Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of To express gratitude to God, in the nam To express gratitude to God, in the name of the People, for the preservation of the United States, is my first duty in addressing you. Our thoughts next revert to the death of the late President by an act of parricidal treason. The grief of the nation is still fresh; it finds some solace in the consideration that he lived to enjoy the highricidal treason. The grief of the nation is still fresh; it finds some solace in the consideration that he lived to enjoy the highest proof of its confidence by entering on the renewed term of the Chief Magistracy, to which he had been elected; that he brought the civil war substantially to a close; that his loss was deplored in all parts of the Union; and that foreign nations have rendered institute to his memory. His reof the Union; and that foreign nations have rendered justice to his memory. His removal cast upon me a heavier weight of cares than ever devolved upon any one of his predecessors. To fulfill my trust I need the support and confidence of all who are associated with me in the various departments of Government, and the support and confidence of the people. There is but one way in which I can hope to gain their necessary aid; it is, to state with frankness the principles which guide my conduct, and their application to the present state of affairs, well aware that the efficiency of my labors will, in a great measure, depend on labors will, in a great measure, depend on

your and their undivided approbation.

The Union of the United States of Amerca was intended by its authors to last as long s the States themselves shall last. "THE as the States themselves shall last. "THE UNION SHALL BE PERPETUAL" are the words of the Confederation. "To FORM A MORE PERFECT UNION," by an ordinance of the people of the United States, is the declared purpose of the Constitution. The hand of Divine Providence was never more plainly visible in the affairs of meu than in the framing and adopting of that instrument. It is beyond comparison the great. ment. It is, beyond comparison, the great-est event in American history; and indeed is it not, of all events in modern times, the is it not, of all events in modern times, the most pregnant with consequences for every people of the earth? The members of the Convention which prepared it, brought to their work the experience of the Confederation, of their several States, and of other Republican Governments, old and new; but they needed and they obtained a wisdom superior to experience. And when for its validity it required the approval of a people that occupied a large part of a continent and acted separately in many distinct conventions, what is more wonderful than that, after earnest contention and long discussion, all feelings and all opinions long discussion, all feelings and all opinions were ultimately drawn in one way to its

support.
The Constitution to which life was thus been asserted in their complete integrity by every patriotic Chief Magistrate—by Jefferson and Jackson, not less than by Washington and Madison. The parting advice of the Vather of his Country, while yet President, to the people of the United States, was, that "the free Constitution, which was the work of their hands, might be sacredly maintained;" and the inaugural words of President Jefferson held up "the preservation of the General Government, in its constitution al vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad." The Constitution is the work of "the People of the United States," and it should be as indestructible as the people. It is not strange that the framers of the Constitution, which had no model in the past, should not have fully comprehended the excellence of their own work. Fresh from a struggle against arbitrary power, many patriots suffered from harrassing fears of an absorption of the State Government, and many from a dread that the States would

with it "the support of the State Govern-ments in all their rights;" but it is not one of the rights of any State Government to renounce its own place in the Union, or to nullify the laws of the Union. The largest liberty is to be maintained in the discussion of the acts of the Federal Government : but there is no appeal from its laws, except to the various branches of that Government

the various branches of that Government itself, or to the people, who grant to the members of the Legislative and of the Executive Departments no tenure but a limited one, and in that manner always retain the powers of redress.

"The sovereignty of the States" is the language of the Confederacy, and not the language of the Constitution. The latter contains the emphatic words: "The Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof. which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be and an treates made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary not-

Certainly the Government of the United tates is a limited government; and so is very State government a limited govern-ment. With us, this idea of limitation spreads through every form of administra-tion, general, State, and municipal, and rests on the great distinguishing principle of the recognition of the rights of man. The of the recognition of the rights of man. The ancient republics absorbed the individual in the State, prescribed his religion, and controlled his activity. The American system rests on the assertion of the equal right of every man to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; to freedom of conscience, to the culture and exercise of all his faculties. As a consequence, the State Government is limited, as to the General Government in the interest of Union, as to the individual citizen in the interest of freedom. dividual citizen in the interest of freedom. States, with proper limitations of power, are essential to the existence of the Constitution of the United States. At the very tution of the United States. At the very commencement, when we assumed a place among the Powers of the earth, the Declaration of Independence was adopted by States; so also were the Articles of Confederation; and when "the People of the United States" ordained and established the Constitution, it was the assent of the States, one by one, which gave it vitality. In the event, too, of any amendment to the Consti-

event, too, of any amendment to the Consti-tution, the proposition of Congress needs the confirmation of States. Without States, one great branch of the legislative government would be wanting. And, if we look beyond the letter of the Constitution to the charac ter of our country, its capacity for compre-hending within its juri-diction a yast contihending within its juri-diction a visit continental carpire is due to the system of states. The best security for the perpetual existence of the States is the "supreme authority" of the Constitution of the United States. The perpetuity of the Constitution brings with it the perpetuity of the States; their mutual relation makes us what we are, and in our political system their connexion is indissoluble. The whole cannot exist without the parts, nor the parts without the whole. So long as the Constitution of the United States endures, the States will endure; the destruction of the one is the destruction of the one is the destruction of the preservation of the one is the preservation.

ervation of the one is the preservati of the other.

I have thus explained my views of the mutual relations of the Constitution and the States, because they unfold the principles on which I have sought to solve the momentum constitute and experience the number of the solutions and experience the number of the solutions are superiors. mentous questions and overcomethe appal-ling difficulties that met me at the very commencement of my administration. It has been my steadfast object to escape from the sway of momentary passions, and to derive a healing policy from the fundamen-

tal and unchanging principles of the Con-It is the States suffering from the I found the States suffering from the effects of a civil war. Resistance to the General Government appeared to have exhausted itself. The United States has recovered possession of their forts and arsenals; and their armies were in the occupation of every State which had attempted to secede. Whether the territory within the limits of those States should be held as conquered territory, under military authority. quered territory, under military authority emanating from the President as the head of the army, was the first question that presented itself for decision. Now, military governments, established for an indefinite period, would have offered no security for the early suppression of dis-

for an indefinite period, would have offered no security for the early suppression of discontent; would have divided the people into the vanquishers and the vanquished; and would have envenomed hatred, rather than have restored affection. Once established, no precise limit to their continuance was conceivable. They would have occasioned an incalculable and exhausting expense. Peaceful environment to and from expense. Peaceful emigration to and from that portion of the country is one of the best means that can be thought of for the restormeans that can be thought of for the restoration of harmony; and that emigration would have been prevented; for what emigrant from abroad, what industrious citizen at home, would place himself willingly under military rule? The chief persons who would have followed in the train of the army would have been dependents on the General Government, or men who expectprofit from the miseries of their erring fellowcitizens. The powers of patronage and rule which would have been exercised, under

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S FIRST ANNUAL the President, over a vast, and populous, and naturally wealthy region, are greater than, unless under extreme necessity, I should be willing to entrust to any one man; they are such as, for myself, I could never, they are such as for myself, I could never, unless on occasions of great emergency, consent to exercise. The wilful use of such powers, if continued through a period of years, would have endangered the purity of of the general administration and the liberties of the States which remained loyal. Besides the policy of military rule over a conquered territory would have implied that the States whose inhabitants may have taken part in the rebellion had, by the act of those inhabitants, ceased to exist. But the true theory is, that all pretended acts of secession were, from the beginning, null secession were, from the beginning, null and void. The States cannot commit treaand void. The States cannot commit trea-son, nor screen the individual citizens who may have committed treason, any more than they can make valid treaties or engage in lawful commerce with any foreign Power. The States attempting to seeede placed themselves in a condition where their vitality was impaired, but not extin-guished—their functions suspended, but not dustroyed

the States. To that end, Provisional Governors have been appointed for the States, Conventions called, Governors elected, Legislatures assembled, and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States. At the same time, the Courts of the United States, as far as could be done, have been reopened, so that the laws of the United States may be enforced through their agency. The blockade has been removed and the custom-houses reestablished in ports of entry, so that the revenue of the United States may be collected. The Post Office Department renews lected. The Post Office Department renews its ceaseless activity, and the General Government is thereby enabled to communicate promptly with its officers and agents. The courts bring security to persons and property; the opening of the ports invites the restoration of industry and commerce; the post office renews the facilities of social intercourse and of business. And is it not happy for us all, that the restoration of each one of these functions of the General Government brings with it a blessing to the States over which they are extended? Is it not a sure promise of harmony and relected. The Post Office Department renews

to its it not a sure promise of harmony and resupport.

The Constitution to which life was thus imparted contains within itself ample resources for its own preservation. It has power to enforce the laws, punish treason, and ensure domestic tranquility. In case of the usurpation of the Government of a State by one man, or an oligarchy, it becomes a duty of the United States to make good the guarantee to that State of a republican form of government, and so to maintain the homogeneousness of all. Does the lapse of time reveal defects? A simple mode of amendment is provided in the Constitution itself, so that its conditions can always be made to conform to the requirements of advancing civilization. No room is allowed even for the thought of a possibility of its coming to an end. And these powers of self-preservation have always been asserted in their complete integrity by every particule Chief Magistrate—by Jefferson and Jackson, not less than by Washipton and Jackson, not less than by Washipton and Madison. The apprise of the laws of the United States. In exercising that power, the form the Visited States in the clearest recognition of the Bankson, and the services of the United States. In exercising that power, the form the Visite of the United States of the United States, to resume their functions as States of the United States, to resume all danger, I have felt it incumbent on me to assert one other power of pardon. As no state can throw a defence over the crime of the United States in executive Government of the United States. In exercising that power, the form all parts of the civilized world to assist in developing various and immeasurable resources which have hitherto lain dormant. The eight or nine States nearest the Gulf of Mexico have a soil of exuberant fertility, a climate friendly to long life, and can sustain a denser population to them will be mainly from the North, or from the Visited States. newed attachment to the Union that, after

fears of an absorption of the State Government, and many from a dread that the States would break away from their orbits. But the very greatness of our country should allay the apprehension of encroachments by the General Government. The subjects that come unquestionably within its jurisdiction are so numerous, that it must ever naturally refuse to be embarrassed by questions that lie beyond it. Were it otherwise, the Executive would be choked; legislation would be obstructed by excess; so that there is greater temptation to exercise some of the functions of the General Government through the States than to the Constitution, which will most come unquestionably within its jurisdiction are so numerous, that it must ever naturally refuse to be embarrassed by questions that lie beyond it. Were it otherwise, the Executive would be obstructed by excess; so that there is greater temptation to exercise some of the functions of the General Government through the States than to tresposas on their rightful sphere. "The absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the General Government through the States than to truly and possible acquiescence in the decisions of the General Government through the States than to the Union that it without the Constitution, which provides for the absolute, and provides for the Union that it is the measure which will most certainly call population, and capital, and security to those parts of the Union that it is not too much to decisions of the General Government through the States than to touch the origination of the provides for the absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the General Government through the States than to take of the Union of the provides for the authority of the union of the genius of free government is the originate of the provides for the authority of the Union that it is distincted to the very consideration of its origin, be strong into the other very consideration of the to the Union state of the Union that is the measure which will most of the Union that is the measure century, enforced by Jenerson "as the vi-tal principle of republics," and the events of the last four years have established, we will hope forever, that there lies no appeal to force.

The adoption of the amendment re-unites us beyond all power of disruption.— It heals the wound that is still imperfectly closed; it removes slavery, the element which has so long perplexed and divided the country; it makes of us once more a

and support.
The amendment to the Constitution bei adopted, it would remain for the States, whose powers have been so long in abeynce, to resume their places in the two branches of the National Legislature, and branches of the National Legislature, and thereby complete the work of restoration. Here it is for you, fellow-citizens of the Senate, and for you, fellow-citizens of the House of Representatives, to judge, each of you for yourselves, of the elections, returns, and qualifications of your own members.

The full assertion of the powers of the General Government requires the holding of Circuit Courts of the United States within the districts where their authority has been the districts where their authority has been interrupted. In the present posture of our public affairs, strong objections have been urged to holding those courts in any of the States where the rebellion has existed; and States where the rebellion has existed; and it was ascertained, by inquiry, that the Circuit Court of the United States would not be held within the District of Virginia during the autumn or early winter, nor until Congress should have "an opportunity to consider and act on the whole subject." To your deliberations the restoration of this branch of the civil authority of the United States is therefore necessarily referred with States is therefore necessarily referred, with the hope that early provision will be made for the resumption of all its functions. It is manifest that treason most flagrant in

character, has been committed. character, has been committed. Persons who are cl arged with its commission should have fair and impartial trials in the highest civil tribunals of the country, in order that the Constitution and the laws may be fully vindicated; the truth clearly established and affirmed that treason is a crime, that traitors should be punished and the offence made infamous; and, at the same time, that the question may be indicially establed. hat the questiion may be judicially settled, inally and forever, that no State of its own will has the right to renounce its place in the Union.

The relations of the General Government The relations of the General Government towards the four millions of inhabitants whom the war has called into freedom, have engaged thy most serious consideration. On the propriety of attempting to make the freedmen electors by the proclamation of the Executive, I took for my counsel the Constitution itself, the interpretations of that instrument by its authors and their contemporaries, and recent legislation by Congress. When, at the first novement towards independence, the Congress of the wards independence, the Congress of the United States instructed the several States to institute governments of their own, they left each State to decide for itself the condi-

left each State to decide for itself the condi-tions for the enjoyment of the elective fran-chise. During the period of the Confedera-cy, there continued to exist a very great diversity in the qualifications of electors in the several States; and even within a State a distinction of qualifications prevailed with regard to the officers who were to be chosen. The Constitution of the United States recog-nizes these diversities when it enjoins that nizes these diversities when it enjoins that in the choice of members of the House o Representatives of the United States, "the electors in each State shall have the quali electors in each State shall have the quali-fications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature." After the formation of the Constitution, it remained, as before, the uniform usage for each State to enlarge the body of its electors, according to its own judgment; and, under this system, one State after an-other has proceeded to increase the number of its electors, until now universal suffrace or of its electors, until now universal suffrage, or something very near it, is the general rule So fixed was this reservation of power in the habits of the people, and so unquestioned has been the interpretation of the Constitution, that during the civil war the late President never harbored the purpose—certainly never avowed the purpose—of disregarding it; and in the acts of Congress, during that period, nothing can be found which, during the continuance of hostilities, much less after their close, would have sanctioned any departure by the Executive from a policy which has so uniformly obtained. Moreover, a concession of the elective franchise to the freedmen, by act of the President of the United States, must have So fixed was this reservation of power in President of the United States, must hav President of the United States, must have been extended to all colored men, wherever found, and so must have established a change of suffrage in the Northern, Middle, and Western States, not less than in the Southern and Southwestern. Such an act would have created a new class of voters, and would have been an assumption of power by the President which nothing in the Constitution or laws of the United States would have warranted. States would have warranted.

States would have warranted.

On the other hand, every danger of conflict is avoided when the settlement of the question is referred to the several States.—
They can, each for itself, decide on the measure, and whether it is to be adopted at once and absolutely, or introduced gradually and with conditions. In my judgment, the freedmen, if they show patience and manly virtues, will sconer obtain a participation in the elective franchise through the States than through the General Government, even if it had power to intervene.—
When the tumult of emotions that have been raised by the suddenness of the social change shall have subsided, it may prove that they will receive the kindliest usage from some of those on whom they have heretofore most closely depended.

But while I have no doubt that now, after the close of the war, it is not competent for the General Government to extend the elected.

tive franchise in the several States, it is tive franchise in the several States, it is equally clear that good faith requires the security of the freedmen in their liberty and their property, their right to labor, and their right to claim the just return of their labor. I cannot too strongly urge a dispassionate treatment of this subject, which should be carefully kept aloof from all party strile.—

We must equally avoid hasty assumptions of any natural impossibility for the two races to live side by side, in a state of mutual benefit and good will. The experiment involves usin no inconsistency: let us then. tual benefit and good will. The experiment involves us in no inconsistency; let us; then, go on and make that experiment in good faith, and not be too easily disheartened.—
The country is in need of labor, and the freedmen are in need of employment, culture and protection. While their right of voluntary migration and expatriation is not to be questioned, I would not advise their forced removal and colonization. Let us rather encourage them to honorable and

son, nor screen the individual citizens who may have committed treason, any more than they can make valid treaties or engage in lawful commerce with any foreign Power. The States attempting to seeded placed themselves in a condition where their vitality was impaired, but not extinguished—their functions suspended, but not destroyed.

But if any State neglects or refuses to perform its offices, there is the more need that the General Government should maintain all its authority, and, as soon as practicable, resume the exercise of all its functions. On this principle I have acted, and have gradually and quietly, and by almost imperceptible steps, sought to restore the rightful energy of the General Government and of the States. To that end, Provisional Governors have been appointed for the States, conventions called, Governors elected, and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States, as far as could be done, have been reopened, so that the laws of the United States may be enforced through their agency. The blockade has been removed and the custom-houses re-

them.

I know that sincere philanthropy is earnest for the immediate realization of its remotest aims; but time is always an element in reform. It is one of the greatest acts on record to have brought four millions of small into forders. acts on record to have brought four millions of people into freedom. The career of free industry must be fairly opened to them; and then their future prosperity and condition must, after all, rest mainly on themselves. If they fail, and so perisb away, let us be careful that the failure shalf not beat tributable to any denial of justice. In all that relates to the destiny of the freedmen, we need not betoo anxious to read the future; many incidents which, from a speculative point of view, might raise alarm, will quietly settle themselves. settle themselves.

Now that slavery is at an end or near its

And the future influx of population to them will be mainly from the North, or from the most cultivated nations in Europe. From the sufferings that have attended them durng our late struggle, let us look away to he future, which is sure to be laden for the future, which is sure to be laden for them with greater prosperity than has ever before been known. The removal of the monopoly of slave labor is a pledge that those regions will be peopled by a numer-ous and enterprising population, which will vie with any in the Union in compact-ness inventive genius wealth and indusness, inventive genius, wealth, and indus-

try.
Our Government springs from and was Our Government springs from and was made for the people—not the people for the Government. To them it owes allegiance; from them it must derive its courage, strength, and wisdom. But, while the Government is thus bound to defer to the people, from whom it derives its existence, it should, from the very consideration of its origin, be strong in its power of resistance to the establishment of inequalities. Mononolies, perpetuities, and class legislation.

which, where they exist, must be subordinate and yield to the Government.

The Constitution confers on Congess the right to regulate commerce among the several States. It is of the first, necessity for the maintenance of the Union, that that commerce should be free and unobstructed. No State can be justified in any device to tax the transit of travel and commerce between States. The position of many States is such that, if they were allowed to take advantage of it for purposes of local revenue, the commerce between States might be injuriously burdened, or even virtually prohibitously burdened, or even virtually prohibit ed. It is best, while the country is stil ed. It is best, while the country is still young, and while the tendency totlangerous monopolies of this kind is still feeble, to use the power of Congress so as to prevent any selfish impediment to the free circulation of men and merchandise. A tax on travel and merchandise, in their transit, constitutes one of the worst forms of monopoly, and the evil is increased if coupled nopoly, and the evil is increased if coupled with a denial of the choice of route. When the vast extent of our country is considered. it is plain that every obstacle to the free cir culation of commerce between the States ought to be sternly guarded against by appropriate legislation, within the limits of the Constitution.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior The report of the secretary of the Interior explains the condition of the public lands, the transactions of the Patent Office and the Pension Bureau, the management of our Indian affairs, the progress made in the construction of the Pacific railroad, and further than the progress of the Pacific railroad, and further than the progress of the Pacific railroad, and further than the progress of the progress of the Pacific railroad, and further than the progress of the public progress of the progress of the public progress nishes information in reference to matters of local interest in the District of Columbia. of local interest in the District of Columbia. It also presents evidence of the successful operation of the Homestead Act, under the provisions of which 1,160,533 acres of the public lands were entered during the last fiscal year—more than one-fourth of the whole number of acres sold or otherwise disposed of during that period. It is estimated that the receipts derived from this source are sufficient to cover the expenses incident to the survey and disposal of the incident to the survey and disposal of the lands entered under this Act, and that paylands entered under this Act, and that payments in cash to the extent of from forty to fifty per cent, will be made by settlers, who may thus at any time acquire title before the expiration of the period at which it would otherwise vest. The homestead policy was established only after long and earnest resistance; experience proves its wisdom. The lands, in the hands of industrious settlers, whose labor creates wealth and contributes to the public resources, are worth more to the United States than if they had been reserved as a solitude for future had been reserved as a solitude for future purchasers.

The lamentable events of the last four

The lamentable events of the last four years, and the sacrifices made by the gallant men of our Army and Navy, have swelled the records of the Pension Bureau to an unprecedented extent. On the 30th day of June last, the total number of pensioners was \$5,986, requiring for their annual pay, exclusive of expenses, the sum of \$8,023,445. The number of applications that have been allowed since that data will as nual pay, exclusive of expenses, the sum of \$8,023,45. The number of applications that have been allowed since that date will require a large increase of this amount for the next fiscal year. The means for the payment of the stipends due, under existing laws, to our disabled soldiers and sailors, and tombe families of such as have perished in the service of the country, will no doubt be cheerfully and promptly granted. A grateful people will not hesitate to sanction any measures having for their object the relief of soldiers mutilated and families made fatherless in the efforts to preserve our national existence.

The report of the Postmaster General presents an encouraging exhibit of the opera-

sents an encouraging exhibit of the opera-tions of the Post Office Department during the year. The revenues of the past year from the loyal States alone exceeded the from the loyal States alone exceeded the maximum annual receipts from all the States previous to the rebellion, in the sum of \$6,038,091; and the annual average increase of revenue during the last four years, compared with the revenues of the four years immediately preceding the lebellion, was \$3,533,845. The revenues of the last fiscal year amounted to \$14,556,158, and the expenditures to \$13,694,728, leaving a surplus of receipts over expenditures of \$861,430. Progress has been made in restoring the postal service in the Southern States. The views presented by the Postmaster General postal service in the Southern States. The views presented by the Postmaster General against the policy of granting subsidies to ocean mail steamship lines upon established routes, and in favor of continuing the present system, which limits the compensation for ocean service to the postage earnings, are recommended to the careful consideration of Congress.

of Congress.

It appears, from the report of the Secretary of the Navy, that while, at the commencement of the present year, there were in commission 530 vessels of all classes and in commission 530 vessels of all classes and descriptions, armed with 3,000 guns, and manned by 51,000 men, the number of vessels at present in commission is 117, with 830 guns and 12,128 men. By this prompt reduction of the naval forces the expenses of the Government have been largely diminished, and a number of vessels, purchased for naval purposes from the merchant marine, have been returned to the penceful number of commerce. Since the chant marine, have been returned to the peaceful pursuits of commerce. Since the suppression of active hostilities our foreign squadrons have been re-established, and consist of vessels much more efficient than those employed on similar service previous to the rebellion. The suggestion for the enlargement of the navy-yards, and especially for the establishment of one in fresh water for iron-clad vessels, is deserving of consideration, as is also the recommendation for a different location and more armole

campaigns of 1864 and 1865, ending in the suppression of armed resistance to the national authority in the insurgent States.—

The operations of the general administrative Bureaus of the War Department during:

Constitution? Every one of them, then, in whatever part of the land he has his home, must wish its perpetuity. Who of them

the operations of the general authinistative Bureaus of the War Department during the past year are detailed, and an estimate made of the appropriations that will be required for military purposes in the fiscal year commencing the 30th day of June, 1866. The national military force on the 1st of May, 1865, numbered 1,000,516 men. It is proposed to reduce the military establishment to a peace footing, comprehending fifty thousand troops of all arms, organized so as to admit of an enlargement by filling up the ranks to eighty-two thousand six hundred, if the circumstances of the country should require an augmentation of the army. The volunteer force has already been reduced by the discharge from service of over eight hundred thousand troops, and the Department is proceeding rapidly in the work of further reduction. The war estimates are reduced from \$316,240,131 to \$33,814,461, which amount, in the opinion of the Department, is reduced to the season except whishment. The reduction. The war estimates are reduced from \$516,240,131 to \$33,814,461, which amount, in the opinion of the Department, is adequate for a peace establishment. The measures of retrenchment in each Bureau and branch of the service exhibit a diligent economy worthy of commendation. Reference is also made in the report to the necessity of providing for a uniform militial system, and to the propriety of making suitable provision for wounded and disabled officers and soldiers.

The revenue system of the country is a subject of vital interest to its honor and prosperity, and should command the earnest consideration of Congress. The Secretary of the Treasury will lay before you a full and detailed report of the receipts and disbursements of the last fiscal year, of the first quarter of the present fiscal year, of the probable receipts and expenditures for the other three quarters, and the estimates for the year following the 30th of June, 1866. I might content myself with a reference to the treast in which you will find all the

first quarter of the present fiscal year, of the probable receipts and expenditures for the other three quarters, and the estimates for the year following the 30th of June, 1866. I might content myself with a reference to that report, in which you will find all the information required for your deliberations and decision. But the paramount importance of the subject so presses itself on my own mind, that I cannot but lay before you my views of the measures which are required for the good character, and, I might almost say, for the existence of this people. The life of a republic lies certainly in the energy, virtue, and intelligence of its citizens; but it is equally true that a good revenue system is the life of an organized government. I meet you at a time when the nation has voluntarily burdened itself with a debt unprecedented in our annals. Vast as is its amount, it fades away into nothing when compared with the countiess blessings that will be conferred upon our country and upon man by the preservation of the nation's life. Now, on the first occasion of the nation's life. Now, on the first occasion of the nation's life. Now, on the first occasion of the nation's life. Now, on the first occasion of the nation's life. Now, on the first occasion of the nation's life. Now, on the first occasion of the nation's life to the utmost importance to inaugurate a just policy, which shall at once be put in motion, and which shall commend itself to those who come after us for its continuance. We must aim at nothing less than the complete effacement of the financial evils that necessarily followed a state of civil war. We must endeavor to apply the earliest remedy to the deranged state of the currency, and not shrink from devising a policy which, without being oppressive to the people, shall immediately begin to effect a reduction of the without a sudden revulsion, and yet without untimely procrastination. For that end, we must, each in our respective positions, prepare the way. I hold it the duty of the Executive to ins

hundred millions; now the circulation, bank and national, exceeds seven hundred millions. The simple statement of the fact recommends more strongly than any words of mine could do, the necessity of our restraining this expansion. The gradual reduction of the currency is the only measure that can save the business of the country from disastrous calamities; and this can be almost imperceptibly accomplished by gradually funding the national circulation in securities that may be made redeemable at the pleasure of the Government.

Our debt is doubly secure—first in the actual wealth and still greater undeveloped tual wealth and still greater undeveloped resources of the country; and next in the character of our institutions. The most intelligent observers among political economists have not failed to remark, that the public debt of a country is safe in proportion as its people are free; that the debt of a republic is the safest of all. Our history confirms and establishes the theory, and is, I firmly believe, destined to give it a still more signal illustration. The secret of this superiority springs not merely from the fact that in a republic the national obligations are distributed more widely through countare distributed more widely through countss numbers in all classes of society; it ha less numbers in all classes of society; it has its root in the character of our laws. Here all men contribute to the public welfare, and bear their fair share of the public burdens. During the war, under the impulses of patriotism, the men of the great body of the people, without regard to their own comparative want of wealth, thronged to our armies and filled our fleets of war, and our armies and filled our fleets of war, and

our armies and filled our fleets of war, and held themselves ready to offer their lives for the public good. Now, in their turn, the property and income of the country should bear their just proportion of the burden of taxation, while in our impost system, through means of which increased vitality is incidentally imparted to all the industrial interests of the nation, the duties shall be so adjusted as to fall most heavily on articles of luxury, leaving the necessaries of life as free from taxation as "We adore the invisible hand which has led the American people, through so many difficulties, to cherish a conscious responsibility for the destiny of republican liberty." More than seventy-six years have glided away since these words were spoken; the United States have passed through severer trials than were forseseen; and now, at this new epoch in our existence as one nation, with our Union purified by sorrows, and strengthed by conflict, and established by the virtue of the people, the greatness of the occasion invites us once more to repeat, with solemnity, the piedges of our fathers to hold ourselves answerable before our fellow-men for the success of the republican form of government. Experience has proved its sufficiency in peace and in war; it has vindicated its authority through dangers, and afflictions, and sudden and terrible emergencies, which would have crushed any system that had heen less firmly fixed in the heert of the ressaries of life as free from taxation as e absolute wants of the Government, onomically administered, will justify. No favored class should demand freedom from assessment, and the taxes should be so distributed as not to fall unduly on the poor, but rather on the accumulated wealth of the country. We should look at the national debt just as it is—not as a national blessing, but as a heavy burden on the industry of the country, to be discharged without unnecessary delay.

It is estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury that the expenditures for the fiswored class should demand freedom from

It is estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury that the expenditures for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1866, will exceed the receipts \$112,194,947. It is gratifying, however, to state that it is also estimated that the revenue for the year ending the 30th of June, 1867, will exceed the expenditures in the sum of \$111,682,818. This amount, or so much as may be deemed sufficient for the purpose, may be applied to the reduction of the public debt, which, on the 31st day of October, 1865, was \$2,740,854,750. Every reduction will diminish the total amount of interest to be paid, and so total amount of interest to be paid, and so enlarge the means of still further reduc-tions, until the whole shall be liquidated;

total amount of interest to be paid, and so enlarge the means of still further reductions, until the whole shall be liquidated; and this, as will be seen from the estimates of the Secreiary of the Treasury, may be accomplished by annual payments even within a period not exceeding thirty years. I have faith that we shall do all this within a reasonable time; that, as we have amazed the world by the suppression of a civil war which was thought to be beyond the control of any Government, so we shall equally show the superiority of our institutions by the prompt and faithful discharge of our national obligations.

The Department of Agriculture, under its present direction, is accomplishing much in developing and utilizing the vast agricultural capabilities of the country, and for information respecting the details of its management, reference is made to the annual report of the Commissioner.

I have dwelt thus fully on our domestic affairs because of their transcendent importance. Under any circumstances, our great extent of territory and variety of climate, producing almost everything that is necessary for the wants, and even the comforts of man, make us singularly independent of the varying policy of foreign Powers and.

sary for the wants, and even the comforts of man, make us singularly independent of the varying policy of foreign Powers, and protect us against every temptation to "entangling alliances," while at the present moment the re-establishment of harmony, and the strength that comes from harmony, will be our best security against "nations who feel power and forget right." For myself, it has been and it will be my constant aim to promote peace and amity with all aim to promote peace and amity with all foreign nations and Powers; and I have foreign nations and Powers; and I have every reason to believe that they all, without exception, are animated by the same disposition. Our relations with the Emperor of China, so recent in their origin, are most friendly. Our commerce with his dominions is receiving new developments; and it is very pleasing to find that the Government of that great empire manifests satisfaction with our policy, and reposes just confidence in the fairness which marks our intercourse. The unbroken harmony be-

intercourse. The unbroken harmony be-tween the United States and the Emperor of Russia is receiving a new support from an enterprise designed to carry telegraphilines across the continent of Asia, through lines across the continent of Asia, through his dominions, and so to connect us with all Europe by a new channel of intercourse. Our commerce with South America is about to receive encouragement by a direct line of mail steamships to the rising Empire of Brazil. The distinguished party of men of science who have recently left our country to make a cointific any lowering of the rest. science who have recently left our country to make a scientific exploration of the natural history and rivers and mountain ranges of that region, have received from the Emperor that generous welcome which was to have been expected from his constant friendship for the United States, and his well-known zeal in promoting the advancement of knowledge. A hope is entertained that our commerce with the rich and populous countries that border the Mediterrangen sea may be largely increased. Noth-

State institutions unimpaired. The throngs of emigrants that crowd to our shores are witnesses of the confidence of all peoples in our permanence. Here is the great land of free labor, where industry is blessed with unexampled rewards, and the bread of the workingman is sweetened by the consciousness that the cause of the country "is his own cause, his own safety, his own dignity." Here every one enjoys the free use of his faculties and the choice of activity as a natural right. Here, under the combined influence of fruitful soil, genial climes, and happy institutions, population has increased iffeen-fold within a century. Here, through the easy development of boundless resources, wealth has increased with two-fold greater rapidity than numbers, so that we have become secure against the financial vicissitudes of other countries, and alike in business and in opinion, are self-centred and truly independent. Here more and more care is given to provide education for every one born on our soil. Here religion, released from political connection with the civil government, refuses to subserve the craft of statesmen, and becomes, in its independence, the spiritual life of the people. Here toleration is extended to every opinion, in the quiet certainity that truth needs only a fair field to secure the victory. Here the human mind goes forth unshackled in the pursuit of science, to collectstores of knowledge and acquire an everincreasing mastery over the forces of nature. Here the national domain is offered and held in millions of separate freeholds, so that our fallow-citizens, beyond the occupants of any other part of the earth, constitute in reality a people. Here exists the enlargement of the navy-yards, and especially for the establishment of one in fresh water for iron-clad vessels, is deserving of consideration, as is also the recommendation for a different location and more ample grounds for the Naval Academy.

In the report of the Secretary of War, a general summary is given of the military

coast.

Our domestic contest, now happily ended, has left some traces in our relations. has left some traces in our relations with one at least of the great maritime Powers. The formal accordance of belligarent rights The formal accordance of belligarent rights to the insurgent States was unprecedented, and has not been justified by the issue.— But in the systems of neutrality pursued by the Powers which made that concession, there was a marked difference. The materials of war for the insurgent States were furnished, in a great measure, from the workshops of Great Britain; and British ships, manned by British subjects, and prepared for receiving British armaments, sallied from the ports of Great Britain to make war on American commerce, under the shelter of a commission from the insurgent States. These ships, having once escaped from British ports, ever afterwards entered them in every part of the world, to caped from British ports, ever afterwards entered them in every part of the world, to refit, and so to renew their depredations.—The consequences of this conduct were most disastrous to the States then in rebellion, increasing their desolation and misery by the prolongation of our civil contest. It had, moreover, the effect, to a great extent, to drive the American flag from the sea, and to transfer much of our shipping and our commerce to the very Power whose subjects had created the necessity for such a change. These events took place before change. These events took place before was called to the administration of the a change. These events took place before I was called to the administration of the Government. The sincere desire for peace by which I am animated led me to approve the proposal, already made, to submit the questions which had thus arisen between the countries to arbitration. These questions are of such moment that they must have commanded the attention of the great Powers, and are so interwoven with the peace and interests of every one of them as to have ensured an impartial decision. I regret to inform you that Great Britain declined the arbitrament, but, on the other hand, invited us to the formation of a joint commission to settle mutual claims between the two countries, from which those for the depredations before mentioned, should be excluded. The proposition, in that very unsatisfactory form, has been declined. The United States did not present the subject as an impeachment of the good faith of a Power which was professing the most friendly dispositions, but as involvving questions of public law, of which the settlement is essential to the peace of nations; and, though pecuniary reparation to their injured citizens would have followed settlement is essential to the peace of nations; and, though pecuniary reparation to their injured citizens would have followed incidentally on a decision against Great Britain, such compensation was not their primary object. They had a higher motive, and it was in the interests of peace and justice to establish important principles of international law. The correspondence will be pleased before you. Thereword as which e placed before you. The ground on which he British Minister rests his justification

the British Minister rests his justification is, substantially, that the municipal law of a nation, and the domestic interpretations of that law, are the measure of its duty as a neutral; and I feel bound to declare my opinion, before you and before the world, that that justification cannot be sustained before the tribunal of nations. At the same time I do not advise to any present attempt at redress by acts of legistation. For the future, friendship between the two countries must rest on the basis of mutual justices. tries must rest on the basis of mutual jus ice.
From the moment of the establishment of From the moment of the establishment of our free Constitution, the civilized world has been convulsed by revolutions in the interest of democracy or of monarchy; but through all those revolutions the United States have wisely and firmly refused to States have wisely and firmly refused to become propagandists of republicanism. It is the only government suited to our condition; but we have never sought to impose it on others; and we have consistently followed the advice of Washington to recommend it only by the careful preservation and prudent use of the blessing. During all the intervening period the policy of European Powers and of the United States has, on the whole, been harmonious. Twice, indeed, rumors of invasion of some parts of America, in the interest of monarchy, have prevailed; twice my predecessors have had occasion to announce the views of this naoccasion to announce the views of this nation in respect to such interference. On both occasions the remonstrance of the Uhited States was respected, from a deep conviction, on the part of European Governments, that the system of non-interference and mutual abstinence from propagandism was the true rule for the two hemispheres. Since those times we have advanced in wealth and power; but we retain the same purpose to leave the nations of Europe ecasion to announce the views of this na ed in wealth and power; but we retain the same purpose to leave the nations of Europe to choose their own dynasties and form their own systems of government. This consistent moderation may justly demand a corresponding moderation. We should regard it as a great calamity to ourselves, to the cause of good government, and to the peace of the world, should any European Power challenge the American people, as it were, to the defence of republicanism against foreign interference. We cannot foresee and are unwilling to consider what opportunities might present themselves, what combinations might offer to protect ourselves against designs infinical protect ourselves against designs

HALUS VEGETABLE

SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

It is a perfect and miraculous article. Cures baidness. Makes hair grow. A better dressing than any "oil" or "pomatum." Softens brash, dry and wiry hair into beautiful silken Tresses. But above all, the great wonder is the rapidity with which it restores GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

Use it a few times, and PRESTOCHANGE!

The whitest and worst-looking hair resumes its youthful beauty. It does not dy—the hair, but strikes at the root, and fills it with new life and coloring matter.

It will not take a long, disagreeable trial to prove the truth of this matter. The first application will do good; you will see the NATURALCOLOR returning every day, and BEFORE YOU KNOW IT

the old gray dissolored appearance of the Hair will be gone, giving place to luxings shirted and heaviful. o our form of government, States desire to act in the future as they have ever acted heretofore; they never will have ever acted heretofore; they never will be driven from that course but by the aggression of European Powers; and we rely on the wisdom and justice of those Powers to respect the system of non-interference which has so long been sanctioned by time, and which, by its good results, has approved itself to both continents.

The correspondence between the United States and France, in reference to questions which have become subjects of discussion between the two Governments, will, at a proper time, be laid before Congress.

When, on the organization of our Government, under the Constitution, the President of the United States delivered his inaugural address to the two Houses of Congress, he said to them, and through them to the country and to mankind, that "the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty and the destiny of the republican model of government are justly considered as deeply, perhaps as finally staked on the experiment intrusted to the American people."

And the House of Representatives answered Washington by the vices of Mudden. And the House of Representatives answer ed Washington by the voice of Madison "We adore the invisible hand which ha

vould have crushed any system that had been less firmly fixed in the heart of the

been less firmly fixed in the heart of the people. At the inauguration of Washington the foreign relations of the country were few, and its trade was repressed by hostile regulations; now all the civilized nations of the globe welcome our commerce, and their Governments profess towards upamity. Then our country felt its way hesitatingly along an untried path, with States so little bound together by rapid means of communication as to be hardly known to one another, and with historic traditions extending over very few years; now interested to the country of the country of

extending over very few years; now inter-course between the States is swift and inti-

course between the States is swift and intimate; the experience of centuries has been
crowded into a few generations, and has
crated an intense, indestructible nationatity. Then our jurisdiction did not reach
beyond the inconvenient boundaries of the
territory which had achieved independence;
now, through cessions of lands, first colonized by Spain and France, the country has
acquired a more complex character, and has
for its natural limits the chain of Lakes, the
Gulf of Mexico, and on the east and the
west the two great oceans. Other nations

west the two great oceans. Other nations were wasted by civil wars for ages befor they could establish for themselves the

they could establish for themselves the necessary degree of unity; the latent conviction that our form of government is the best ever known to the world, has enabled us to emerge from civil war within four years, with a complete vindication of the constitutional authority of the General Government, and with our local liberties and State institutions unimpaired. The throngs of emigrants that crowd to our shores are witnesses of the confidence of all neoples in

held in millions of separate fresholds, so that our fallow-citizens, beyond the occupants of any other part of the earth, constitute in reality a people. Here exists the democratic form of government; and that form of government, by the confession of European statesmen, "gives a power of which no other form is capable, because it incorporates every man with the State, and arouses every thing that belongs to the soul."

Where, in past history, does a parallel exist to the public happiness which is within the reach of the people of the United States? Where, in any part of the globe, can insti-

discolored appearance of the Hair will be gone, giving place to lustrous, shining and beautiful locks.

Ask for HALL'S SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER, no other article is at all like it in effect.—You will find it.

CHEAH TO BUY,

PLEAS ANT TO TRY, and
SURE TO DO YOU, GOOD!

There are many imitations. Be sure you procure the genuine, manufactured only by

R. P. HALL & CO...

Nashua, N. H.

For sale in Lancaster by all Druggist, and by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, and FRENCH, RICHARD & CO., Philadelphia, July 29 Marriages.

McGrady.—In this city, on Tuesday, November 28th, Mrs. Bridget McGrady, in the 30th year of her age.

Harman.—In this city, on the 29th inst., Letitia, daughter of John and Sarah Ha tman, ged I year, 4 months and 29 days.

PROPLES.—On the 2d inst., in this city, John Peoples, in the 40th year of his age.

Gast.—On the 3d inst., in this city Katle Elizabeth, daughter of William and Sarah Gast, aged 10 months and 7 days.

PHBLPS—At the residence of her mother, Mrs. Governor G. orge B. Porter, Lancaster, Pag., Mrs. Sarah L. Porter, wife of Oliver Phelps, Jr., of Canandaigua, New York, in the 38th year of her age.

"She lit her lamp at Truth's eternal sun, And now she glories in her Heavenly home!"

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—There is less doin in Petroleum, with sales of 3,000 bbis at 381/4 40c.; Refined in bond at 66@69c., and Free at 8 88c. The Flour market is dull, with small sales Superfine at \$7.50@8; \$8.50@9 for Extras; \$9@ Superfine at \$7.50@8; \$8.50@9 for Extras; \$9@16 for Northwestern Extra Family, and \$10.25@11 for Penn'a and thio do.

No change in Rye Flour or Corumeal.

Wheat is dull; 2,000 bus new Red Wheat sold at \$2.25@2.31, and small lots of White at \$2.50@ Hye is steady at \$1.10.
Corn is dull, with sales of 6,000 bus Yellow Se for old, and new 78@81, according to dryne Oats sells slowly at 48@50.
Whiskey sells slowly at \$2.38@2.37.

Laru is neavy at \$18@22c.
Whiskey is steady but quiet.
BALTIMORE, Dec. 5.—Flour is heavy for Common; Choice firm

Seeds firm. Flaxseed \$3,15. Oats stead? Bacon and Lard heavy. Whiskey dull at \$2.34.

Exchange on New York, par

Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5. Cumberland and Eric Cumberiand and Erie
Chicago and Rock Island
Cumberland Pri'd
Illinois Central
Do Bonds
Michigan Soutbern
Do Guaranteed
New York Central
Pennsylvania Coal

fulfons be found so suited to their habits or so entitled to their love as their own free Constitution? Every one of them, then, in whatever part of the land he has his home, must wish its perpetuity. Who of them will not now acknowledge, in the words of Washington, that "every step by which the people of the United States have advanced to the character of an independent nation, seems to have been distinguished by some token of Providential agency?" Who will not join with me in the prayer, that the invisible hand which has led us through the clouds that gloomed around our path, will visible hand which has led us through the clouds that gloomed around our path, will so guide us onward to a perfect restoration of fraternal affection, that we of this day may be able to transmit our great inheritance, of State Governments in all their rights, of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor, to our posterity, and they to theirs through countless generations?

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, December 4, 1865.

Special Aotices.

SCRATCH! SCRATCH WHEATON'S OINTMENT, WHEATON'S OLIVIANDAL,
WILL CURE THE ITCH IN 48 HOURS.
Also, cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilbiai
nd all Eruptions of the Skin.
Price 50 cents.

Price 30 cents.
Price 30 cents.
For sale by all Druggists.
By sending 60 cents to
WEEKS & POTTER,
Sole Agents,
170 Washington street,
Boston, Mass.
It will be forwarded by mail, free of postage,
to any part of the United States.

Treated with the utmost success, by Dr. J. ISAACS, Oculist and Aurist, (formerly of Leyden, Holland,) No. 519. Pine Street, Philadelphia. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the City and Country can be seen a his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted with out pain. No charge made for examination. dec 6 7mw-48

A PHubbel's Golden Bitters.
A PURELY VEGETABLE TONIC,
INVIGORATING AND STRENGTHENING
Fortifies the system against theevil effects of
Unwholesome water.
Will cure Weakness.
Will cure General Debility.

Will cure Weakness.

Will cure General Debility.

Will cure Heartburn.

Will cure Heartburn.

Will cure Headache.

Will cure Headache.

Will cure Liver Complaint.

Will excite and create a healthy appetite.

Will invigorate the organs of digestion and moderately increase the temperature of the body and the force of the circulation, acting in fact as a general corroborant of the system, containing no poisonous drugs, and is

The BEST TONIC BITTERS in the WORLD. A fair trial is earnestly solicited.

GEO. C. HUBBEL & CO., PROPRIETORS, HUDSON, N. Y.

Central Depot American Express Building, 55 HUDSON ST., NEW YORK.

THE Slaymaker, Agent, Lancaster, Wholesale Agent, For sale by Daniel H. Heitshu and C. A. Heinitsh

[Oct 20 If Will.]

Heinitsh joet 20 tit 41

13. The Great English Remedy. Sir James Clark's Celebrated Female Pills! Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clark, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This well known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and, although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To Married Ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteries, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

These pills have never been known to fail where the directions on the 2d page of Pamphetare well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the agent. Sold by all D suggists. Price \$1 per bottle.

Sole United States Agent,

the agent... Soid by all Druggists. Price 51 pe bottle. Sole United States Agent, JOB MOSES, 27 Cortland St., New York. N. B.—\$1 and \$postage stamps enclosed to an authorized agent will insure a bottle contair ing over 50 pills by return mail. noi6-lyw

This establishment, located at the Cor, of 6th and Market streets, Philadelphia Dally Papers. Our people visiting or, sending down to the city, would do well to make a note of it:

WANAMARER & BROWN'S FINE
This establishment, located at the Cor, of 6th and Market streets, Philadelphia, familiarly known as "OAK HALL," is probably the largest and best conducted "Ready Made," Clothing and Merchant Talloring House, in the State. Their superior styles, excellent workmanship and moderation in prices, have made their House deservedly popular
In their CUSTOM DEPARTMENT, were elgant GARMENTS are MADE to ORDER, none but

in their CUSIOM DEPARTMENT, were ele-gant Garments are Made to Order, none but the very best Artists are employed, and the fine assortment of Materials to select from, emailes every or e to be well suited. Samples will be sent by Mai, and instruc-tions for measuring, when written for. nov8 2

FROM ULD AND YOUNG, FROM RICH and poor, from high-born and lowly, comes the universal voice of praise for HAIL'S VEGETABLE SICILLIAN HAIR RENEWER.

the old gray colored appearance of the Hair will be gone, ing place to lustrous, shining and beautiful

WILSON-MCSPARREN.—On the 30th ult. by Rev. J. J. Strine, Matthias Wilson, to Miss Sarah A. McSparren, both of Providence twp., tbis sounty.

HARRI--Peice.—On the 3d inst., in this city by Alderman Joan M. Annweg, Mr. Annos Hyrris to Miss Sarah Ann Price, both of Colerain twp., this county.

HELM--DUNLAP.—On Nov. 9th, by Rev. J. V. Eckert, Mr. Martin L. Helm, of Bart, to Miss Mertha Dunlap, of Eden township.

McWiler-Gkoff.—On Nov. 30th, by the same, Mr. George M. Mowrer, of Eden, to Miss Elizabeth S. Groff, of Providence twp.

SMITH--WEIDLER.—On the 28th of November, by the Rev. W. T. Gerhard, Mr. Henry Smith, of Penn, to Miss Caroline L. Weidler, of Manheim twp.

Deaths.

The Markets at Noon To-day.

Whiskey sells slowly at \$2.36@2.37.

New YORK, Nov. 5.—Cotton is firm.
Flour has: eclined \$@10 cents: sales of 6,000
bils. at \$7.20@8.50 for State, \$8.50@10.30 for Ohio,
and \$7.68.30 for Western. Southen neaster;
sales of \$38 bils at \$8.90@15. Southen neaster;
sales of \$250 bils at \$8.60 li.50
Wheat is dull and nominally lower.
Corn is dull; sales of \$8,000 bis at \$3.600
Wheat is dull and nominally lower.
Corn is dull; sales of \$8,000 bis at \$3.600
Beef steady.
Fork is heavy at \$226.62.25 for mess.
Lard is heavy at \$18.620c.
Whiskey is steady but quiet.

oon; Choice firm.
Wheat scarce and dull.
Corn active and 1@2c lower.
Seeds firm.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.

973/4 teading 1153/4 Erie..... Joupons 1881... -20's 1862...... Do 1865...... 96%@97% 90%

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

New Advertisements.

FARMERS' NATIONAL BANK OF LANCASTER, LANCASTER, December 5th, 1865. LECTION NOTICE.—An Election for Thirteen Directors of this Bank to serv Thirteen Directors of this main to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank-ing House ON THE loth DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 3 P. M.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Banking House ON THE STR DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, at 20 clock, P. M. dec 74 tw 48 EDW. H. BROWN, Cashier.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF Henry D. Shultz, vs. 136, Domestic Attachment. Peter Brenneman. Sment.

Public notice is hereby given by the undersigned, that they have been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster country. Trustees of the estate of Peter Brenneman: All persons indebted to the said Peter Brenneman; and roboiding property belonging to him, are hereby notified to pay and deliver all such sums of money and property to the undersigned, and all creditors to present their respective accounts or demands immediately. SHULTZ, SAMUELP, GROFF, JOHN WINTERS, Trustees, &c.

Lime Valley, Lampeter P. O.

Lime Valley, Lampeter P. O. dec 6 1td&6tw*[48

My Plano Fortes, which have been awarded numerous HIGH PRIZE MEDALS, for years past in this country and in Europe, for their decided superiority, are still manufactured in this city, where their excellence has been long acknowledg-d and universally admired. In delicacy and sweetness of tone, with purity and power, they are unequalled, and fully warranted on the most reasonable terms.

CONRAD MEYER,
No. 722, Arch Street, Philadelphia.

MARMERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. The Members of the above Company, will take notice that an Election for Officers of the said Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the Exchange Hotel, in the city of Lancaster, on SATURDAY, the 3bth day of DFCEMBER, next, between the hours of 1 and 40 clock, p. m.

By order of the Board of Directors.

de: 63tw. JOHN STROHM, Sec'y.

Estate of Geo. Prail. Peccased.

—Letters Testamentary on the estate of of George Prallate of Drumore township, Lancaster county, deceased, naving been granted to the subscribers residing in said township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, without delay, properly authenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM LEE.

AGNES L. BALL, dec 8-6tw

Executors.

ESTATE OF REUBEN BURRY.---LET-ters of Administration on the mitra-Liters of Administration on the estate of Reuben Burry, late of East Cocalico township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber re-iding in said township: All persons in-debted to said estate are requested to make im-mediate; payment, and those having claims will present them, without delay, properly au-thenticated for settlement. CYRUS REAM, dee 8 6ftw 48

ESTATE OF JOHA N NU NA A Letters of Administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay for settlement to the undersigned, residing in said township.

CYRUS REAM, Administrator. INSTATE OF JOHN BURRY, LATE OF

WASHINGTON HOUSE, Nos. 709 AND 711

CHESTNUT STREET, (ABOVE 7TH) PHILADELPHIA, PA. This old established and popular Hotel has been thoroughly renovated and newly iunished, and is present d to the public as being in every particular a Hotel suited to their wants. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited by CHAS, M. ALLMOND, dec 5 3md&w] Manager.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUB-Ilc Sale.—On TUESDAY, the 26th day of DECEMBER, 1865, on the premises, the un-dersigned Administrator of the estates of John Burry and Reuben Burry, late of Reanstown, Fast, Cocalico township. Lancester county Cast Cocalico township. Lancaster county rill, pursuant to orders of the Orphan's County f said county, sell the following real estate olding the said decedents as tenants in comholding the said decedents as tensus in common:

A LOT OF GROUND in said village, fronting the Lancaster and Reading road, and adjoining properties of Christian Echternach, George Fry and the Misses Carpenter. The improvements consist of a double one-story LOG DWELLING HOUSE, large enough for two families to occupy, with a good barn and other improvements in good condition.

Sale to commence at one o'clock P. M., when terms will be made known by CYRUS REAM,

dec 6-tsw-48 Administrator of s

PUBLIC SALE.—THE SURSCRIBER INtending to move West, will sell at public sale, on his premises, on MONDAY, the lst day of JANUARY. 1866, at 9 o'clock, A. M., the VALUABLE FARM on which he now resides, situated between the Gettysburg and Littlestown Roads, about 2 miles 'rom Taneytown, Carroll county, Md., and adjoining lands of Sterling Gait, James and Robert Knox, and others. This farm contains

208 A'C R E S,
more or less, under good fencing, laid off into convenient sized fields, and in a 'ligh state of cultivation, it having had over 25,000 bushels of lime thereon within the last few years—Fhis farm is well watered, having two neverfalling Springs of Water now the door. There falling Springs of Water now the door. There is a sufficient quantity of WOODLAND, also a large quantity of excellent Me dow Land. The improvements consist of a ROUGHCAST DWELLING HOUSE, a large Weatherboarded BARN, with Corn Crib, large Weatherboarded BARN, with Corn Crib, large Wagon Sh-d, Smoke House, Hog House, and all necessary out-buildings.

Also, at the same time and place I will sell TWO WOOD LOT*, containing each 4½ Acres, more or less, situated near Sell's Mill. Any person wishing to view the property can do so any time. Possession given on the 1st of April.

RPHANS' COURT SALE—ON WED. DUBLIC SALE .-- THE SUBSCRIBER IN-

dec 6 2tsw 48]

RPHANS' COURT SALE —ON WEDNESDAY, DE EMBER 27, 1865.—By virtue
of an Order of the Orphans' Court of the county
of Lancaster, the administrators of the estate
of Evan Rogers, deceased, late of Carnarvon
township, will expose for sale, on the premises,
all the right and interest of the said deceased,
in the following described properties:
No.1, All that certain Lot, two-story FRAME
DWELLING HOUSE, with a Cabinet-maker
Shop, Stable, Fruit Trees, and other improvements on the premises, situate in the village
of 'hurchtown, Lancaster county, and adjoining lands of Hannah Wissler, Elizabeth
Reigart, John Myers and others, containing
1 ACRE AND 25 PERCHES,
more or less.
No. 2, All that certain lot of Land, lying on
the North side of the village of Churchtown,
bounded by the lands of Samuel Huston, deceased, Coleman R. Jacobs, deceased, A. Lincoln and others, and on the public turnpike
road, containing

road, containing
12 ACRES AND 49 PERCHES,
more or less.
The improvements on this property are a
Stone and Frame two-story DWELLING
HOUSE, small Frame Dwelling House, Barn
with Threshing Floor, Corn Crib, a good well
of never-failing water, a Wash House ad Cistern. There's a choice variety of Fruit Trees,
and the land is under good cultivation. This
property fwill be sold in whole or parts to suit
purchasers, These properties are beautifully
located in the centre of the village of Churchtown, are suitable for any kind of business, and
very desirable as residences.

JAMEL MCCAA,
Administrators. id, containing 12 ACRES AND 49 PERCHES.

At the same time and place, and on the same terms, Lot Rogers, surviving partner of the late firm of Lot & Evan Rogers, will offer for sale his undivided interest in the same p operties, thus transferring to purchasers the full title and interest to the whole of both the above described eligible properties.

LOT ROGERS.

Miscellaneous. E CHILDREN'S TOY BOOKS! ENGLISH JUVENILES!!!

BOYS' AND GIRLS' BOOKS !!!! STANDARD WORKS BOOKS OF POETRY BIOGRAPHY, TRAVELS, FICTION AND PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS.

Books,

The handsomest and largest assortment in the city of Philadelphia, Avoid the rush of Christmas week and make your selections now whilst the stock is full. The number of most of the new Holiday books being very limited this season, we advise an early call, or many will be disappointed in not obtaining what they desire. The lowest cash prices will be asked for our goods.

ASHMEAD & EVANS
No. 724 CHESTNUT STREET,
nov 29 2mw 47 Opposite the Masonic Hall, Dr. J. G. MOORE'S DENTAL OFFICE,

On the South Vast Corner of North Queen and Orange Streets, OVER WESTHARFFER'S BOOK STORE. N. B.—Entrance to office, 2d door on Orange treet. sept 6 t/d&w

Medical. THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC. (NOT A WHISKY PREPARATION.) HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS, WILL CURE DEBILITY! DEBILITY!

espliing from any cause whatever

 \mathbf{H} PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM, INDUCED BY SEVERE HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE. DISEASES OF CAMPLIFE.

OLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE,
ADULT OR YOUTH, Will find in this Bitters a pure Tonic, not de-dendent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effects. 0 DYSPEPSIA

AND DISEASES RESULTING FROM DISORDERS

LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS. ARE CURED BY HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

This Bitters has performed more Cures, gives setter satisfaction, has more Testimony, has nore Respectable People to youch for it, than my other articles in the market. 0 We defy any one to contradict this assertion

AND WILL PAY 81000 to any one who will produce a certificate pub-HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, AND DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS F

Observe the following systoms resulting from disorders of the digestive organs:
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nussea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Erucations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurrled and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Sking and First Palls in the Step Fult of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Sking and First Palls in the Step Fults of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Sking and First Palls in the Step Fults of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Sking and First Palls in the Step Fults of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Sking and First Palls in the Step Fults of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Sking and First Palls in the Step Fults of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Sking and First Palls Step Cheef.

rain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burn-ng in the Flesh, Constant imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

 \perp L REMEMBER. That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum or Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO.

* * * * * * From Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia. Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofhand's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I nad an aversion to Patent Medicines from the "tbousand and one" quack "Bitters," whose only aim seems to be to paim off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of weenened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation I took it with happy effect. Its action, not only upon the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles.

bottles.
Very respectfully yours,
W. D. SEIGFRIED,
No. 254 Shackamaxon Street

 \mathbf{A} From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and seel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly
E. D. FENDALL.

rom Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia. Baptist Church, Philadelphia,
From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters
I was induced to give them a trial. After
using several bottles I found them to be a good
remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic
for the stomach. D. MERRIGE.

From Rev. Wm. Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincenttown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches. Having used in my family a number of bot-

Having used in my family a number of bot-tles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent med-cicle, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of app. tite, &c. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them, and found them greatly beneficial in the resto-ration of health. or nearth.
Yours truly,
WILLIAM SMITH,
966 Hutchinson street, Philadelphia

 \mathbf{D}

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia, at present Pastor of the Baptist Church, Chester, Pa. I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years' I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects, that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly benefit to recominend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerful as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours, truly,

LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphi.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the b-nefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus c_ntribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests and for encouragement to try them when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend directing me the the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN,

From the Rev. Thos. Winter, D. D., Pastor of

From the Rev. Thos. Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.
Dear Sir: I feel tidue to your excellent preparation, Hoofiand's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefitted. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects. Respectfully yours,
T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.
From Rev. J. B. Herman, of the German Re-

T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County. Pa.
Respected Sir. I have been troubled with
Dyspepsia nearly there been troubled with
Dyspepsia nearly there that did so much good as
Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved
in health, after having taken five bottles.

Yours, with respect, J. S. HERMAN. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON is on the wrapper of each bottle. PRICE.

SINGLE BOTTLE ONE DOLLAR, OR A HALF DOZEN FOR 85. HALF DOZEN FOR 85.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us and we will forward, securely packed by express. PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY. NO. 631 ARCH STREET.

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