. S .- John W. Killinger and Henry Sherwood. Public Buildings and Grounds-J awrence Getz. Expenditures in the State Departmen

Benj. F. Meyers. Expenditures in the War Department -Enhraim L. Acker. Expenditures in the Post Office De partment-Alfred C. Harmer. Expenditures in Public Buildings Lazarus D. Shoemaker.

Rules-Samuel J. Randall. Joint Select Committee on Insurrec tionary States—Glenni W. Scoffeld. Select Committee on the Mississippi Levees-J. Lawrence Getz.

The forty five chairmanships are distributed as follows: Maine, three; Vermont, one; Massachusetts, five; Connecticut, two; New York, two; New Jersey, two; Pennsylvania, five; Ohio, five; Indiana, three; Illinois, three; Michigan, three; Wisconsin, one; Iowa, one; Nehraska one; Missouri one: West Vingir a, one; North Carolina, one: South Carolina, one; Missis ippi, two; Alabams, one, and Louisiana, one.

The Prince of Wales-His Condition Hope-London, December 11-10:30 P. M.-

The following official bulletin has just een received from Sandringham, ligned by Sir William Jenner: SANDRINGHAM, December 11-10 P. a .- The Prince of Wales has not slept turing the evening. His general concition is unchanged.

THIRD DISPATOR.

London, December 12-2 A. M.-A bulletin from Sandringham, timed falf past one this morning, states that the Prince is passing a very restless right and there are no signs of improveuent in his condition. At the Mansion house and other

points where information regarding he condition of the prince is given to he public, immense crowds are asembled and a feeling of deepest gloom revails everywhere. That the prince has passed beyond all ne of recovery is cor

London, December 12-19:80 P. M.-"he following bulletin bas just been re eived:

SARDRINGHAM, December 12-10 P. M rince of Wales passed an unquiet night. hysical prostration not increased.

ance-Important Change In Govern PARIS, Dec. 9, 1871.

A change in the government is imtinent. Thiers will relinquish the lresidency in favor of the Duke d'Auasle. He has agreed to this movement ith the Duke, and all the influential sembers of the Right approve it. The Orleans Princes are not to take eir seats ûntil this plan is carried out, nd the change is to be effected directly. .ll the details have been arranged .-'he cause of the change is Theirs' ina-Ility to withstand the Right, which as returned from the provinces very ted to the South Carolina Legislature | betite, and his fear of the constantly icreasing power of the Imperialists in

> he army. Negro Outrage in Mississippl.

MEMPHIS, December 10.—On Tuesday at a number of negroes living in the cinity of Stark ville, Mississippi, entered tat town armed with pistols, muskets, e... threatening the release of several o their color conflued in jail. The pilect the jail, and with his party was aacked by the negroes, one of the striff's posse and himself being wounder The fire was returned and three ncroes wounded, but none mortally.

AWife Marderer Hanged—Intemper-ance and Infidelity. LICHMOND, December 9.- Jacob Brock cored, was executed yesterday at Louisa cort house for the murder of his wife. -Othe scaffold he made a full confession fuilt, attributing it to infidelity on the pat of his wife and to intemperance on

> ALEXIS. His Movements.

niown.

oston, December 11 .- The Grand sed to day and Ore is slightly indis realns quiet at the Revere house.— Temorrow night he visits the Globe thitre to see Charlotte Cushman as Quen Elizabeth.

JDGE WATTS CONFIRMED .- The U. i. anate on Tuesday, confirmed the appotment of Hon. Fred'k. Watts as Comissioner of the Department of Agricture. Judge W. is considered a very excient officer.

Mew Aobertisements. A DITOR'S NOTICE -The under A DITOK'S NOTICE.—The under-larged Auditor, appointed by the court of Coulon Pleas of Cumberland county, to mar-shall distribute the assets in the hands of the signes of David Devenney, under a deed of Yontary assignment for the benefit of redi-tors; ill attend to the duties of his appoint-ment his office, in Christie, on Saturday, Dec. 30th/1, at ten o'chock, A. M., when and where all poles interested may attend, Det4, 1871—3t, Auditor,

De14, 1871-3t. NICE—The Cumberland County gricultural Society will hold its regular and meeting for the election of officers, on Tuesy, January 24, 1872, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to therbitration Chamber in the Court House.

LEWIS F. LYNE.

Bect. 1871—8t. Secretary. Arm Abdertisements.

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more important of all questions—when to Bub-mand when to Sell,

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Dec 14, 1871—3t.

Notes of the Press

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Put tice is hereby given that the following trus accounts have been filled in the Prothonolary's Office for examination, and will be presented to follow the Committee Please of Cumberland Co.

Nowing named persons have filed in the of-the Othe Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions Assembly in relation thereto, which pelition ill be presented to the Court of Quarter Ses-ons of said county, on Monday, the 8th day of houry 1879. HOTELS.

Sarnest J. Kranse, East Wurd, Carlisle borough,
John Zulser, East Wurd, Carlisle borough,
Adam Hoffman, East Wurd, Carlisle borough,
W. H. , walker, West Ward, Carlisle borough,
John Orris, North Ward Medhanlesburg;
W. F. Klink, Newville borough,
W. F. Dunlen, Newville borough,
J. K. Duke, Albert Sarnessen,
J. K. Duke, Albert Sarnessen,
Henry Sperow, West Pennsborough township, RETAILERS. "

Jacob Miller, Mechanicsburg bolough.

John Miller, Newtile borough.

All Heenoes must be lifted within fifteen days
after being granted, or they will be forfeited. niver neing granted, or they within fifteen at GEA. C. SHEAFFR. Clerk Court of Quarter Samuer. Dec. 14. 1871—tc.

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Notes of the Press

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Dec. 14, 1871—

New York.

for confirmation, on Wednesday, January, 1817. The first and final account of Sam'l Eberly, assignee of John Weber, Sr.

2 The second and final account of Benjamin Erb, assignee of Henry Rapp, settled by the executors of said Benj Erb, whils move decoased, 3. The account of A. Bosler, sequestrator of the Hanover & Carlisie Turnpike Road Compy.

W. V. CAVANAUGH.

Dec. 7, 1871— \* Prothonotary. NOTICE is hereby given that the fol-

V. E. Karns, East Ward, Carlisle borough, ewis Zuzer, West Vm. Beil, New Cumberland Ieo, W. Woll, South Middleton township, Vm. Goodhart, Newton RESTAURANTS.

Have stick, Carlisle borough. Miller, Mechanicsburg borough.

Nem Anbertisements. DOOMS FOR RENT.—The larger

NOTICE.—All persons knowing the selves indebted to the undersigned a please call and actile immediately. All accom-unsettled on the lat of January, 1872, be left in the hands of a Justice for coll Dec. 14, 1871—4t C. INHOFF CTORE ROOM AND DWELLING FOR RENT The large store room and welling, in Mount Helly and renery occupied by the Mesers M'Allisters, is offered to rent. Fossession given at once it desired, by particulars call on the undersigned, residing in Mt. Holly.

BOWMAN & HEMMINGER.

Dec 14, 1871-31\*

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R. P. HALL & CO., Proprietors, Laboratory, Nashua, N. H. S. A. HAVFRSTICK, Agent, Carlisle, Pa. and W. F. HOHN, Carlisle, Pa. March 30 1871—ly

> 1871 RIBBONS.

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STRAW BONNETS AND LADIES' HAITS,

A DMINISTRATOR'S, NOTICE. -A DMINISTRATOR'S. NOTICE.

Motice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Mary F. Crop, but of the borough of Carlisle, deed., have been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same borough. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make settlement immediately, and inose having claims against the estate will present them for settlement.

Nov. 9, 1871—6t

Administrator.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Emanuel Lino, of the Borough of Carlisle, dec'd., have been issued to the superriber restorage in said borough. All pers as individual to the estate of said decedent a e requested to me e payment and rdent a e requested to m se payment se having claims to present them to
ALBERT A. LINE

Nov. 9, 1871-61\*

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