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YOUNG MEN
Especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to ecstacy the living lyre, may call with full confidence,
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Married persons, or Young Men contemplating marriage, aware of Physical Weakness, Loss of Procreative Power (Impotency), Nervous Excitability, Palpitation, Organic Weakness, Nervous Debility, or any other Disqualification, speedily relieved.
He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a physician.
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Immediately Cured and full Vigor Restored.
The distressing Affection, which renders life miserable and marriage impossible, is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgences. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understands this subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent? Besides being deprived of the pleasure of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms of both body and mind arise. The system becomes deranged, the Physical and Mental Functions weakened. Loss of procreative power, Nervous Irritability, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the heart, Indigestion, Constitutional Debility and Wasting of the frame, Cough, Consumption, Decay and Death.
A CURE SPEEDILY WARRANTED.
Persons ruined in healthby unleard pretenders who keep them trifling month after month, taking poisonous and injurious compounds, should apply immediately.
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Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Graduate of one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the best part of whose life has been spent in the hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.
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Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, study, society or marriage.
These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by the early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.
MENTALLY.—The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded. Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c, are some of the evils produced.
Thousands of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of Consumption.
YOUNG MEN
Who have injured themselves by a certain practice, indulged in when alone, a habit frequently learned from evil companions or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.
What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the pride of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyment of life by the consequence of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons must before contemplating
MARRIAGE,
Reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, without these the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage, the prospect hourly darkens to the view, the mind becomes shadowed with despair, and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another is blighted with our own.
A CERTAIN DISEASE.
When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds that he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame or dread of discovery deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him. He falls into the hands of ignorant and designing pretenders, who, incapable of curing, filch his pecuniary substance, keep him trifling month after month, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and in despair leave him with ruined health to sigh over his galling disappointment; or, by the use of the deadly poison Mercury, cause the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease to make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing with frightful rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commiseration till death puts a period to his dreadful suffering, by sending him to that undiscovered country "from whose bourne no traveler ever returns."
To such, therefore, Dr. Johnston offers the most certain speedy, pleasant and effectual remedy in the world.
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☞ No letters received unless postpaid and containing a stamp to be used on the reply. Persons writing should state age, and send portion of a dvertisement describing symptoms.
The Doctor's DIPLOMA hange in his office.
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The many thousands cured at this establishment within the last twenty years, and the numerous important surgical operations performed by Dr. Johnston, witnessed by the Representatives of the Press and many others, notices of which has appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a man of honor and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.
SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED. [de29-1y

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PILLS AND OINTMENT.
EVERY MAN HIS OWN PHYSICIAN.

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In order to protect the public and ourselves, we have issued a new "Trade Mark," consisting of an Egyptian circle of a serpent, with the letter H in the centre. Every box of genuine HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT will have this trade mark on it; none are genuine without it.
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LIBRARY, DINING ROOM AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.
CANE SEAT AND PAINTED CHAIRS.
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UNDERGARMENTS
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As a promoter of health, a preserver of comfort to the sick and well; a preventive of many of the ills caused by Colds, such as
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LUNG DISEASES, &c.
Recommended by the entire
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Golden Medical Discovery
CURES DISEASES OF THE
THROAT, LUNGS, LIVER & BLOOD.
In the wonderful medicine to which the afflicted are above pointed for relief, the discoverer believes he has combined *in harmony* more of Nature's most sovereign curative properties, which God has instilled into the vegetable kingdom for healing the sick, than were ever before combined in one medicine. The evidence of this fact is found in the great variety of most obstinate diseases which it has been found to conquer. In the cure of **Bronchitis, Severe Coughs,** and the early stages of **Consumption,** it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. While it cures the severest Coughs, it strengthens the system and **purifies the blood.** By its great and thorough blood purifying properties, it cures all **Humors** from the worst **Scrofula** to a common **Blotch, Pimple** or **Eruption.** Mercurial disease, Mineral Poisons and their effects are eradicated, and vigorous health and a sound constitution established. **Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Scaly or Rough Skin,** in short, all the numerous diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful purifying and invigorating medicine.
If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternated with hot flushes, low spirits, and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from **Torpid Liver** or **"Biliousness."** In many cases of **"Liver Complaint"** only part of these symtoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect cures, leaving the liver strengthened and healthy. For the cure of **Habitual Constipation** of the Bowels it is a never failing remedy, and those who have used it for this purpose are loud in its praise.
The proprietor offers $1,000 reward for a medicine that will equal it for the cure of all the diseases for which it is recommended.
Sold by druggists at $1 per bottle. Prepared by R. V. Pierce, M. D., Sole Proprietor, at his Chemical Laboratory, 133 Seneca Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Send your address for a pamphlet.

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PROTECTED BY LETTERS PATENT IN EUROPE & AMERICA
THE
ARUNDEL PEBBLE SPECTACLES
have the power of
ARRESTING THE HEAT-RAYS
of solar or artificial light *before they enter the eye*
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ARUNDEL PEBBLE SPECTACLES
ARE VIOLET TINTED,
YET SO CONSTRUCTED THAT WHEN APPLIED TO THE EYE
APPEAR COLORLESS.
The weaker and higher numbers of the
Arundel Pebble lenses
ARE THE SAME TINT.
They are the Most Brilliant and Beautiful Ever Invented.
:o:
THE principle on which these spectacles are constructed, can not be too highly prized. Those who have felt the smarting, irritating pain consequent on use of all spectacles, by gas-light, or even day-light of ordinary intensity, will readily understand that any invention that will overcome this common trouble must be hailed with delight.
From J. SOELBERG WELLS, *Prof. of Ophthalmology in King's College, London, and Ass't Surgeon to London Ophthalmic Hospital:*
"It is very desirable to combine a tint with the use of convex and concave spherical lenses: in the *weaker numbers*, this can be very effectually done; but, in the *higher* numbers, it is difficult—for the *varying* thickness of glass causes considerable *difference* in the tint in the centre and edges of the lens."
From A. ACKLAND, *Surgeon L. S. A., F.R.M.S., London:*
* * * * * * *
"The color of glass to be used in spectacles, is one to which I have given some attention, and I have arrived at the conclusion that the *largest* amount of distinct vision, together with the *least* amount of *glare*, is to be obtained by using a violet tinted pebble, and to confirm the good opinion I have formed of this peculiar color, I am enabled to state that it is now recommended as the most suitable to be employed for weak vision, by the most celebrated oculists of the day."
WATCH WORK
And General Repairing done in the best manner.
☞ DON'T FORGET THE PLACE. ☜
ZAHM'S CORNER,
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TAKE NOTICE THAT
GUNDAKER'S
Are receiving daily all the latest styles of BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, LACES, VELVETS, &c., and, as heretofore,
THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.
Also, the latest styles of
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
IN LACES, GIMPS, SATINS, FRINGES, BUTTONS, &c. VELVETEENS—all colors—Cut Bias. Also, the greatest variety of
FANCY GOODS & NOTIONS
In the city, such as BOWS, SCARFS, KID GLOVES—The Best in the Market, one and two buttons, at 87c., $1, $1.25 and $1.37. Call and see them. Also, all the best makes of
CORSETS,
At 75 cents up. Ask to see the A. D. CORSET. LADIES' MERINO VESTS & DRAWERS, all sizes. Full regular made and other STOCKINGS, very cheap.
Give us a call, and examine our stock, at
Gundaker's Emporium,
142 and 144 NORTH QUEEN STREET.
LANCASTER, PA.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives: In transmitting to you this my Fourth Annual Message, it is with thankfulness to the Giver of all good that as a nation we have been blessed for the past year with peace at home, peace abroad and a general prosperity vouchsafed to but few people. With the exception of the recent devastating fire, which swept from the earth with a breath, as it were, millions of accumulated wealth in the city of Boston, there has been no overwhelming calamity within the year to record.

It is gratfying to note how like their fellow-citizens of Chicago under similar circumstances, a year earlier, the citizens of Boston are, rallying under their misfortunes, and the prospect is that their energy and perseverance will overcome all obstacles and show the same prosperity soon that they would, had no disaster befallen them. Otherwise we have been free from pestilence, war, and calamities which often overtake nations; and as far as human judgment can penetrate the future, no cause seems to exist to threaten our present peace.

When Congress adjourned in June last, a question had been raised by Great Britain, and was then pending, which for a time seriously imperiled the settlement by friendly arbitration of the grave differences between this Government and that of her Britannic Majesty, which, by the Treaty of Washington, had been referred to the Tribunal of Arbitration which met at Geneva, in Switzerland. The Arbitrators, however, disposed of the question, which had jeoparded the whole of the treaty and threatened to involve the two nations in most unhappy relations toward each other, in a manner entirely satisfactory to this Government, and in accordance with the views and the policy which it had maintained.

The tribunal, which had convened at Geneva in December, concluded its laborious session on the 14th day of September, on which day, having availed itself of the discretionary power given to it by the Treaty to award a sum in gross, it made its decision, whereby it awarded the sum of fifteen millions five hundred thousand dollars, in gold, as the indemnity to be paid by Great Britain to the United States, for the satisfaction of all the claims referred to its consideration. This decision happily disposes of a long-standing difference between the two governments, and in connection with another award made by the German Emperor, under a reference to him by the same treaty, leaves these two governments without a shadow upon their friendly relations, which it is my sincere hope may forever remain equally unclouded.

The report of the Agent of the United States, appointed to attend the Geneva Tribunal, accompanied by the protocols of the proceedings of the arbitrators, the arguments of the counsel of both Governments, the award of the tribunal, and the opinions given by the several arbitrators, is transmitted herewith.

I have caused to be communicated to the heads of the three friendly powers who complied with the joint request made to them under the treaty, the thanks of this Government for the appointment of arbitrators made by them respectively, and also my thanks to the eminent personages named by them, and my appreciation of the dignity, patriotic impartiality and great ability with which they discharged their arduous and high functions. Her Majesty's government has communicated to me its appreciation by Her Majesty of the ability and indefatigable industry displayed by Mr. Adams, the arbitrator named on the part of this Government, during the protracted inquiries and discussions of the Tribunal. I cordially unite with Her Majesty in this appreciation. It is due to the Agent of the United States before the Tribunal to record my high appreciation of the marked ability, unwearied patience, prudence and discretion with which he has conducted the very responsible and delicate duties committed to him. It is also due the learned and eminent counsel who attended the tribunal on the part of this Government to express our sense of the talents and wisdom which they brought to bear in the attainment of the result so happily reached.

It will be the province of Congress to provide for the distribution, among those who may be entitled to it, of their respective shares of the money to be paid.

Although the sum awarded is not payable until a year from the date of award, it is deemed advisable that no time be lost in making a proper examination of the several cases in which indemnification may be due. I consequently recommend the creation of a Board of Commissioners for the purpose.

By the 34th article of the Treaty of Washington the respective claims of the United States and of Great Britain, in their construction of the treaty of the fifteenth of June, 1846, defining the boundary line between their respective territories, were submitted to the arbitration and award of His Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, to decide which of these claims is most in accordance with the true interpretation of the Treaty of 1846. His Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, having been pleased to undertake the arbitration, has the earnest thanks of this Government, and of the people of the United States, for the labor, pains and care which he has devoted to the consideration of this long pending difference. I have caused an expression of my thanks to be communicated to His Majesty. Mr. Bancroft, the representative of this government at Berlin, conducted the case, and prepared the statement on the part of the United States, with the ability that his past services justified the public in expecting at his hands as a member of the Cabinet at the date of the treaty which has given rise to the discussion between the two governments; as the Minister to Great Britain when the construction now pronounced unfounded was first advanced, and as the agent and representative of the Government to present the case and to receive the award, he has been associated with the question in all its phases and in every stage, and has manifested a patriotic zeal and earnestness in the maintenance of the claim of the United States. He is entitled to much credit for the success which has attended the submission.

After a patient investigation of the case and of the statements of each party, His Majesty the Emperor, on the twenty-first day of October last, signed his award in writing, decreeing that "the claim of the Government of the United States, that the boundary line between the Territories of Her Britannic Majesty and the United States should be drawn through the Haro channel, is most in accordance with the true interpretation of the treaty concluded on the 15th of June, 1846, between the Governments of Her Britannic Majesty and the United States.

Copies of the "Case" presented on behalf of each Government and of the "statement in reply" of each, and a translation of the award, are transmitted herewith. This award confirms the United States in their claim to the important Archipelago of Islands lying between the continent and Vancouver's Island, which, for more than twenty-six years, ever since the ratification of the treaty, Great Britain has contested, and leaves us for the first time in the history of the United States as a nation, without a question of disputed boundary between our territory and the possessions of Great Britain on this Continent. It is my grateful duty to acknowledge the prompt, spontaneous action of Her Majesty's Government in giving effect to the award. In anticipation of any request from this Government, and before the reception in the United States of the award signed by the Emperor, Her Majesty had given instructions for the removal of her troops which had been stationed there, and for the cessation of all exercise or claim of jurisdiction, so as to leave the United States in the exclusive possession of the lately disputed territory.

I am gratified to be able to announce that the orders for removal of the troops have been executed, and that the military joint occupation of San Juan has ceased. The islands are in the exclusive possession of the United States. It now becomes necessary to complete the survey and determination of that portion of the boundary line through the Haro Channel, upon which the commission which determined the remaining part of the line were unable to agree. I recommend the appointment of a commission, to act jointly with one which may be named by Her Majesty, for that purpose. Experience of the difficulties attending the determination of an admitted line of boundary, after the occupation of territory and its settlement by those owing allegiance to the respective governments, points to the importance of establishing by natural objects or other monuments the actual line between the territory acquired by purchase from Russia and the adjoining possessions of her Britannic Majesty. The region is now so sparsely occupied that no conflicting interests of the individuals of or jurisdiction are likely to interfere, to the delay or embarrassment of the actual location of the line. If deferred until population shall enter and occupy the territory, some trivial contest of neighbors may again array the two governments in antagonism. I therefore recommend the appointment of a Commission to act jointly with one that may be appointed on the part of great Britain, to determine the line between our territory of Alaska and the determinous possessions of Great Britain.

In my last annual message I recommended the legislation necessary on the part of the United States to bring into operation the articles of the Treaty of Washington of May 8, 1871, relating to the fisheries, and to other matters touching the relations of the United States towards the British North American possessions, to become operative so soon as the proper legislation should be had on the part of Great Britain and its possessions. That legislation on the part of Great Britain or its possessions had not then been had, and during the session of Congress a question was raised which, for the time raised a doubt whether any action by Congress in the direction indicated would become important. This question has since been disposed of, and I have received notice that the Imperial Parliament and the Legislatures of the Provincial Governments have passed laws to carry the provisions of the treaty on the matters referred to into operation. I therefore recommend your early adoption of the legislation in the same direction necessary on the part of this Government.

The Joint Commission for determining the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions, the Lake of the Woods and the Rocky Mountains, has organized and entered upon its work. It is desirable that the force be increased in order that the completion of the survey and determination of the line may be sooner attained. To this end I recommend that an appropriation be made.

With France, our earliest ally; Russia the constant and steady friend of the United States; Germany, with whose government and people we have so many causes of friendship and so many common sympathies, and the other powers of Europe, our relations are maintained on the most friendly terms.

Since my last annual message the Exchange has been made of the ratifications of a treaty with the Austro Hungarian Empire, relating to naturalization. Also of a treaty with the German Empire respecting Consuls and trade marks; also of a treaty with Sweden and Norway, relating to naturalization; all of which treaties have been duly proclaimed.

Congress at its last session having made an appropriation to defray the expenses of Commissioners on the part of the United States to the International Statistical Congress at St. Petersburg, the persons appointed in that character proceeded to their destination and attended the session of the Congress. Their reports shall in due season be laid before you. This Congress meets at intervals of three years, and has held its sessions in several of the countries of Europe. I submit to your consideration the propriety of extending an invitation to the Congress to hold its next meeting in the United States. The centennial celebration, to be held in 1876, would afford an appropriate occasion for such meeting.

Preparations are making for the International Exposition to be held during the next year in Vienna on a scale of very great magnitude. The tendency of these expositions is in the direction of advanced civilization, and of the elevation of industry and of labor, and of the increase of human happiness, as well as of greater intercourse and good will between nations. As this exposition is to be the first which will have been held in Eastern Europe, it is believed that American inventors and manufacturers will be ready to avail themselves of the opportunity for the presentation of their productions, if encouraged by proper aid and protection. At the last session of Congress authority was given for the appointment of one or more agents to represent this Government at the exposition. The authority thus given has been exercised; but in the absence of any appropriation there is danger that the important benefits which the occasion offers will, in a large degree, be lost to the citizens of the United States. I commend the subject strongly to your consideration, and recommend that an adequate appropriation be made for the purpose. To further aid American exhibitors at the Vienna Exposition, I would recommend, in addition to the appropriation of money that the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to fit up two naval vessels to transport between our Atlantic cities and Trieste, or the most convenient port to Vienna, and back, their articles for exhibition.

Since your last session the President of the Mexican Republic, distinguished by his high character and by his services to his country, has died. His temporary successor has now been elected with great unanimity by the people—a proof of confidence on their part in his patriotism and wisdom, which, it is believed, will be confirmed by the results of his administration. It is particularly desirable that nothing should be left undone by the government of either Republic to strengthen their relations as neighbors and friends.

It is much to be regretted that many lawless acts continue to disturb the quiet of the settlements on the border between our territory and that of Mexico, and that complaints of wrongs to American citizens in various parts of the country are made. The revolutionary condition in which the neighboring Republic has so long been involved has in some degree contributed to this disturbance. It is to be hoped that with a more settled rule of order through the republic, which may be expected from the present Government, the acts of which just complaint is made will cease.

The proceedings of the Commission under the convention with Mexico of the 4th of July, 1868, on the subject of claims, have unfortunately been checked by an obstacle for the removal of which measures have been taken by the two governments, which it is believed will prove successful.

The Commissioners appointed pursuant to the joint resolution of Congress on the 7th of May last, to inquire into depredations on the Texan frontier, have diligently made investigations in that quarter. Their report upon the subject will be communicated to you. Their researches upon the subject were necessarily incomplete, partly on account of the limited appropriation made by Congress. Mexico, on the part of that Government, has appointed a similar Commission to investigate these outrages. It is not announced officially, but the press of that country states that the fullest investigation is desired, and that the co-operation of all parties concerned is invited to secure that end. I therefore recommend that a special appropriation be made at the earliest day practicable to enable the Commissioners on the part of the United States to return to their labors without delay.

Cuba.

It is with regret that I have again to announce a continuance of the disturbed condition of the Island of Cuba. No advance toward the pacification of the discontented part of the population has been made, whilst the insurrection has gained no advantages and exhibits no more of the elements of power or of the prospects of ultimate success than were exhibited a year ago. Spain, on the other hand, has not succeeded in its repression, and the parties stand apparently in the same relative attitude which they have occupied for a long time past. This contest has lasted now for more than four years. Were it seen at a distance from our neighborhood, we might be indifferent to its result, although humanity could not be unmoved by many of its incidents, wherever they might occur. It is, however, at our door. I cannot doubt that the continued maintenance of slavery in Cuba is among the strongest inducements to the continuance of this strife. A terrible wrong is the natural cause of a terrible evil. The abolition of slavery and the introduction of other reforms in the administration of the government in Cuba could not fail to advance the restoration of peace and order. It is greatly to be hoped that the present liberal government of Spain will voluntarily adopt this view. The Law of Emancipation, which was passed more than two years since, has remained unexecuted in the absence of regulations for its enforcement. It was but a feeble step toward emancipation, but it was the recognition of the right, and was held as such, and exhibited Spain in harmony with the sentiments of humanity and of justice, and in sympathy with the other powers of the Christian and civilized world. Within the past few weeks the regulations for carrying out of the law of emancipation have been announced, giving evidence of the sincerity of the intention of the present government to carry into effect the law of 1870. I have not failed to urge the consideration of the wisdom of the policy and the justice of a more effective system for the abolition of the great evil which oppresses a race and continues a bloody and destructive contest close to our border, as well as the expediency and the justice of conceding reforms of which the propriety is not questioned.

Deeply impressed with the conviction that the continuance of slavery is one of the most active causes of the continuance of the unhappy condition in Cuba, I regret to believe that citizens of the United States, or those claiming to be such, are large holders in Cuba of what is there claimed as property, but which is forbidden and denounced by the laws of the United States. They are thus, in defiance of the spirit of our own laws, contributing to the continuance of this distressing and sickening contest. In my last annual message I referred to this subject, and I again recommend such legislation as may be proper to denounce, and if not prevent, at least to discourage American citizens from holding or dealing in slaves, and it is gratifying to announce that the ratifications of the convention concluded under the auspices of this Government between Spain on the one part and the allied Republics of the Pacific on the other, providing for an armistice have been exchanged. A copy of the instrument is herewith submitted. It is hoped that this may be followed by a permanent peace between the same parties.

The differences which at one time threatened the maintenance of peace between Brazil and the Argentine Republic it is hoped are in the way of satisfactory adjustment. With these States, as with the Republics of Central and South America, we continue to maintain most friendly relations. It is with regret, however, I announce that the Government of Venezuela has made no further payments on the awards under the convention of the 26th April, 1866.

That republic is understood to be now almost, if not quite, tranquilized. It is hoped, therefore, that it will lose no time in providing for the unpaid balance of its debt to the United States, which, having originated in injuries to our citizens by Venezuelan authorities, and having being acknowledged, pursuant to a treaty in the most solemn form known among nations, would seem to deserve a preference over debts of a different origin, and contracted in a different manner. This subject is again recommended to the attention of Congress for such action as may be deemed necessary.

Our treaty relations with Japan remain unchanged. An imposing embassy from that interesting and progressive nation visited this country during the year that is passing, but being unprovided with powers for the signing of a convention in this country, no conclusion in that direction was reached. It is hoped, however, that the interchange of opinions which took place during their stay in this country has led to a mutual appreciation of the interests which may be promoted, when the revision of the existing treaty shall be undertaken. In this connection I renew my recommendation of one year ago, that to give importance and to add to the efficiency of our diplomatic relations with Japan and China, and to further aid in retaining the good opinion of those people, and to secure to the United States its share of the commerce destined to flow between those nations and the balance of the commercial world, an appropriation be made to support at least four American youths in each of these countries, to serve as a part of the official family of our ministers there.

Our representatives would not even then be placed upon an equality with the representation of Great Britain or of some other powers. As now situated our representatives in Japan and China have to depend for interpreters and translators upon natives of these countries who know our language imperfectly, or procure for the occasion the services of employes in foreign business houses, or the interpreters to other foreign ministers.

I renew the recommendation made on a previous occasion for the transfer to the Department of Interior, to which they seem more appropriately to belong, of all the powers and duties in relation to the Territories with which the Department of State is now charged by law or by custom.

Congress, from the beginning of the Government, has wisely made provision for the relief of distressed seaman in foreign countries. No similar provision, however, has hitherto been made for the relief of citizens in distress abroad, other than seamen. It is understood to be customary with other governments to authorize Consuls to extend such relief to their citizens or subjects in certain cases. A similar authority and an appropriation to carry it into effect are recommended in the case of citizens of the United States destitute or sick. Under such circumstances it is well known that such citizens resort to foreign countries in great numbers. Though most of them are able to bear the expenses incident to locomotion, there are some who, through accident or otherwise, become penniless, and have no friends at home able to succor them. In this situation they must either perish, cast themselves upon the charity of foreigners, or be relieved at the private charge of our own officers, who usually, even with the most benevolent dispositions, have nothing to spare for such purposes. Should the authority and appropriation asked for be granted, care will be taken to carry the beneficence of Congress into effect, that it shall not be unnecessarily or unworthily bestowed.

The Treasury.

The moneys received and covered into the Treasury during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1872, were:

From Customs.....	$216,370,286 77
From Sales of Public Lands.....	2,575,714 14
From Internal Revenue.....	130,642,177 52
From Tax on National Bank	

[*Concluded on fourth page.*]