PRACTIONS Of a year. REAL ESTATE, PROPERTY, and GENERAL ADVERTISING, 7 cents a line for the first, and 4 cents for each subsequent insertion. PATENT MEDICINES and other adver's by the column. vess Cards, of ten lines or less one year. Business Cards, five lines or less, one Administrators' notices, Assignees' notices, Auditors' notices, Auditors' notices, Other ."Notices,' ten lines, or less

Biteraru.

A Detective's Story. [The following, which we translate from the French, appears in a little volume before us, entitled "Annals of the Empire and Restoration," published at

Brussels in 1839:] A police agent should never be a man who has a conscientious regard for truth. Fouche compared those honest men of the force, but which the public insist on calling as spies, to the stagecoach which must make its regular trips, full or empty. A detective should make his report every day, in order that he may receive his pay, and show his fidelity and zeal; if he knows nothing he must invent a story of some kind, and if, perhaps, he does know something, he should seek in every way to amplify the details, and magnify the importance of the whole affair. The police are very good for the detection of counterfeiters, murderers and other violators of the civil law, but when they dabble in politi- the fire, be it of coal or wood. What a cal matters, they often commit as many blunders as they gain successes. The secret political police, however, has its ramifications throughout the country, and its agents in all classes of society .-If a Frenchman, or for the matter of that, a European of almost any nation, gets up a conspiracy against the government, and imparts his ideas to even a few particular friends, it would be truly extraordinary if among his confederates there was not at least one particular friend of the minister or chief of police. Under the Empire this class was never more effective, although it then employed the fewest agents, and yet each day Fouche, the minister of police, had two or three baskets full of reports which he

Of all the governments that have fall en to the lot of France decidedly the most ridiculous was the Directory. The members, with one or two exceptions, believed in the police as they believed in the Bible, and Cchier, one of the directors, was the most credulous of them all. The agents, however, were capable honest, intelligent men, and they soon learned to keep away from the entertainments which the members of the Directory often gave, for there they were certain to see the tall, lank figure of Gohier, asking for the thousandth time the question "What do you know Have you any report to make to me? The answer was always in the negative, and Gohier was not slow in showing

M. Real, who was then one of the principal fuctionaries in the department of police, happened to meet Fouche one evening just as the latter was going to the Laxembourg; Fouche asked him to go to the Directory.

'Not I," said Real "Why not ?" "Because Gohier is there, and the

moment he would seeme he would come shambling across the room to ask if I had any report for him?' "That's the trouble, is it?" said Fouch. Soo this backet, there are two hundres reports there; choose the most amusing or the most foolish; there will be enough

to keep him going for a week or two. Real took the basket and commenced to look at the endorsements on the papers. The first was bad enough, and the next was no better; but at last he found one giving information of an unlawful meeting of between four and five hundred men, which had been held in a garden a short distance from Paris The meeting had been seen by the agent for several days in succession, and although he approached very near and watched for some time, he was unable to hear distinctly what was said. He was, however, certain that they had met to organize a plot against the govern-

"If Gohier is not content with such a discovery," said Real, "it will be because he is the most unreasonable man in existence."

They went to the Luxembourg. Gohie was there in all his glory. His first "What is there new? Have you

report ?" "Here is one. I tell you honestly that I do not place much reliance in it; but anyhow you can read it, and perhaps you will think differently from

what I do." Gohier took it and read. His eyes glistened. Then, having rapidly run over the first few pages of the report, he approached the detective and said

softly: "Friend Real, your report is much more important than you appear to think. This is not the first time that my attention has been called to this meeting, and I am astonished that you attach such little importance to so grave a matter. Look up this affair, and let

me know what progress you make, and

as soon as possible. Real at first thought he was wrong and that Gohier was right. Have I been unfortunate enough, said he to himself, to stumble upon a report which is really true, and got in by some strange mischance from about two hundred others which were undoubtedly false? But on reflection, he became convinced that the case was not so bad as it appeared. He perceived that Gohier had been informed of the matter by some one of his agents, and he concluded that where there was so much smoke there was at least some fire. Filled with these reflections he arrived at his office, and sending for one of his most trusty subordinates, he despatched him to the locality mentioned in the report, charging him to find out all about the matter.

The next day he made his appearance. and was ushered into the presence of the chief. "Well," said he, "I have caught them in the act."

"Really!" 'Yes. Monsieur: right in the act."

"What is there in the matter?" " About as much as there generally i in these police reports. But to the points. I went to the spot. The garden spoken of is the property of a hatter. It was a fine night, and the hatter had put out a number of hats on sticks to dry. Now, suppose a hedge about the same height as these sticks; an observe would only see the hats, and the agent naturally supposed that the said hats

were on the heads of as many men That is all !" That evening Monsieur Real went to the Directory. Gohier was there and propounded the eternal question, asking particularly concerning the affair of the unlawful assembly. The former with as serious a tone as he could as sume, related his story. Gohier never forgave him, and until their death they were implacable enemies.

The population of the Sandwich Islands at present about 400,000. The native population, though lessening, is quite civilized. and industry is flourishing. The Coolie labor system has recently been adop ness where should be love, plenty and

VOLUME 66.

Saturday Night.

BY "BRICK" POMEROY. By the light of the stars lay it away in time's grave. Another week-another Saturday night-another flake covering the past with the mantle of forgetfulness. Another balance sheet for or against us. Another seed planted over our grave to bring forth a flower

around which beauty shall linger, or a gnarled tree under which vermin shall gather. Saturday night is the cream of the week. The stamp affixed to our weekly deeds. A stepping stone in the bed of the Great River. It is a round in the ladder leading to Heaven or to perdition. It is a tear which will wash away the storms of the week, or burn its blistering way to the soul.

Let us rest to-night, weary toiler. Sit you down and be happy. Leave your head at your place of business and bring your heart to the hearth and fender. Not your worldly heart but the one yet fresh in memory. Sit by battle life is! How few of us realize the warfare. We hardly know who our friends are. What a blessing the grave has no eyes! How the hand of time closes its grasp to-night, bearing its wondrous gathering to God! a medley to present to HIM! Good acts and bad acts. Old age and childhood. Men, maids and matrons-hopes, fears, promises kept and broken, hates, injuries, tears, sobs, sighs, smiles, rejoicings, pain, pleasure, sin and goodness all woven together like a tangled skein-unravelled by a glance from that Wondrous Eye.

* * * The hill is steep -its sides are rough to the feet and its tracks dangerous. Look back-down its slopes and juttings-over the memories of the past and into the vault of shadows wherein lie torn and bleeding the hopes which led you through the lanes of childhood into the broad road of life. Hope lives forever, but her children die one by one! Here and there they drop off as we toil upward to the great gate where stands a sentry of our own choosing.

* * * Yet there is much to live for. Not for ourselves but for others. Humanity in the integral is but an infinitisimal sand, not worth living for. But we can live for others. Under a million roofs to-night, side by side sitting, are young hearts fitting out their frail bark for a voyage on an ocean far more tempestuous than ever was the billowy waste grandly rolling its defiance between distant shores. Side by side to-night all over the land lovers sit, thankful that the labors of the week to the many are ended, happy in turning and anticipating the apple the flavor of which is not yet fully known. Another downward turn to the light. Closer and yet closer the hearts as nearer come the chairs. The watch within us lays its seconds away—making up its bundle of shadows against another Saturday night.

love Heart readings or attempts-lips meet-the summit is reached-the word s spoken—the apple is plucked and life lates, not from birth, but from Saturday

* * * * How fruit differs in flavor. Some is luscious to the taste. Some is dry, hard, tasteless and unsatis factory. Good to the eye, but a little indescribable something makes the beautiful apple but a cake of ashes. Life is an apple which is long growing-soon deeaying. Over the stepping stones like this night, from the cradle so far on the road to the grave we have carried our apple, waiting for a chance to eat it alone instead of dividing it with those who in turn would divide with us.

What is the influence that draws peo ple into themselves and away from others? Whence comes the unseen hand that beckons hearts to wander off in the bye ways of solitude and live within little castles of their own building-cells of selfishness-instead of mixing with the crowd which hurry on, anxious to reach-where?

Why not look over the past and guide better for the future from the resting placegiven us by the clicking of the reel which marks His seconds-our weeks? There is so much done which ought not to be. So much left undone. Somehow or other the thread of life is wound up fullof dirtand uneven places. no matter how straight and perfect we intend it to be. We reel t too fast. Down in the heart is a hidden power. Who of us all can solve the mystery? The heart s not a golden cloud, but a wide reach of prairie where grow some beautiful flowers-many delicate grasses-numerous gnarled shrubs fit but for shinney clubs, with here and there a fruit bearing tree—a well from which others can drink—a bower where the weary can recline-a vine under which loved ones can sit -a lofty, firmly rooted oak from whose limbs climbers can see wide over the country—an occasional evergreen which will call us to the mind of those who follow us from stone

to stone on the way we all are wending. * * * * Let us pull up the shrubs which have no beauty-cul tivate the flowers which breathe forth no fragrance and plant the waste with vines-with trees which bear good fruit -with oaks rising high and strong, toy ing with the tempest and kissing the clouds which roll over them-with evergreens which shall mark our resting place and cause others to say that we lived not in vain. Some of us can plant vines-some flowers-some tall treessome of us the apple which shall be an apple of life-others the evergreen which shall keep the sun and storms from the marble visiting card we invariably leave behind when going on a

long journey. * * * But to-night and to-morrow. Renev your love and energies against the trials of the unknown week. We would see all men happy. There are a million nomes in the land whereshould be more happiness than there is, if men would reak loose from the vice like influence. which surround them. Look back from o-night and then resolve for the future. Let the rich be more generous to the poor and the poor truer to themselves. There are too few homes-too many ictureless walls in the land. But to night. Save the surplus earning of the week, hard palmed, honest laborer

whose earnest friend we are, no matter vhat tongue you speak, or from whence A thousand kind words might have een spoken but were not. A thousand little luxuries might have been bought but you would not thus use your earnngs. Into the cess pool of revelry glides many a week of labor, leaving poverty, want, sickness and unhappiMiscellaueous.

the golden reward it always brings. Be a man. Stand and let the crowd rush on to the breakers which line the far shores of dissipation and careless expenditures. Begin the week with money in your pocket-happinness in von heart-the smiles of those around you-the good wishes of friends-the glorious renewal of faith in life which esults from being a man. Then you will enjoy money as you should, and will this SATURDAY NIGHT.

H. W. Beecher on Fairs. Who can imagine the scene in Noah's Ark on the day of the embarkation, and ndeed, for a week or two after? The crowding multitudes, their unfitness for neighborhood, the multifarious work on hand for Noah and his family-was there ever anything like it? Nothing, until the days of Sanitary fairs. Had Noah been transferred from the Ark to Brooklyn during the access and development of the fair, he would have sought repose by retreating again to his floating museum and universal stable.

This war has developed many surrising things, but none more remarkaole than these gigantic popular fairs. Unless they are soon brought to an end, our head will resemble the lumber room of a museum.

First come your friends with amateur lramatic festivals, to which you receive exquisite cards, which you are to acknowledge by the return of a dollar bill; parlor concerts follow, and tableaux, and school exhibitions, and military promenades, and all manner of associtions break forth into surprising invitations-one dollar-till your days are covered two or three dollars deep for a month!

Every one that looks at you means a lollar. Indeed, an invitation to a wedding, a notification of taxes due or three days' grace notice of your bank, or the black-margined notice of funerals, all strike you as for so many hints for a dollar. Autograph collectors want your signature; they rummage your bundles of letters, they count it no robbery to march off with your General Washington's letter or Israel Putnam's signature. And then come charming committees to secure your promise to write for the post office, to do this and that, and a hundred other things cunningly planned to extract money in the pleas antest manner. Everybody is given to devising means by which to extract money from everybody else.

The whole town is a vast taxing machine. Never were such imposts levied by a people on themselves. It is called indirect taxation. What then is direct taxation. Direct taxation is when a man puts a pistol to your head and says, 'Your money or your life?" Indirect axation is when out of a sweet face are leveled at you the most fatal eyes, and a musical tongue sylables, "Your money, or your heart!" You give the one and find the other stolen—and so you lose both, and a score of times a day. Is there to be no Sanitary Commission for the poor and bankrupt benefactors? cheka their locks in your face that means at least fifty cents; the rosycheeked boy that frolics with you is a lecoy for fifty cents.

Well, bless their hearts! I would not have it otherwise. Come on! There is a little more left yet! I shall doubt the patriotism of every one that asks for nothing. He that can get five dollars for a fair and don't do it, is probaoly a latent "secesh." Come on! I elieve that those eyes that now look so sharply after gains and garments, cash and customers, would be turned in pity to poor wounded soldiers; and those bills so nimbly would, with equal skill bind up wounds; and those lips that ask for bargains would whisper prayers and consolations in the ears of the desponding and homesick in our hospitals.

These are the minor solicitions. What shall we say of the major ones? There are committees for every trade, calling, or money-making business. And the tone of the realm seems to be, " Ask and ye shall receive." It is astonishing to behold the liberality of merchants of all kinds. Every body asks, nobody refuses. There is a kind of patriotic maina. Benevolence exists as an epedemic. At the opening night of the Brooklyn Fair there were one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the treasury f cash contributions! And of goods and provisions for sale, full as much more! Considering this as the work of 'money-grasping Yankees," it is pretty well.

An amusing story has been told nis interview with George III.: The king, hearing that the captor Ticonderoga was confined in one of his prison ships, and that he was a man of nark and influence in the colonies, re-Accordingly he had him brought into his presence; set before him the absurdity and infallible overthrow of the surdity and infallible overthrow of the rebellion, the irresistible power of the mother country, etc. "Col. Allen," said the king, "if you will go home, and, like a loyal subject, use your influence there to bring my rebellious children. o a sense of their wickedness and folly have decided to make you a present of ten thousand acres of valuable land in the colonies." "Your Majesty is very liberal," said Ethan Allen. "Your faiesty reminds me of a dark-complex ioned personage who took our blessed Master up into a high place, and prom sed him all the kingdoms of the earth he would fall down and worship him, out the old scoundrel owned no more o the kingdoms of the earth than you

lajesty owns of the colonies." Theft and Accountability. "Patrick, the widow Maloney tells me that you have stolen one of her finest

pigs. Is that so?" Yes, yer Honor." "What have you done with it?" "Killed and ate it, your Honor."

"Oh. Patrick! when you are brought face to face with the widow and the pig on the judgment day, what account will you be able to give of yourself when the widow accuses you of the theft?" "Did you say the pig would be there your Riverence?"

"To be sure I did." "Well, then your Riverence, I'll say, Mrs. Maloney, there's yer pig."

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—This morning the steamer Wybosset took fire, and was partially consumed. She arrived from Savannah last Saturday with a valuable cargo, consigned to Wakeman, Gooken & Dickinson. The cotton on board was valued at \$40,000. The whole cargo was valued at about \$250,000. It is impossible to give an estimate of the loss, but it will be very heavy.

-The total receipts of the governme from all sources, for the year ending the 30th of June last were \$1.810.000.000; of which \$209,500,000 were from internal reve nue: \$85,000,000 from customs: and \$5,500.

Report of the Secretary of the Navy Secretary Welles rehearses in his re-port the immensity of the task of organizing the navy and maintaining the blockade, and the operations of our fleets toward the close of the war. In four years the navy added 208 (steam) vessels and 43,900 men to its rolls, beside purchasing 418 vessels, of which 313 were steamers, which on sale have de-preciated in value \$12,700,000. A full-history of the co-operation of the navy in the capture of Wilmington, Charleston and Mobile is given. The conduct of England in building and equipping privateers and blockade runners is reprivateers and blockade runners is referred to in emphatic terms, and an enlargement and perfection of our navy yards is urged that we may be prepared for future emergencies. There are now five squadrons of national vessels—on the coast of Europé (7), Brazil (10), East-India (4), Pacific (11), West India (8). At the highest period of efficiency of the blockading squadrons, in January last, there were 471 vessels, with 24,559 guns. Of prizes there have been captured of all kinds 1,151 vessels, which 210 were steamers; rams and gun-

which 210 were steamers; rams and gunpoats, 17; and 355 of all kinds have been sunk or destroyed. The estimated value of those sunk and captured is over \$31, 000,000. The amount of prizes con-demned up to the 1st of November is \$21,829,543.96, and a number of important cases are still before the courts. Most of the whole has been British

property.
There are on the pension roll 2,027 receiving an annual sum of \$248,529.50.
An increase of the salaries of officers and clerks is asked for. The resources of the Department for the fiscal year were 3140, 091,125.99, and the expenditure \$116,781,675.95, which, together with unexpended appropriations and those for the current year, leaves a balance for estimated current expenses of \$142,291,of vessels, etc. The working expenses of the navy for the year ending 30, 1867, are estimated at a little less than

twenty-four millions. The Secretary offers some suggestions for the laying up of iron-clads; location of a Naval Academy, and for the education of seamen. He concludes by stattion of seamen. He concludes by stating that the navy is in a state of excellect physical and moral efficiency; congratulates the country, his subordinates and himself upon the success of their past labors, and commends the naval force to the cherished care of the gov ernment as the best hope of our nationa lefense and glory.

Report of the Comptroller of the Cur This is a voluminous document of 145

ages. It is exceedingly well written lear and lucid in style Since the last annual report 283 new banks have been organized, and 731 State banks converted, making a total You 1st of 1 601 national banks, 925 hove 1st of 1,501 hardened being old State banks reorganized.— One bank (Attica, N. Y.) has failed, and one (Columbia, Mo.) gone into liquidation. The use by these converted banks of their old circulation, while they avail of the new, making a total of both beyond the limit pre-scribed in the act, is declared to be con-

scribed in the act, is declared to be contrary to the spirit of the law.

The report gives the authorized paper circulation of the country on the ist of October at \$1,083,452,233, but deducts \$499,323,097, which was held in the banks and Sub-Treasury at that date, assuming the remainder "actual circu-lation." This is hardly legitimate, for lation." money in a man's pocket is as much out of "actual" circulation as legal tender notes held in a bank to meet

daily liabilities.

The Comptroller urges "compulsory redemption" of national bank notes at New York, Boston or Philadelphia. He also advocates a contraction of the currency, and the discouragement of imports by an increase of the duty as premium on gold declines, this in crease to be followed by a gradual decrease, say of ten per cent. each six months. He evidently does not see that uch fluctuations in the tariff would have a blighting effect on commerce, and do far more injury than could be done by permanent advance to the highest igures ever known. He advocates the increase of one hun

lred millions in the authorized issue o National Bank notes, only on the con lition noticed by us the other day. Th banks receiving the notes shall deposit Five-twenty bonds to be purchased directly of the Department in exchange for legal tenders, the latter to be can-

He recommends the abolition of all internal taxation, except a duty on whis-ky, malt liquors, tobacco, cotton, stamps, and licenses—the last two to be abolished also after the next fiscal year. timates that these, with one hundred and twenty millions from imports, would bring a revenue of \$405,000, leaving a surplus of at least thirty mil-lion dollars (perhaps one hundred mil-lions) towards a sinking fund to pay off

the national debt.

He argues against the right to tax the banks, or any one else, for capital invested in government securities; but suggests a tax of one per cent. on capital, and one-half of one per cent. on circulation in lieu of all other assessments; or, instead of the latter, "a direct assessment on the banks" for "expenses of circulation and supervision. He proposes a penalty for printed signatures, so as to compel the officers to sign their issues with their own nands. He recommends a removal o the Currency Bureau to New York, and suggests the buildings owned by the government next to the Sub-Treasury

government next to the Sub-Treasury as a desirable location.
One of the most important changes recommended is the proposition to relieve the banks throughout the interior from the obligations to maintain a re-serve of fifteen per cent. The argument for this change is very striking, al-though it may be less convincing, and we give it in his own words: "There is no real strength or safety derived from the provision as it exists. fails, neither money nor reserve in any shape would be found on hand, and the sooner those that are improperly con-ducted or are organized for other than a legitimate banking business are closed up, the better will it be for the system and the public,"

Of scarcely less importance is the

recommendation, in which we would heartily join, that the banks be relieved of the obligation to each others' notes in payment of debts. How can a bank pay its own debts in greenbacks when it can collect from its debtors only the national currency?
In conclusion the Comp*roller alludes to the gravest objection to the entire

system, when he expresses "the hope that these institutions may never become subject to the schemes and caprices of political parties." No lover of his country will refuse to pray that this hope may be fully realized.

Roport of the Secretary of the Interior It appears from the report of the Secretary of the Interior that during the past year 4,512,738,460 acres of the public lands have been granted to varies parties and that on the 30th Septembe were still 132,285,035 acres surveyed and undisposed of. For lands sold he has received \$748,327 25, an excess of ten per cent. over the previous year. Different regulations are in force in the different Togrithme workships at Territories regarding claims to unocc pied lands, and some uniform law is asked. The lands are wisely sold for the sum necessary to survey and transfer them to actual settlers and purchasers.

It is estimated that 250,000 able-bodied

men are mining upon the public domain without paying anything for the privilege. In view of tax upon most other pursuits, it is suggested they be not The number of pensions added to the roll during the year was 15,328, requiring \$1,220,785.90 annual payment. Alowed during the year were 24,693, at an innual charge of \$2,574,179. Of naval ness where should be love, plenty and contentment. If for none other, be a man for your own sake. Do right for

increasing number of pensioners de-mands a largely increased appropria-the Southern States. Orders have been

There are within our boundaries about 350,000 Indians, most of whom have been anicable, and a few loyal and progressive. Some, however, have been neited by rebels and by resentment to wage war against the government, and in the Territories, by the collisions with the white race, have kept up predatory warfare, which we have sent troops to warfare, which we have sent troops to suppress. It ought not to be the policy of the government to exterminate the red men, but rather, through missions and treaties, to pacify them.

There have been 6,291 patents granted during the fiscal year. The work of the

census has been pushed as far as was possible. The work upon the several branches of the Pacific railroad appears to be progressing satisfactorily, and they will doubtless be finished by the speci-fied time of their charters. Surveys are being made of the main line west More money is asked for the comple

tion of the Capitol. The inhabitants of the District also want the Government to help them pay the local taxes, and to clean the city, and for other benevolen and humane purposes. Report of the Postmaster General

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT, November 15, 1865 Sir: The revenues of this depart ment for the year ended June 30, 1865 vere S14.556.158 70.and the expenditures

13,694,728 28, leaving asurplus of \$861, The ratio of increase of revenue was 17 per cent., and of expenditure 8 per cent., compared with previous year. The estimated expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1867, are \$18,678,000.

It will be necessary to make special appropriations from the Treasury for steamship service between San Fran-cisco, Japan, and China, for six months rom January 1 to June 30, 1867, \$250, also for steamship service between United States and Brazil for eigh months of the current year commencia

The number of postage stamps is-sued during the year was 387,419,-amped wrappers, 1,165,750, representing Making in all.

CONTRACTS. The mail service in operation on 30th June, 1865, embraced 6,012 routes, of the aggregate length of 142,340 miles, S6.246,884, (exclusive of com ensation to route and other agents

amounting to \$556,602.75.) The cost, per mile, for transportation by railroad was II1 cents; steamboat, 143 cents; celerity, &c., 10 cents.
The number of routes ordered into pperation in States lately in rebellion is 241; their length 18,640; miles; and compensation \$721,949; a reduction, compared with former cost of service in hose 8 ates, of \$881,109 per annum.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE. The general results of the foreign ser vice are as follows: The aggregate postage, sea, inland and foreign, upon the correspondence exchanged with foreign countries, amounted to \$1,819,928.56; of which amount \$1,449,530.76 accrued on the mails exchanged with Great Britain, France, changed with Great Britain, Plance, Prussia, Bremen, Hamburg, and Bel-gium; \$275,197.06 on the mails exchanged with the British North Amer ican Provinces; and \$95,200.74 on the mails transmitted to and from the Indies, Central and South America.
The cost of the United States transAtlantic service performed by steamships receiving the sea postage only

ships receiving the sea postage onl was \$405,479.56. Of this amount \$21 330.23 was earned by the New York Queenstown and Liverpool (Dale) line \$71,106.70 by the Canadian line; \$73, 273.11 by the New York, Southampton and Bremen; and \$47,769.52 by the New York, Southampton and Hamburg lines respectively.

The cost of the ocean transportation of mail to and from the West India port of mail to and from the West India porce by United States steamers, received dif-ferent rates of compensation within the limit of the postages, was \$50,864 90, be-ing \$22,178 95 less than the total post

ages on the mails conveyed. And \$14,-691 62 was paid for the sea and isthmus conveyance of the correspondence with Central and South America. The excess of collections in this country over the postages collected abroad upon the correspondence exchanged with Great Britain and the continent o

Europe, was \$411,582 32, causing bal ances against this department on settle ment of the quarterly accounts with the respective post departments, amounting \$232,439 55. to \$232,439 55.

The service to Brazil, authorized by act of May 28, 1864, has been put into operation, the first steamship of the line left New York with the mails for Brazil on the 30th of October last. The contract for the mail steamship

service to Japan and China was awarded on the 28th of August last, to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The company are to build four first-class sea-going steamships, of from 3,500 to 4.000 tons burden each, government measurement, and commence service on or before the first of January, 1867. By existing law no provision is made for compensation sailing vessels conveying the mails to foreign ports. It is

recommended that the authority be given the Postmaster General to allow such vessels so employed compensation not to exceed the sea postage.

The subject of subsidizing American lines to British ports may be presented to Congress at its approaching session, Although in the last report the policy was commended of granting incidental aid to certain classes of new routes, as of those to Brazil and China, no modi-

fication of the system, based upon the postage earnings, was proposed in favor of established routes. The results of this system in regard to the service on new as well as old routes are encouraging. As to the new, several lines have been established since the close of the war, to which less than the postage have been allowed. While it would gratify our national

while it would gratify our national pride to encourage the commercial en-terprise of the country, through the agency of subsidies, in the establish-ment of steamship lines of the highest grade to all ports where foreign lines are or may be in operation, and which it cannot be doubted would contribute to the earlier development of the commercial interests of the particular routes covered by such lines, this department is not prepared to recommend any departure from the established policy. NEW POSTOFFICE BUILDING AT NEW YORK.

The attention of this department has been again called to the subject of erecting a new postoffice building in the city of New York. The Chamber of Commerce of that city has recently adopted a series of resolutions recommending the measure, in which it is urged that the present building, as regards its dimensions, accessibility by the public and accommodations in general, is inadequate for the proper man-agement of the large and increasing stal bysiness centering at New York f the proposed improvement can be this department has no hesitation in commending the measure to the favor

examined, and disposed of, was 4,368, 087, an increase of 859,262 over the pre ious vear. The number containing money, and emailed to owners, was 42,154, wit nelosures amounting to \$244,878 97.were delivered, leaving 6,886 undelivered, with inclosures of the value of \$38, 419 07.

The number of letters conveyed in the

The number of dead letters received

of Congress,

mails during 1865 is estimated at 467,591 mais during 1800 is essimated at 101,501,-600. Of these 4,368,087 were returned to the Dead Letter office, including 568,-097 army and navy letters.

issued for putting into operation fifty-five additional offices.

The number of money orders issued

during the year was 74, 276, of the value of \$1,360,122 52.

CONDITION OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The Post Office Department was established on the principle of defraying its expenses out of its revenues. Its financial history shows that its annual receipts have rarely equalled its expenditures. During the last year there was a surplus of revenue, a result more gratifying because no part of the appro-priation for franked matter has been drawn upon. But so favorable a result cannot be anticipated for the current year, in consequence of the expendi-tures incident to restoring the service in the Southern States.

Lient, Gen. Grant's Report. Gen. Grant's Report opens at the date of his appointment to the chief com-mand of the Union forces at which time and from an early period, he says, he

had been impressed that only active and continuous operations in the field, regardless of season and weather, would terminate the war. While the enemy's resources and numerical strength were inferior to ours, the ease and rapidity with which he moved upon interior lines gave the rebels a decided advan-tage over us. The Lieutenant General therefore determined to mass the troop against the enemy, and then "to hammer against him until by mere attrition, if in no other way, there should be nothing left but submission with the loval section, of our common country to the Constitution and laws of the land." And with this idea he set to

work. Gen. Grant reviewed the situa tion of the Union and rebel armies-the immense districts held by and the continuous and lengthy lines of fortifications to be garrisoned and held by the armies of the Union while meet-ing the rebel forces in the field. The operations of guerrillas and bush whackers in the Southwest are also reviewed Of the operations of the Army of the Potomac, the Lieutenant General says that he tried as far as possible to leave Gen. Meade in independent command of it, and his instructions were all sent through him, and were general in their nature, leaving the execution of the de tails to Gen. Meade. The campaignethat

followed proved him to be the right man in the right place. His commanding always in the presence of an officer su perior to him in rank, has drawn from him much of that public attention that his zeal and ability entitle him to, and which he would otherwise have receiv-ed. The movements across the Rapidan, the battles of the Wilderness, &c., with which the public are familiar, are re-counted, and their relations to the great result shown. The position of Gen. Butler's forces at Bermuda Hundred were as completely cut off by the enemy's operations in his front, the Lieu tenant General says, as if they had been in a bottle strongly corked. The enemy took advantage of this isolation of Butler's position, and collected their scattered forces under Breckinridge and others, and laid in subsistence and other stores which came to them from the States. From the proximity of the enemy to his defenses around Richmond, it was impossible by any flank movement to interpose between him and the city, but our forces might invest Richmond from

the north side or continue the move ment by the enemy's right flank to the side of the James-the former would have left all the rebel lines of communication south open, and, the Lieutenant General designed, if possible, to beat Lee's army north of Richmond and then, after destroying his lines o communication, to either invest him in Richmond, or pursue him south, if he retreated. The latter plan was adopted and successfully carried out. The move-ments from Cold Harbor and against Petersburg were important in deciding the final result. The operations of Gens. alry officers hastened the glorious connmation. Theseason of inaction which followed was necessary to wear out the enemy and exhaust his accumulated resources, and to prepare for the spring campaign of 1865, which was being de-

veloped by Sherman in his great march to the Atlantic seaboard. The capture nah, sent terror and dismay to the hearts of the rebels, while the loval North and the Union armies were thrilled with joy. The movements against Lee in the early part of April, 1865, were so successful as to induce the Lieutenant-General to demand the surrender of the Army of Virginia, which had did no companying its to the series. he did in a communication to General Lee, dated April 7, 1865, to which Gen. Lee replied by asking the terms of sur-render, which, as the civilized world is now aware, were more liberal than any other successful military commande

of any nation would grant to his opponent. On the 9th of April, therefore, the rebel forces under General Lee surrendered to the national forces under Gen. Grant. The surren-der of Generals Johnston and Dick Tayor soon followed, and the rebellion col lapsed in the capture or flight of its chiefs. A force sufficient to ensure an easy triumph over Kirby Smith was then sent to Texas, but before they reached their destination, he, too, had surrendered; but in bad faith he first disbanded his army, and permitted them to carry away their arms and equip-ments, and they then engaged in an indiscriminate plunder of public property. In consequence of these lawless acts and the reports that many of those latev in rebellion had taken refuge in Mexity in repellion had taken retuge in Mexico, carrying with them property rightfully belonging to the United States, which had been surrendered by agreement, and the disturbed condition of affiliation that the Disturbed condition of affiliation that Disturbed conditions for fairs on the Rio Grande, the orders for

troops to proceed to Texas were not changed. The Lieutenant-General conchanged. The Lieutenant-General con-cludes as follows:
"It has been my fortune to see the armies of both the West and East fight battles, and from what I have seen I know there is no difference in their fighting qualities. All that it was possible for men to do in battle they have done. The Western armies commenced their battles in the Mississippi Valley, and received the final surrender of the remnant of the principal army opposed to them in North Carolina. The armes of the East commenced their battles in the river from which the Army of the Potomac derived its name, and received Potomac derived its name, and received the final surrender of its old antagonist at Appomattox Court House, Virginia. The splendid achievements of each have nationalized our victories, removed all sectional jealousies, of which we have, unfortunately, and the gauge of the course of might have followed, had either section failed in its duty. All have a grand rec-ord, and all sections can well congratulate themselves, and each other, in having done their full share in restoring he supremacy of law over every foot o territory belonging to the United States. Let them hope for perpetual peace and harmony with that enemy, whose manharmony with that enemy, whose man-hood, however mistaken the cause, drew forth such herculean deeds of valor." [Signed] U. S. GRANT,

Lieutenant General.

ibstract of the Report of the Secretary The report of the Secretary of the Treasury discusses the three questions of the Currency, the Public Debt, and the Revenue. He goes into a full exposition of the objections to United States notes as a permanent currency, the chief of which he states to be the fact that the government of the United States is one of limited and defined powers, and hat the anthority to issue notes as mone is neither expressly given to Congress by the Constitution, nor fairly to be inferred except as a measure of necessity in a great national emergency. He holds it to be the xcept as a measure of necessity in a great attional emergency. He holds it to be the crowning glory of the Constitution that his great war has been waged and closed without the power of the government being marged or its relations to the States being

changed."

The paper circulation of the United States on October 31st, was \$704,218,038 20.

The Secretary after very ably meeting the various objections to a reduction of the cur-

States, nearing interest as a rate not exceeding six per cent, and redeemable and payable at such periods as may be conducive to the interests of the Government, for the the interests of the Government, for the rpose of retiring not only compound internotes, but the United States notes, in reference to the debt, the Secretary bewes that, if kept at home, it need not be pressive, but that it is still a national

oppressive, but that it is sum a named burden, and the work of removing itshould The Secretary sees no way of removing it but by an increase of the national income over the expenditures. It should be our ambition not to bequeath it to our descend-

The first step should be to fund the mauring obligations. The next should be to provide for raising, in the least odious maner, the revenue necessary to pay the in-erest and a certain definite annual amoun terest and a certain definite annual amount for the payment of the principal. Mr. McCullough hopes that Congress will be decided and emphatic on this point.

The debt on the 31st of October was \$2,-\$08,549,437.55; deducting monies in the Treasury, it was \$2,740,854,750. He estimates it on July 1, 1386, at \$3,000,000,000.

The annual interest, if funded at 54 per cent., would be \$165,000,000.

If \$200,000,000 per annum should be applied to pay accruing interest and to reduce the principal funded at the higher rate of 5 per cent., the debt would be paid in thirty-two years, or at 5 per cent. in a little over twenty-eight years.

wenty-eight years.

The Secretary believes that no act of Congress would be more popular than one which should provide for such an extinguishment of the debt. Upon the subject of Internal Revenues, the Report recommends:

the Report recommends:
First. That the collection of internal revenue taxes which accrued before the establishment of revenue offices in the States recently in rebellion, be indefinitely postoned.
Second, That all sales of property in those ded until the States shall have an opportu-nity of assuming (as was done by the loyal States,) the payment of the tax assessed upon

them.

Third, That all transactions in such investigations in such investigations in such investigations. Third, That all transactions in such States, which may be invalid by the nonuse of stamps, be legalized as far as it is in the power of Congress to legalize them.

The Secretary regards the national banking system as one of the great compensations of the war, and gives some interesting statistics about its operations.

Report of the Secretary of War. We give as full an abstract of the Repor of the Secretary of War as our crowded col

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 22, 1865.
MR. PRESIDENT: The military appropiations by the last Congress amounted to the sum of five hundred and sixteen millions sum of five hundred and sixteen millions two hundred and forty thousand one hundred and thirty-one dollars and seventy cents, (\$516,240,131.70). The military estimates for the next fiscal year, after careful revision, amount to thirty-three millions eight hundred and fourteen thousand four hundred and sixty-one dollars and eighty-three cents (\$33,814,461,83). The national military force on the first of May 1865 num. nilitary force on the first of May, 1865 num. pered one million five hundred and sixtee men. It is proposed to reduce the military establishment to fifty thousand troops, and over eight hundred thousand have already been mustered out of service. What has occasioned this reduction of force and ex-penditure in the War Department, it is the ourpose of this report to explain. OUR MILITARY FORCES

Official reports show that on the first of March, 1865, the aggregate national militar orce of all arms, officers and men, was ni nundred and sixty-five thousand five hur lred and ninety-one, to wit ..602,598 ...132,538

Grand aggregate... 965.59 This force was augmented on the first o May, 1865, by enlistments to the number o one million five hundred and sixteen of al arms, officers and men (1,000,516).

READINESS FOR FOREIGN WAR. The war appropriations at the last session of Congress, as has been stated, amounted o the sum of \$516,240,131 70. The estimates for the next fiscal year, commencing June 30, 1866, \$33,814,461 83.
The estimates are based upon a standing force of fifty thousand men, so organized as to admit of an increase, without additional to admit of an increase, without additional organizations, to 82,600 troops of all arms. This estimate has been made after conference and careful consideration, and is believed to be adequate for any national exigency, if the country should be blessed with peace. The reduction of the national military force in its rapidity and numbers, is without example, and if there he any along the state of the state o without example, and if there be any alarm in the public mind because this reduction is made while grave questions at home and abroad are unsettled, a brief consideration

of the subject will show that there is n of the subject will show that there is no cause for apprehension.

The force to be retained is small compared with that which was organized to subdue the rebellion. But the only reasons demanding greater force are—1st, renewal of the insurrection; 2d, a foreign war. For either or both emergencies the national resources remain ample. The chief demands for war as shown by our experience are for war, as shown by our experience, are, 1st, troops; 2d, arms and ammunition; 3d, clothing; 4th, transportation; and 5th, subsistance symplice.

clothing; 4th, transportation; and 5th, subsistence supplies.

The troops disbanded were chiefly volunteers, who went to the field to uphold the system of free government established by their fathers, and which they mean to bequeath to their children. Their toils and sufferings, their marches, battles, and victories, have not diminished the value of that government to them; so that any new regovernment to them; so that any new re-bellion would encounter equal or greater force for its reduction; and none can ever force for its reduction; and none can ever spring up with such advantages at the start, or be conducted with superior means, abilityor prospect of success. A foreign warwould intensify the national feeling, and thousands, once misled, would rejoice to atone their error by rallying to the national flag. The question of time in which armies could be raised to quell insurrection or repel invasion is, therefore, the only question relating to troops. Our experience in this point is in this point ting to troops. Our experience in this significant. When Lee's army surn signineant. When Lee's army surrendered, thousands of recruits were pouring in, and men were discharged from recruiting stations and rendezyous in every State. On several occasions, when troops were promptly needed to avert impending disaster, vigorous exertion brought them into the field from remarks States with incredible speed. from remote States with incredible speed. Official reports show that after the disasters on the Peninsula, in 1862, over eighty thous

on the Fennania, in 1882, over eighty thous-and troops were enlisted, organized, armed, equipped and sent into the field in less than a month. Sixty thousand troops have re-peatedly gone to the field within four weeks. And ninety thousand infantry were sent to the armies, from the five States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, within twenty days. within twenty days.

When the rebellion commenced, the nawhen the retember to what. Officers had little experience, privates none. But the present generation of men in this country are now veteran soldiers. For the battle, the march or the siege they are already trained. They are as much at home in the tented field as in the farm house, the manufactory or the shop. No time is required to train them; and the speed of the railroad and telegraph determines the time required to raise an army in the United States.

Second--Asto arms and ammunition. The disbanded armies were allowed to take home their arms at a rominal price. Rust is not likely to gather on the musket or sabre borne throughthe campaigns of 1884 and 1865. The government retains infits arsenals more than a million of the best quality of tion was a stranger to war. Office

more than a million of the best quality of arms and equipments. The artillery on hand tasks the department for its means of storage. The manufacture of ammunition requires materials for which we have in some degree relied upon other countries, because they could be had cheaper. For this reason and to guard against any mischance, three years' stock of material for ammunition has already been kept in store, and the supply on hand is ample for any war that can be waged against us by any nation. more than a million of the best quality of

on hand is ample for any war that can be waged against us by any nation.

Third—Clothing, transportation and subsistence. After selling or distributing among freedmen and refugees all damaged or irregular clothing, the stock of clothing and material in the quartermasters' depots is sufficient for any armies that may be called into service. The watertransports and rolling stock, mules, wagons and horses held by the government were adequate to the movement and supply of larger forces in less time, than had heretofore been known in war. The government has disposed or is is time, than had heretofore been known in war. The government has disposed or is disposing of this transportation, but it remains in this country, and can answer any exigency.

Army, subsistence is derived from the

country in which military operations are carried on, or supplied from other markets, During the war this most vital branch of the service never failed. It answers to the demand, and is ever ready to meet the na-

It is plain, therefore, that the abundan of our means for war enables the govern-ment of the United States to reduce the standing force to a lower degree than any

compound interest notes shall cease to be a legal tender from the day of their maturity.

Second, That the Secretary be authorized, in his discretion, to sell bonds of the United States, bearing interest at a rate not exceedtary power, it can be promour education, habits and

our education, habits and experience, the nation, while in the midst of peace, is prepared for war.

By the heads of the respective bureaus of the War Department and their staffs the government has been served with a zeal and fidelity not surpassed by their brethren in the field. To them the honors and distinction of an admiring public have not been opened, but in their respective vocations they have tolled with a devotion, ability and success for which they are antitled

ity and success for which they are entitled to national gratitude.

Looking to the causes that have accomplished the national deliverance, there seems no room henceforth to doubt the stability of the Federal Union. These causes are persented and work the stability of the rederal Union. nanent, and must always have an existence. The majesty of national power has been exhibited in the courage and faith of our citizens, and the ignominy of rebellion is witnessed by the hopeless end of the great rebellion.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Negro Suffrage and the Teachings of

The teachings of the late diabolical atrocities committed by the negro in-surrectionists in Jamaica should not be ost upon those intemperate radicals in our own country who are endeavoring to elevate the negro beyond the sphere the Creator intended him to occupy. They should serve to them as a terrible warning of what may occur here, and what bloody scenes may be enacted in our midst, especially in the Southern portion of the country, if they persist in their designs; and to what a fearful accountability they will be held if they refuse to listen to the counsels of re and learn nothing from present occur-

In the case of the Jamaica butcheries

we perceive that the "brown man," Gordon, possessed of an intelligence be-yond the ordinary standard of the black man or negro, and entertaining a de-gree of ferocity and vindictiveness only found in the latter race when in their most savage state, was the leader of the assassins, and had been elevated to a responsible official position by the votes of the inhabitants of Jamaica, of the inhabitants of samata, where negro suffrage, or negro equality, is legally recognized. Restless and ambitious, he inflamed the minds of his ignorant followers, just as Wendell Phillips, Cheever, Garrison and other negro agitators are doing at this day in country, and awakened the revenge-ful passions of the ignorant blacks to in extent that knew no bounds. parities committed is read. We see nere-what the history of St. Domingo and attempted slave insurrections in other portions of this continent have already shown—another instance of the utter incapacity of the negro race for self-government. Their normal and natural condition is that of dependents. In the South the great mass of them are more helpless and improvident than the merest children. As a race, if an effort s made to elevate them, to bestow upon them the rights and privileges of white nen, they return to their natural in-stincts of barbarism or utter helplesswhatever community they may reside in any number. It is true there are exceptions to this rule; but we refer to the present wretched conditions of the masses of the Southern negroes, to the newly gorged gibbets of Jamaica, to the sanguinary massacres of both Jamaica, and St. Domingo, for evidence that our assertion can be substantiated. Wh must be the result to the entire race such brown men as Gordon and Fred. Douglass, and such "white men with Douglass, and such "white men with black hearts" as we have named, shall be permitted to continue the agitation of the subjectof negro equality? In the first place, we shall see the whites in the West Indies opening a war of extermi-nation against the blacks, and in our country we shall see every Southern country we shall see every Southern plantation and roadside covered with the graves of negroes or their uncoffined corpses. They are dying so fast there now of starvation and exposure that the humane planters cannot care for hem or their dead bodies. What folly them or their dead bodies. What folly it is to talk to hundreds of thousands of miserable beings like these about freedom and equality, negro suffrage and all that! On the other hand, there are many thousands of the Southern blacks who have been taught to believe by the negro wirely linears of the North that who have been taught to believe by the negro worshippers of the North that they are the equals of the whites in every respect, and that fact being denied by their former masters, the natural instincts of their savage natures, or, as the London *Times* expresses it, "the very moral of their African forefathers!" burst forth and humanity sickens at the deeds of blood, pillage and massacre

that ensue—all, of course, followed by sanguinary and merciless acts of retali-ation and punishment. President Johnson, in his reconstrucresident Jonnson, in his reconstruc-tion policy, should approach this grave matter of negro equality and negro suf-frage in the most careful manner. He should be cautious in bestowing rights upon the negroes to which they are unused and, by the great mass of those in the South, never to be appreciated by them. At the same time, the Northern agitators and radicals, such as Phillips, Cheever, Greeley, Fred Douglass, Gar-rison, Higginson, and all the rest, should take warning by the horrible scenes which have resulted from an attempt which have resulted from an attempt to spread their insane doctrines of negro equality over the once fair island of Jamaica.—N. Y. Herald.

Sumner's Impudence. A Washington correspondent of the World relates the following incident with positive assurance that it is true; One day last week a well-known gentleman of this city, and old time personal acquaintance of the President, made a brief call on Mr. Johnson, as it has been his wont to do. But a few moments had elapsed when a servant entered with a voluminous telegraph dispatch for the President. He found it to consist of several foolscap pages of manuscript containing instructions to the President on all these topics, such as the abolition of slavery, the Freedmen's Bureau, negro-suffrage, etc., which might be supposed likely to find more or less of place in it, and which are the well known hobbies of the genuine radical party. The dis-patch came from Senstor Sumper, and patch came from Senator Sumner, and patch came from Senator Sumner, and in one corner of it was written a sum, nearly \$14, as the cost of the dispatch, which Mr. Johnson was left to pay. It will not be considered a matter of wonder if the human nature of Mr. Johnson dignation at this evidence of Mr. Sum-ner's impudent and unmannerly interference with his personal and official independence. Mr. Johnson gave vent to his sense of the ambitious busybody, and negro struck senator's dictation, in

Items of News. -General Howard's report was submit ted to the War Department on Wednesday. It will not be published until examined by

a decidedly terse and characteristic

- A large mass meeting of workingmen was held in New York on Wednesday evening, in furtherance of the eight hour system. Speeches were made by Edwin James

-Since the 11th of March last, the numper of major generals honorably discharged is 10; resigned 22; total 32. Number of brigadier generals mustered out 78; resigned 55; died 4; total 137. Total of both 169. -General Grant was at Angusta, Geor-

ia, on Wednesday. He was to leave yesterday for Atlanta, - Some men got into a row in Boston on Wednesday night and a young man who was walking on the opposite side of the street was killed by a pistol shot fired by

one of them. -The debt of the War Department is heavier than has been generally supposed; and it is said that \$300,000,000 must be me

before the end of the fiscal year.