cipally instrumental in overthrowing the doctrine of perpetual allegiance. Congress has declared the right of expatriation to be a national and inherent right of an income have enacted by the hill many other nations have enacted in people, but while many other nations have enacted as providing what formalities shall be necessary to work a change of allegiance the United States has enacted no provisions of law, and has in no respect marked out how and when expatriation may be accomplished by fix citizens, instances are brought to the attention of the government where oftimens of the United States, either naturalized or native born, have formerly become eithern or subjects of foreign powers, but who nevertheless, in the absence of any provisions of legislation on this question, when involved in difficulties or when it seems to be their interest, claim to be citizens of the United States and demand the intervention of a government which they have long since abandoned and to which for years they have rendered no service, nor held themselves in any way amenable. In other cases naturalized citizens, immediately after naturalization, have returned to their native country, have become engaged in business, have accepted offices or pursuits inconstatent with American citizenship, and evidence on intent citizenship and call upon in their unjust presentant, their citizenship and call upon in their unjust presentant, their citizenship and call upon in their unjust presentant to do dust hould exist our such questions, and that congress should determine by enactment of law how expatriation may be necomplished and change of citizenship be established.

Inity as I should like to do if space would permit, but will confine myself to a few suggestions which I look upon as vital to the best interests we have.

Were it not that customs must be gald in coin, and because of the pledge of the precious metals and the control of the production of the product

time reduce the legal tender notes to a volume that could be kept affoat without demanding redemption in large sums suddenty.

That additional power be given to the secretary of the trensury to necumulate gold for final redemption, either by increasing revenue, curtailing expense, or both. It is preferable to do both, and I recommend that reduction of expenditures be made wherever it can be done without impairing the government's obligations or crippling the due execution thereof. One measure for increasing the revenue, and the only one I think of, is the restoration of the duty on tea and coffee. These duties would add probably §18, 500, 600 to be present amount received from imports and would in he way increase the prices paid for those articles by the consumer. These articles are the products of countries collecting revenue from exports, and as we, the largest consumers, reduce the duties they proportionately increase them. With this addition to the revenue, many duties now collected and white give but an adapt of consumers at home. I would mention those articles which enter into manufactures of all sorts. All duty paid upon such articles go directly to the cost of the article when manufactures of all sorts. All duty paid upon such articles go directly to the cost of the article when manufactures of the same completed article in our own and distant markets. I will suggest or mention another subject bearing upon the problem of how to challe the secretary of the treasury to accumulate balances. It is to devise soon better method of verifying claims against the government than at present exists through the court of chains, especially those claims growing out of the late way. Nothing is now come and these to have confident on a per an analysis of losses proven on good testinomy, according to existing laws, by and day to decommend the same confidence of laws of losses proven on good testinomy, according to existing laws, by and day to fine and the soule of those proven to a good testinomy, according to existing l

been sustained on machine and plants and pla

of the powerful cruising iron clads which make so much of the maritime strength of some other reaches, but notther our continental situation. For our foreign polley required that we should have a large number of ships of this character while this situation and the mastre of our puris combine to make these of other sations little dangerous to us under any circumstances. Our navy does not contain, however, a considerable number of iron class of the monitor class, which, though not propely cruisers, are powerful and effective for harbor defense and for operations near our shores. Of these the single bursted ones (fifteen in number) have been substantially rebuilt, their rotten wooden beams repaired with fron, their notes wooden beams repaired with fron, their notes are now in the most efficient condition and ready for sea as soon as they can be moved and put meanmasten. The five double turretted from chab belonging to our navy by far the most reswerful of our ships for flighting purposes, are also in hand undergoing complete repairs and could be ready for sea in soon as they can be sompleted seconflicted from their bulks. While the completed warying from four to else months. While these completed seconflight of the present design and our two from four to else months. While these completed seconflight of the property and could be ready for an additional purposes, are also in hand undergoing complete to the while for the purposes of defence at home equal to any five that can readily be brought against it. Of our wooden many also crubers of various sizes to the number of about forty, including those own in commission are in the Atlantic and could be ready for dury as fast as men could be emisted for those and already in commission. Of these one-third are in effective while, and though some of the remainder need considerable repairs to their botters and marginary they all are or can readily be made, effective. This constitutes a feet of more than aftry war ships, of which different are incalad, now in hand on the Atla

manned byour seamen and in charge of our instructed officers, will present a force powerful for the home purposes of a responsible though peaceful nation.

The report of the postmaster general herewith transmitted gives a full history of the workings of the department for the year just past. It will be observed that the deficiency to be supplied from the general treasury is increased over the amount required for the preceding year. In a country so vast in area as the United States, with large portions spursely settled, it must be expected that this important service will be more or less a burden upon the treasury for many years to come. But there is no branch of the public service which interests the whole people more than that of cheap med rapid transmission of the malls to every inhabited part of our territory. Next to the free school the post office is the great educator of the people, and it may well receive the support of the general government. The subsidy of St30,000 per anima given to vessels of the United States for carrying the nealts between New York and Rio de Janetic, having ceased on the 3th day of September last we are without direct mail facilities with the South American states. This is greatly to be regretted, and I do not hesitate to recommend the united factor of a past of the commercial advantages to be gained by a disect line of American states will far outweigh the expense of the service. By act, of congress, approved March 3, 1875, almost all matter, whether ground March 3, 1875, almost all matter, whether ground main matter goes this would seem engines for the service. By act, of congress, approved March 3, 1875, almost all matter, whether ground main matter goes the sent of situes controlled from the mails merchanise of all describes enumerated, and which may be classed as to exclude from the mails merchanise of all describes and main matter goes that the transportation to the articles enumerated, and which may be classed as to exclude from the mails merchanise of the past facts and an

of whom 210,363 were army pensioners, 105,478 being invalids and 104,885 widows and dependent relatives; 2,5,420 were havy pensioners, of whom 1,650 were invalids and 1,784 widows and dependent relatives; 21,038 were passioners of the war of 1812, 15,875 of whom were survivors and 5,145 were widows. It is estimated that \$20,53,000 will be required for the payment of pensions for the next fiscal year, no amount \$005,000 less than the estimate for the present year.

The geological explorations have been prosecuted with energy during the year, covering an area of 40,000 square to like the present year.

The geological explorations in the territories of Colorado, Utah and New Mexico, developing the agricultural and mineral resources and furnishing interesting scientific and topographical details of that region.

The method for the treatment of the Indians slopped at the beginning of my first term has been steadily pursued and with satisfactory and encouraging results. It has been productive of evident improvement in the condition of that race and will be continued with only such modifications as further experince may indicate to be necessary.

The commission herefore appointed to take

exident improvement in the condition of that race and will be continued with only such modifications as further experince may indicate to be necessary.

The commission herefofore appointed to take charge of the articles and materials apportaining to the war, the war, the treasnry, the interior and the post-office, the departments of agriculture, the Smithsonian Institute and the commission of food fish, and to be contributed under the legislation of last session to the international exhibition to be held in Philadelphia during the centennial year of 1876, has been diligent in the discharge of the daties which have devolved upon it, and the preparations so far made with the means at command give assurance that the governmental contribution will be made one of the marked characteristics of the exhibition. The board has observed commendable economy in the mater of the governmental exhibit, the expense of which it is estimated will not exceed as \$80,000. This amount has been will-drawn under the law from the appropriations of five of the principal departments which, leaves some of the departments without sufficient means to render their respective practical exhibits complete and satisfactory. This exhibition being international, and the government being voluntary contributor, it is my ophilon that its contributor, it is my ophilon that its contributor, it is my ophilon that its contributor, while an indifferent or an discreditable participation by the government would be humiliating to the patriotic feelings of our people themselves. I commend the estimate of the board for the necessary additional appropriations. I transmit herewith the report of the commissioner of agriculture, together with the report of the commissioner of the commissioner of the course of agriculture has accomplished much in disceminating useful knowledge to the agriculturist and also in introducing new and mental preductions adapted to cursoil and climate and is worthy of the commissioner of caucation which accompanies the report of the secret

insertil preductions adapted to our soft and climate and is worthly of the continued encouragement of the government.

The report of the commissioner of clucation which accompanies the report of the secretary of the interior, shows a gratifying progress in educational matters. In nearly every annual message that I have had the honer of transmitting to congress I have called attention to the anomalous, not to say scandalous considiting to the congress of the second attention to the anomalous, not to say scandalous considiting to the congress I have called attention to the anomalous, not to say scandalous considiting to the territory of Utah. I have asked tor definite legislation to correct it. That polygamy should exist in an enlightened and Christian country, without the power to junish so flagrant a crime against decropy and morality, seems preposterous. There is no law to sustain this unnatural vice, but what is needed is a law to punish it as a crime and at the same time to fix the the status of the innocent children, the offspring of the system, and of the possible innocent, pural wives, but as an institution polygamy should be hanished from the land. Whils this is being done I invite the attention of congress to another, though perhaps, no less an evil. The importation of Ghiese women, but rew of whom are brought to our shores to pursue homorable or needful occupations.

Observations while visiting the territories of Wyoming, Utah and Colorado during the past animum convinced me that existing laws regulating the disposition of public lands, timber, etc., and probably the mining laws themsolves are very defective, and should be carefully amended, and at an early day.

In territories where caltivation of the soil can only be followed by irrigation, and where irrigation is not practicable, the lands can only be used as pasturage and this only where stock can reach water to quench its thirt, cannot be governed by the same laws as to entries as lands every acre of which is an independent extate by itself.

Lausis must be held in larger quantities to ju

Lastis must be held in larger quantities to justify expense of consucting water uponit to make it fruitful or to justify ulfitting it as pasturage. The timber in most of the territories is principally confined to the mountain regions, which are held for entry in small quantifies only, and as mineral lands. The timber is the processor of the United States, for the disposal or which there is now no adequate law. The estiter must become a consumer of this timber, whether he lives upon the plains or engages in working the mines. Hence every man becomes either a trespasser. My opportunity for observation was not sufficient to justifyme in recommending specific legislation on these sobjects, but I do recommend that noise committees of the two houses of congress sufficiently large to be divided into sub committees, the organized visitation of all mining states and territories during the coming symmer, and that the committee shall report to congress at the next session such laws or amendments to laws as it may deem necessary to secure the best interests of the government and the people of these territories who are doing so musch for their development. I am sure the elitians occupying the territories who are doing so musch for their development. I must be elitians occupying the territories who are the elitians occupying the territories who are the elitians occupying the territories who are the clitical of them a to become swhere of these actual necessities of their position.

As this will be the last annual message which I shall have the known or transmitting to congress before my successor is chosen I will repeat or recapitulate the questions which I deem of vital importance which should be legislated upon and settled at this season:

First, That the states shall be required tegef-

captinate tag questions which steem or vital importance which should be legislated upon and sattled at this session.

First. That the state shall be required to afford the opportunity of a good school education to every claid within their limits.

Second. No sectarian tenet shall ever be taught in any school supported in whole or in past by the state, nation, or by the process of any tax leveled upon any community. Make education compulsory as far as to deprive all persons who cannot read and write, from becoming voters after the year 1280, disfranchising none, however, on grounds of fillterney, who may be versalted the time this amendment takes effect.

Third. Declare church and state foreyer experience and distinct, but each free within its proper; sphere, and that all church property shall bear its own proportion of taxation.

Fourth, Drive out licensed immorality, such as polygamy and the importation of women for illegitimate purposes. To recur again to the centernial year, it would seem as though nor we are to begin the second centennial of nations, experience would be a most fitting time for the a reforms.

experience would be a most litting time for the ceforms.

Fifth, Enact such laws as will insure a shorely return to a sound currency, such as will command the respect of the world. Believing that these views will command themselves to the great majority of the right-thinking and satriotic citizens of the United States, I submit the rest to congress.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 7, 1875.

### THE BABCOCK INQUEST.

Washington, Dec. 7 .- Gen. Babe left this city to-day for Chicago to appe before the court of inquiry just detailed investigate the charges made against him. Up to a late hour this afternoon no information had been received at the department of justice of an indictment having been found against General Babcock, and for that reason Attorney General Pierrepont was satisfied that no such action had been taken by the grand jury.

## FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The senate was called to order at twelve o'clock. After prayer by the chaplain, and the reading of the journal of yesterday's proceedings. Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, sent to the clerk's desk and had read the credentials of James E. English, appointed United States senator from the state of Connecticut, in place of O. S. Ferry, deceased.

Mr. English was escorted to the desk by his colleague, and the oath of office was administered by Mr. Ferry, president protem.

Mr. Adams, clerk of the house of representatives, appeared at the bar of the senate with a message amouncing the organization of the house and the appointment of a committee to, join the committee of the senate to wait upon the President of the United States.

The republican senators to-day held a brief caucus meeting, at which they appointed a committee of five to report to-morrow for adoption by caucus a list of members of the standing committees of the

enate.

The democratic senators also appointed a

committee to coaffer with the republicans on the same subject.

There will be no changes of importance in the membership of the committees as constituted for the last session. No other business was brought before either cancus

### HOUSE OF JEPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Blaine, of Maine, rising to a per-sonal explanation, said that in the debate of yesterday on the Louisiana question he had expressed the hope that the other side of the house would not, in an incidental

of the house would not, in an incidental way, attempt to recepen and dishonor the agreement made last year.

Some persons had imagined that the word "dishonor" had been used by him with some desire to impute it to the gentleman from Mississippi (Lamar) as a personal affront. He had used it only in the sense of nullifying and disregarding, and not with the removest idea of offering an affront to that gentleman.

affront to that gentleman. He (Lamar) knew that if their relations were not intimate they had been nothing else than entirely cordial at all times, and that it must be the farthest from his design at any time to say anything to him wound-ing or otherwise disagrecable to his feel-

The reading of the message occupied two hours and five minutes. At first it was listened to with considerable interest and attention, but after the clerk had got past attention, but after the clerk had got past those portions of it relating to education, church property and Cuba, attention began to flag, members gradually left their seats, retiring to the cloak rooms or standing in the aisles engaged in conversation with each other, so that during the reading of the latter half of the message there were probably not forty members in their seats and but few of those paying the alightest attention to it. In fact were it not that the tones of the clerk's voice were heard above all the din on the floor, it might have been supposed that the house was indulging in a recess. The message was ordered to be printed.

printed.

Mr. Cox, of New York, presented the petition of W. H. Prescott and others, of South Carolina, with reference to the right of representation of the Third congressional district of South Carolina, and moved that it be referred to the committee on elec-

He said that the question raised by the memorial was not so much that of a repre-sentative as it was that of representation. The petition was so referred. The house then at half past four ad-journed till Friday.

### LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, December 7-7-30 P. M.—The Deutschland is now on the Long Sands, still further toward the Essex shore of England than the Kentish Knock. Two tugs and a life boat have proceeded to the scene of the

disaster.

London, Dec. 7—7 P. M.—The Kentish and Knock sands, on which the steamship Dentschland went ashore, are situated a few miles off the mouth of the Thames.

### THE COLLIERY DISASTER.

LONDON, Dec. 7 .- The work of recover-London, Dec. 7.—The work of recovering the bodies from the Swathemain colllery is still progressing. The number of
fatalities is now put at 130. The entire
district is still greatly excited, as it will be
some days before the number of the dead
can be exactly ascertained, the fall of a
portion of the unine having occurred which
obstructs the work of the explorers.

Advices have been received here to the effect that the steamship Anglia, Captain Smith, of the Auchor line, from New York ovember 13, for Glasgow, has recently en seen with loss of propeller, proceed-under sail. Two tugs have been dising under sall. Two tup patched to her assistance.

THE CATHOLIC PROSCRIPTION.

a the Patt Mult Gazette this afternoon has a thecial telegram from Berlin, which says the Prussian government has formally sumunded the Archbishop of Cologue to resign. This is a preliminary to legal proceedings to depose him. ie Pall Mail Gazette this afternoon has

SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 9.—The weather is very cold in the north of Spain and some of the soldiers have frozen to death. The report that General Tristang has re-entered Cata-lonia and issued a proclamation, is denied

### CHINA.

Hong Kong, Nov. 30 .- Placards censur-Hong Kong, Nov. 30.—Placards censuring the arrangements made by the Chinese governments with Mr. Wade, the British minister, have been posted in Pekin, they were, however, immediately removed by the authorities. The native officials are uneasy in regard to the recent negotiations. Late information implicating the Momein authorities in the murder of Mr. Margary has been received. been received.

been received.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—A private telegram from Pekin says, the arrangements for sending Chinese legations abroad are proceeding. Ministers have been appointed to the United States, Pesil and Japan.

### TWEED'S ESCAPE.

New York, Dec. 7 .- There is no clue to Tweed's whereabouts. The report that Tweed was seen at large on Saturday mornfing was reiterated at police headquarters fing was reiterated at police headquarters to-day on excellent authority. It is now said that the prisoner was accompanied by a man who appeared to be his keeper, and that he was seen near his own house at seleven o'clock a. m. He was recognized, fit is said, by more than one person, and the information that he was thus observed was circulated in a limited circle on Saturday evening before the news of his escape had become public.

# ONE MAN KILLED AND ANOTHER CRAZED.

Lowetz, Mass., Dec. 7.—Daniel G. Taylor, a constable, and F. G. Spalding Taylor, a constable, and F. G. Spalding started out for a drive last evening. About mine o'clock Spalding was found dead by the readside, two or three miles from Low-ell, and during the night Taylor was found hatless and wandering about the streets in a bowildered state. He is still unable to give any account of the affair.

# BOWEN BOLD AND BEECHER BACK-WARD.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 .- The case of Henry C. Bowen against the Brooklyn Eagle and the city court at Brooklyn to-day, but the city court at Brooklyn to-day, but the counsel for the defense were not ready to proceed. After a brief discussion the case was set down for December 14.

### SEVERE SENTENCE FOR LIBEL.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 7 .- J. W. Freeman, editor of the Pittston Comet, who was convicted of fibel upon J. B. Henri, was to-day sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 and to undergo imprisonment for seven months in the county jail.

#### NEWSPAPER CHANGE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 7.—The controlling interest in the Baltimore Gazette has been sold to William H. Welsh, esq., of this city, who to-day assumed exclusive management. and control of the paper.

# ANOTHER SMITH FOR THE INDIANS Washington, Dec. 7.—Mr. John Q. Smith, ex-member of congress from Ohio, was to-day appointed commissioner of In-

dian affairs.

# MUNICIPAL ELECTION AT LOUIS-VILLE.

LOWISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 7 .- The election for mayor and city officials occurred to-day, resulting in the re-election of Charles Jacobs for mayor. The contest over the may oralty has been very exciting, and trouble was feared, but the presence of the state militia and 500 special police probably had the effect of maintaining peace and quiet, Jacobs' majority is about 900.

# TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

New York, Dec. 7.—Samuel H. Hurd has been appointed receiver of the Third Avenue Bank, which recently failed.

Washington, Dec. 7.—A telegram to Senator Sherryan from Cardington, Ohio, announces the death at that place of Mr. T. M. Reese, familiarly known in Washington as clerk to the senate committee on fluence.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The New York chapter of the American Institute of Architects to-day appointed the following gentlemen as a committee on the proper presentation of the work of members at the centennial exhibition: Messrs, Hunt, Bloor, Littell, Hally, Lebran and Haight.

NEW YORK, December 7.—This afternoon Leonard Buell, captain of the schooner Silas Brainerd, lying at Wallabout basin, Brooklyn, was shot dead by the steward, Charles Peterson. Peterson was arrested and when taken to the station house claimed that the shooting was accidental.

### GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

At a late meeting of the Tammany society it was resolved that a committee of five should be appointed by the grand sachem to consider the advisability of amending the constitution so as to provide that there should be no longer any secrecy in the proceedings of the society.

The Princeton students lately expelled have received remission to return to the

have received permission to return to the college, on condition that they give up their membership in secret societies.

Susan Denin, the actress, died at Bluff-Susan Denit, the actress, died at Huff-ton, Indiana, on Saturday from the effects of a fall on the stage while playing "Leah." She was born in Philadelphia, March 22, 1835, and made her first appearance on the stage as "Rolla's Child" in "Pizarro," and stage as "Kolla's Child in "Fizarro, and afterwards, in conjunction with her sister Kate, who was two years her junior, appeared in dancing parts; in which she became well known. In 1854 the sisters who were constantly together, made a starring teur through the west and California. The singular history of the elder gave them some notoriety. She was four times mar-ried, her first husband being John Winans, the comedian, to whom she was united at the tender age of nine years. Miss Denin's whole life was passed behind the footlights, and her death resulted from an accident in the practice of her profession.

The grand jury at St. Louis still have the evidence against General Babcock under consideration.

The largest number of sales ever made at one time by the sheriff of Philadelphia took place on Monday. There were be-tween 400 and 500 properties disposed of.

Barney M'Quade, a convicted Baltimore pension claim forger, who jumped his bail, was captured on Sunday near Pittsburgh and taken to Baltimore for sentence.

Henry Musselman, esq., one of the best known and most successful iron manufac-turers in Lancaster county, died at his resi-dence, Marietta, December 5, in the 77th year of his age. He had been sick for some time, and his death was not unexpected.