would be likely to produce violent collision between the respective adherents of the two biranches of the Government. "This would be simply civil war; and civil war must ne resorted to only as the list remedy for the worst of evils. Whatever might tend to provoke it should be most carefully a voided. A faithful and conscientious Magistrate will concede very much to honest error; and something even to perverse malice, before he will endanger the public peace; and he will not adopt for cible measures, or such as might lead to force, as long as those which are peaceable remain open to him or to his constituents. It is true that cases may occur in which the Executive would be compelled to stand on its rights, and maintain them, regardless of all consequences. If Congress should pass an activistic to the stand on the contents of the consequences. minted by the bound of consequences. If Congress should pass an act which is not only in palpable conflict with the Constitution, but will certainly, if carried out, produce immediate and irreparable injury to the organic structure of the Government, and if there be neither judicial remedy for the wrongs it inflicts, nor power in the people to protect themselves without the official aid of their elected defender; if, for instance, the Legislative defender; if, for instance, the Legislative Department should pass an active in through all the forms of law to abolish a co-ordinate department of the Government—in such a case the President must take the high responsibilities of his office, and save the life of the nation at all hazards. The so-called reconstruction acts, though as plainly unconstitutional as any that can be imagined, were not believed to be within the class last mentioned. The people were not wholly disarmed of the power of self-defence. In all the Northern States they still held in their hands the sacred right of the ballot, and it was safe to believe that in due time they would come to the rescue of their own institutions. It gives me pleasure to add that the appeal to our common constituents was not taken in vain, and that my confidefender: if, for instance, the Legislative was not taken in vain, and that my confi e in their wisdom and virtue seems not

dence in their western to have been misphaced.

It is well and publicly known that enormous frauds have been perpetrated on the Trensury, and that colossal fortunes have been made at the public expense. This species of corruption has increased, is increasing, and if not diminished will soon to the public treatment of the public expense. The public expense in the public expense. public creditors and the tax-payers are alike interested in an honest administration alike interested in an honest administration of the linances, and neither class will long endure the large-hunded robberies of the recent past. For this discreditable state of things there are several causes. Some of the taxes are so laid as to present an irresistible temptation to evade payment. The great sums which officers may win by consivance at fraud create a pressure which is more than the virtue of many can with track, and there can be me doubt that the stand: and there can be no doubt that the stand; and there can be no dotted that the open disregard of constitutional obligations avowed by some of the highest and most influential men in the country has greatly weakened the maral sense of those who serve in subordinale places. The expenses of the United States, including interest on the public debt, are more than six times as much as they were seven years ago. To much as they were seven years ago. To collect and disburse this vast amount recollect and disburse this vast amount requires careful supervision as well as systematic vigilance. The system, never perfected, was much disorganized by the "Tenure of Office Bill," which has almost destroyed official accountability. The President may be thoroughly convinced that an offleer is incapable, dishonest, or unfaithful to the Constitution, but, under the law which I have mamed, the utmost he can do so to complain to the Semute, and ask the which I have named, the atmost he can do
is to complain to the Senate, and ask the
privilege of supplying his place with a better man. If the Senate he regarded as personally or politically hostile to the President, it is matural, and not altogether unreasonable, for the officer to expect that it
will take his part as far as possible, restore
him to his place, and give him a triumph
over his Executive superior. The officer
has other chances of impunity arising from
meridental defects of evidence, the mode of
investigating it, and the secreey of the -necidental defects of evidence, the mode of investigating it, and the socreey of the hearing. It is not wonderful that official malfeasance should become bold in propor-tion as the delinquents learn to think them-selves safe. I am entirely persuaded that under such a rule the President cannot per-form the great duty assigned to him of see-ing the laws faithfully executed, and that it disables him most especially from enfor-ing that rigid accountability which is ne-cessary to the due execution of the revenue sary to the due execution of the revenu The Constitution invests the President

The Constitution invosts the President with authority to decide whether a removal should be made in any given case; the act of Congress declares, in substance, that he shall only access such as he supposes to be unworthy of their trust. The Constitution makes him sole judge in the premises; but the strute takes away his jurisdiction, transfers it to the Senate, and leaves him nothing but the odious and sometimes imparaticable duty of becoming a prosecutor. practicable duty of becoming a prosecutor. The prosecution is to be conducted before a The prosecution is to be conducted before a tribunal whose members are not, like him, responsible to the whole people, but to separate constituent bodies, and who may hear his accusation with great disfavor. The Sonate is absolutely without any known standard of decision applicable to such a case. Its judgment cannot be anticipated, for it is not governed by any rule. The law does not define what shall be decined good cause for removal. It is impossible even to conjecture what may or may not be so considered by the Senate. The nature of the subject forbids clear proof. If the charge be ineapacity, what evidence will support it? Fidelity to the Constitution may be understood or misunder-tood in a thousand different ways, and by violent party men, in violent party times, unfaithfulness to the Constitution may even come to be considered of dishonesty, how shall it be made out? Will it be inferred from acts unconnected with oublic duty, from private history, or eause for removal. It is impossible even to Will it he inferred from acts unconnected with public duty, from private history, or from general reputation? Or must the President await the commission of an actual misdemeanor in office? Shall he, in the meantime, risk the character and interest of the nation in the hands of men to whom the cannot give his contidence? Must he forbear his complaint until the mischief is done and cannot be prevented? If his zeal an the public service should impel him to anticipate the overt act, must he move at anticipate the overt act, must be move a the peril of being tried himself for the of fence of slandering his subordinate? In the fence of slandering his subordinate? In the present circumstances of the country, some one must be held responsible for official definquency of every kind. It is extremely difficult to say where that responsibility should be thrown, if it be not left where it has been placed by the Constitution. But adjust men will admit that the President ought to be entirely relieved from such responsibility, if he cannot meet it by reason of restrictions placed by law upon his action.

The unrestricted power of removal from office is a very great one to be trusted even to a Magistrate chosen by the general sufto a Magistrale chosen by the general saf-frage of the whole people, and accountable directly to them for his acts. It is undoubt-edly liable to abuse, and at some periods of our history perhaps has been abused. If it be thought desirable and constitutional that it should be so limited as to make the President merely a common informer against other public agents, he should at least be permitted to act in that capacity before some open tribunal, independent of party polities, ready to investigate the party politics, ready to investigate the merits of every case, furnished with the means of taking evidence, and bound to decide according to established rules. This would guarantee the safety of the accuser would guarantee the safety of the accuser when he acts in good faith, and at the same time secure the rights of the other party. I speak of course with all proper respect for the present Senate, but it does not seem to me that any legislative body can be so constituted as to insure its fitness for these functions. netions. It is not the theory of this Government

that public offices are the property of those who hold them. They are given merely as a trust for the public benefit, sometimes for a trust for the public benefit, sometimes for a fixed period, sometimes during good be-havior, but generally they are liable to be terminated at the pleasure of the appoint-ing power, which represents the collective majesty and speaks the will of the people. The forced retention in office of a single dishonest person may work great injury to the public interests. The danger to the public service comes not from the power to remove, but from the power to appoint. remove, but from the power to appoint. Therefore it was that the framers of the Constitution left the power of removal un-restricted, while they gave the Senate : restricted, while they gave the Senate a right-to reject all appointments which, in its opinion, were not fit to be made. A little reflection on this subject will probably satisfy all who have the good of the country at heart that our best course is to take the Constitution for our guide, walk in the path marked out by the founders of the Republic, and obey the rules made sacred by the observance of our great predeces. by the observance of our great predeces

The present condition of our finances and circulating medium is one to which your early consideration is invited. The proportion which the currency of any puntry should bear to the whole value of the annual produce circulated by its means is a question upon which political economists have not agreed. Nor can it be con-

trolled by legislation, but must be left to the irrevocable laws which everywhere the irrevocable laws which everywhere regulate commerce and trade. The circulating medium will ever irresistibly flow to those points where it is in greatest demand. The law of demand and supply is as unerring as that which regulates the tides of the occan; and indeed currency, like the tides, has its ebbs and flows throughout the commercial world. throughout the commercial world. At the beginning of the rebellion the bank-note circulation of the country amounted to not much more than two hundred mil-lions of dollars; now the circulation of Na-tional Bank notes and those known as "le-gal tenders" is nearly seven hundred mil-lions. While it is urged by some that this amountshould be increased, others contend that a decided reduction is absolutely es-gential to the best interests of the country. sential to the best interests of the co In view of these diverse opinions, it may be well to ascertain the real value of ou be well to ascertain the real value of our paper issues, when compared with a metal-lie or convertible currency. For this purpose, let us inquire how much gold and silver could be purchased by the seven hundred millions of paper money now in circulation? Probably not more than half the amount of the latter—showing that when our paper currency is compared with gold and silver, its commercial value is

measures as will enable the holder of its notes and those of the National Banks to notes and those of the National Banks to convert them, without loss, into specie or its equivalent. A reduction of our paper circulating medium need not necessarily follow. This, however, would depend upon the law of demand and supply, though it should be borne in mind that by making legal-tender and bank notes convertible into coin or its equivalent, their present specie value in the hands of their holders would be enhanced one hundred per cent. Legislation for the accomplishment of a result so desirable is demanded by the highest public considerations. The Consti-

Legislation for the accomplishment of a result so desirable is demanded by the highest public considerations. The Constitution contemplates that the circulating medium of the country shall be uniform in quality and value. At the time of the formation of that instrument, the country had just emerged from the War of the Revolution, and was suffering from the effects of a redundant and worthless paper currency. The sages of that period were anxious to protect their posterity from the evils which they themselves had experienced. Hence, in providing a circulating medium, they conferred upon Congress the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof, at the same time prohibiting the States from making anything but gold and silver a tonder in survey to change in survey to change in the same time prohibiting the States from making anything but gold and silver from making anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts. The anomalous condition of our currency

The anomalous condition of our currency is in striking contrast with that which was originally designed. Our circulation now embraces, first, notes of the National Banks, which are made receivable for all dues to the Government, excluding imposts, and by all its creditors, excepting in payment of interest upon its bonds and the securities themselves; second, legal tender notes, issued by the United States, and which the law requires shall be received as well in payment of all debts between citizens as of all Government dues, excepting imposts; and, third, gold and silver coin. By the operation of our present system of finance, however, the metallic currency, when collected, is reserved only for one class of Government creditors, who, holding its bonds, semi-annually receive their ing its bonds, semi-annually receive their interest in coin from the National Treasury. interest in coin from the National Treasury. They are thus made to occupy an invidious position, which may!be used to strengthen the arguments of those who would bring into disrepute the obligations of the nation. In the payment of all its debts, the plighted faith of the Government should be inviolably maintained. But while it acts with fidelity toward the bondholder who loaned his money that the integrity of the Union might be preserved, it should at the same nis money that the integrity of the Chion might be preserved, it should at the same time observe good faith with the great masses of the people, who, having rescued the Union from the perils of rebellion, now bear the burdens of taxation, that the Government may be able to fulfil its engagements. There is no reason which will be accounted as satisfactory by the people, why accepted as satisfactory by the people, why those who defend us on the land and pro-

those who defend us on the land and protect us on the sea; the pensioner upon the gratitude of the nation, bearing the scars and wounds received while in its service; the public servants in the various Departments of the Government; the farmer who supplies the soldiers of the army and the sailors of the navy; the artisan who toils in the mation's workshops, or the mechanics and laborers who build its edifices and construct its forts and vessels of warshould, in payment of their just and hardearned dues, receive depreciated paper, while another class of their countrymen, no more deserving, are paid in coin of gold and silver. Equal and exact justice requires that all the creditors of the Government should be paid in a currency possession workform units. This contains the second ment should be paid in a currency posses ing a uniform value. This can only be ac complished by the restoration of the rency to the standard established by the

rency to the standard established by the Constitution; and by this means we would remove a discrimination which may, if it has not already done so, create a prejudice that may become deep rooted and wide-spread, and imperit the national credit.

The feasibility of making our currency correspond with the constitutional standard may be seen by reference to a few facts derived from our commercial statistics. rived from our commercial statistics. The production of precious metals in the United States from 1849 to 1857, inclusive, 000; and from 1861 to 1867, inclusive, \$310,

000,000—making the total coinage sinc 1849, \$874,000,000. From 1849 to 1857, inclu 1849, 8874,000,000. From 1849 to 1857, inclusive, the net exports of specie amounted to 8271,000,000; from 1858 to 1860, inclusive, to \$148,000,000; and from 1851 to 1867, inclusive, \$22,000,000—making the aggregate of net exports since 1849, \$741,000,000. These figures show an excess of product over net exports of \$453,000,000. There are in the Treasury \$111,000,000 in coin, something more than \$40,000,000 in circulation on the Pacific Coast, and a few millions in the Na-tional and other Banks—in all about \$160, tional and other Banks—in all about \$169, 900,000. This, however, taking into account the specie in the country prior to 1849, leaves more than three hundred millions of dollars which have not been accounted for by exportation, and therefore may yet re-

main in the country.

These are important facts, and show how completely the inferior currency will supersede the better, forcing it from circulation among the masses, and causing it to be exported as a mere article of trade, to add to the money capital of foreign lands. They show the necessity of retiring our paper money, that the return of gold and silver to the avenues of trade may be invited, and a demand created which will cause the retention at home of at least so much of the productions of our rich and inexhaustible gold-bearing fields as may be sufficient for purposes of circulation. It is unreasonable to expect a return to a sound currency so long as the Government, by continuing sede the better, forcing it from circulation

so long as the Government, by continuing to issue irredeemable notes, fills the chanto issue irredeemable notes, fills the chan-nels of circulation with depreciated paper. Notwithstanding a coinage by our mints, since 1849, of eight hundred and seventy-four millions of dollars, the people are now strangers to the currency which was de-signed for their use and benefit, and specimens of the precious metals bearing the na-tional device are seldom seen, except when tional device are seldom seen, except when produced to gratify the interest excited by their novelty. If depreciated paper is to be coatinued as the permanent currency of the country, and all our coin is to become a mere article of traffic and speculation, to the enhancement in price of all that is indispensable to the comfort of the people, it would be wise economy to abolish our mints, thus saving the nation the care and expense incident to such establishments, and let all our precious metals be exported in bullion. The time has come, however, when the Government and National Banks should be required to take the most efficient should be required to take the most efficien should be required to take the most efficient steps and make all necessary arrangements for a resumption of specie payments at the earliest practicable period. Specie payments having been once resumed by the Government and banks, all notes or bills of paper issued by either of a less denomination than twenty dollars should by law be excluded from circulation, so that the people may have the benefit and convenience of a gold and silver currency which in all their business transactions will be uniform in value at home and abroad. form in value at home and abroad.

form in value at home and abroad.

"Every man of property or industry, every man who desires to preserve what he honestly possesses, or to obtain what he can honestly earn, has a direct interest in maintaining a safe circulating medium—such a medium as shall be real and substantial, not liable to vibrate with opinions, not satifect to be blown up or blown down by the breath of speculation, but to be made stable and secure. A disordered currency is one of the greatest political evils. It undermines the virtues necessary for the supis one of the greatest political evils. It undermines the virtues necessary for the support of the social system, and encourages
propensities destructive of its happiness;
it wars against industry, frugality, and
economy, and it fosters the evil spirits
of extravagance and speculation," It has
been asserted by one of our profound and
most gifted statesmen, that "of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes
of mankind, none has seen more effectual
than that which deludes them with paper
money, This is the most effectual of inventions to fertilize the rich man's fields
by the swent of the poor man's brow. Orventions to fertilize the rich man's fields by the sweat of the poor man's brow. Ordinary tyranny, oppression, excessive taxation—these bear lightly on the happiness of the mass of the community compared with a fraudulent currency, and the robberies committed by depreciated paper. Our own history has recorded for our instruction enough, and more than enough of the demoralizing tendency, the injustice, and the intolerable oppression on the virtuous and well-disposed of a degraded paper currency, authorized by law or in any way countenanced by Government." It

way countenanced by Government." I is one of the most successful devices, in is one of the most successful devices, in times of peace or war, expansions or revulsions, to accomplish the transfer of all the precious metals from the great mass of the people into the hands of the few, where they are hourded in secret places or deposited in strong boxes under bolts and bars, while the people are left to endure all the inconvenience, sacrifice, and demoralization resulting from the use of a depréciated and worthless paper money.

The condition of our finances and the one

and wormess paper money.

The condition of our finances and the operations of our revenue system are set forth and fully explained in the able and instructive report of the Secretary of the Treasury. On the 30th of June, 1866, the public debt amounted to \$2,783,425,879; on the 30th of June last it was \$2,692,199,215, showing a reduction during the fiscal year of \$91,226,864. During the fiscal year and in the second of reduction during the fiscal year of \$91,229, 664. During the fiscal year ending June
30, 1867, the receipts were \$400,634,010, and
the expenditures \$346,729,129, leaving an
available surplus of \$143,904,880. It is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year
ending June 30,1868, will be \$417,101,928,
and that the expenditures will reach the
sum of \$303,269,226, leaving in the Trensury
a surplus of \$23,892,702. For the fiscal year
ending June 30, 1869, it is estimated that
the receipts will amount to \$381,000,000,
and that the expenditures will be \$372,000. and that the expenditures will be \$372,000. 000, showing an excess of 89,000,000 in favor of the Government.

The attention of Congress is carnestly invited to the necessity of a thorough revision of our revenue system. Our internal revenue laws and impost system should be so adjusted as to bear most heavily on articles

the State. A modification of the Internal revenue system, by a large reduction in the number of articles now subject to 'tax, would be followed by results equally advantageous to the citizen and the Government. It would render the execution of the law less expensive and 'more certain, remove obstructions to industry, lessen the temptations to evade the law, diminish the violations and frauds perpetrated upon its provisions, make its operations less inquisitorial, and greatly reduce in numbers the army of tax-gatherers created by the system, who "take from the month of honest labor the bread it has earned,"—Retrenchment, reform, and economy should be carried into every branch of the public service, that the expenditures of the Government may be reduced and the people relieved from oppressive taxation; a sound currency should be restored, and the public faith in regard to the national debt sacredly observed. The accomplishment of the State. A modification of the internal

ite faith in regard to the national debt sa-credly observed. The accomplishment of these important results, together with the restoration of the Union of the States upon the principles of the Constitution, would inspire confidence at home and abroad in the stability of our institutions, and bring to the nation prosperity peace, and good will.

will.
The report of the Secretary of War ad interin exhibits the operations of the army and of the several Bureaus of the War Denations.
The aggregate strength of our and of the several Bureaus of the War Department. The aggregate strength of our military force, on the 30th of September last, was 56,315. The total estimate for military appropriations is \$77,124,707, including a deficiency in last year's appropriation of \$13,600,000. The payments at the Treasury on account of the service of the War Department from Juneau, I to the Treasury of account of the service of the War Department from January 1 to October 29, 1867—a period of ten months—amounted to \$109,807,000. The expenses of the military establishment, as well as the numbers of the army, are now three times as great as they have ever been in time of peace; while the discretionary power is vested in the Expecutive to add millions to this expenditure by an increase of the army.

his expenditure by an increase of the army o the maximum strength allowed by the law.

The menacing attitude of some of the warlike bands of Indians inhabiting the district of country between the Arkansas and Platte rivers, and portions of Dakota Territory, required the presence of a large military force in that region. Instigated by real or imaginary orientees, the Inaw. military force in that region. Instigated by real or imaginary grievances, the Indians occasionally committed acts of bar barous violence upon emigrants and our frontier settlements; but a general Indian war has been providentially averted. The Commissioners under the act of 20th July, 1867, were invosted with full power to adjust existing difficulties, negotiate treaties with the disaffected bands, and select for them reservations remote from the travelled troutes between the Mississippi and Pacific. They entered without delay upon the execution of their trust, but have not yet made any official report of their proceedings. It is of vital importance that our distant Territories should be exempt from Indian outbreaks, and that the construction of the Pacific Balland are distantial transfer. breaks, and that the construction of the Pa-

breaks, and that the construction of the Pa-cific Railroad, an object of national impor-tance, should not be interrunted by hostile tribes. These objects, as well as the mate-rial interests and the moral and intellectu-al improvement of the Indians, can be most effectually secured by concentrating them upon portions of country set apart for their exclusive use, and located at points remote from our highways and energely. remote from our highways and encroach ng white settlements. Since the commencement of the second

Since the commencement of the second session of the Thirty-Ninth Congress, five hundred and ten inlies of road have been constructed on the main line and branches of the Pacific Railway. The line from Omaha is rapidly approaching the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, whilst the terminus of the last section of constructed road in California, accepted by the Government on the 24th day of October last, was but eleven miles distant from the summit ment on the 24th day of October last, was but eleven miles distant from the summit of the Sierra Nevada. The remarkable energy evinced by the Companies offers the strongest assurance that the completion of the road from Sacramento to Omaha will not be long deferred.

During the last fiscal year seven million forty-one thousand one hundred and four-

orty-one thousand one hundred and four en acres of public land were disposed of and the cash receipts from sales and fees exceeded by one half million dollars the sum realized from those sources during the preceding year. The amount paid to pensioners, including expenses of disbursements, was \$18,019,956, and thirty six thousand four hundred and eighty-two names were added to the rolls. The entire number of pensioners on the 30th of June last was one hundred and fifty-five thousand four hundred and fifty-live patents and designs were issued during the year ending September 30, 1807, and at that date the balance in the Treasury to the credit of the and the cash receipts from sales and fees ex-

September 30, 1807, and at that date the bal-ance in the Treasury to the credit of the Patent fund was \$286,007.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy states that we have seven squadrons ac-tively and judiciously employed, under ef-fector and also companying its processing. cient and able commanders, in protecting the persons and property of American cit-izens, maintaining the dignity and power of the Government, and promoting the commerce and business interest of our countrymen in every part of the world. Of the two hundred and thirty-eight vessels composing the present navy of the United States, fifty-six, carrying five hundred and seven guns, are in squadron service. During the year the number of vessels in commission has been reduced twelve, and there exclude a local parameter of the three parameters are the state. arethirteen less on squadron dutythan there were at the date of last report. A large number of vessels were commenced and in

number of vessels were commenced and in course of construction when the war terminated, and although Congress had made the necessary appropriations for their completion, the Department has either suspended work upon them or limited the slow completion of the steam vessels, so as to meet the contracts for machinery made with private establishments. The total expenditures of the Navy Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, were \$31,034,011. No appropriations have been 31,034,011. No appropriations have been made or required since the close of the war made or required since the close of the war for the construction and repair of vessels, for steam machinery, ordnance, provisions and clothing, fuel, hemp, &c., the balances under these several heads having been more than sufficient for current expenditures. It should also be stated to the credit of the Department that, besides asking no appropriations for the above objects for the last two years, the Secretary of the Navy, on the 30th of September last, in accordance with the act of May 1, 1820, requested the surplus fund the sum of sixty five millions of dollars, being the amount received from

surplus fund the sum of sixty five millions of dollars, being the amount received from the sales of vessels and other war property, and the remnants of former appropriations. The report of the Postmaster General shows the business of the Post Office Department and the condition of the postal service in a very favorable light, and the attention of Congress is called to its practical recommendations. The receipts of the Department for the year ending June 30, 1867, including all special appropriations for sea and land service and for free mail matter, were \$19.978.693. The expenditures for sea and land service and for free mail matter, were \$19,978,693. The expenditures for all purposes were \$19,235,483, leaving an unexpended balance in favor of the Department of \$743,210, which can be applied towards the expenses of the Department for the current year. The increase of postar revenue, independent of specific appropriations, for the year 1867, over that of 1866, was \$850,040. The increase of revenue from the sale of stamps and stamped envelopes

the sale of stamps and stamped envelopes was \$783,404. The increase of expenditures was \$783,494. The increase of expenditures for 1867 over those of the previous year was owing chiefly to the extension of the land and ocean mail service. During the past year new postal conventions have been ratified and exchanged with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the North German Union, Italy, and the Colonial Government at Hong Kong, reducing very largely the rates of ocean and land very largely the rates of ocean and land postages to and from and within those ountries.

countries.

The report of the Acting Commissioner of Agriculture concisely presents the condition, wants, and progress of an interest eminently worthy the fostering care of Congress, and exhibits a large measure of useful results achieved during the year to which it refers

ful results achieved during the year to which it refers.
The re-establishment of peace at home, and the resumption of extended trade, travoid, and commerce abroad, have served to increase the number and variety of questions in the department for foreign affairs. None of these questions, however, have seriously disturbed our relations with other States.

The Republic of Mexico, having been relieved from foreign intervention, is earn-estly engaged in efforts to re-establish her estly engaged in efforts to re-establish her constitutional system of government. A good understanding continues to exist between our Government and the Republics of Hayti and San Domingo, and our cordial relations with the Central and South American States remain unchanged. The tender, made in conformity with a resolution of Congress, of the good offices of the Government, with a view to an amicable adjustment of peace between Brazil and her allies, on one side, and Paraguay on the other, and between Chili and her allies, on the one side, and Spain on the other, though kindly and between the title and Spain on the other, though kindly received, has in neither case been fully accepted by the belligerents. The war in the Valley of the Parana is still vigorously maintained. On the other hand, actual hostilities between the Pacific States and Spain have been more than a wear superposed. Spain have been more than a year suspended. I shall, on any proper occasion that may occur, renew the conciliatory recommay occur, renew the concillatory recom-mendations which have been already made. Brazil, with enlightened sagacity and comprehensive states manship, has opened the great channels of the Amazon and its tributaries to universal commerce. One thing great channels of the Amazon and its tributaries to universal commerce. One thing more seems needful to assure a rapid and cheering progress in South America. I refer to those peaceful habits without which States and Nations cannot, in this age, well expect material prosperity or social advancement.

The Exposition of Universal Industry at Paris has passed, and seems to have fully realized the high expectations of the French Government. If due allowance be made for the recent political derangement of industry here, the part which the United States has borne in this exhibition of invention and art may be regarded with very high satisfaction. During the Exposition a conference was held of delegates from several nations, the United States being one, in which the inconveniences of comhundred millions of paper money now in direction? Probably not more than half the amount of the latter—showing that when our paper currency is compared with gold and silver, its commercial value is commencial value is commercial value is commercial value is commerci

oped for establishing, by universal consent, a common principle for the coinage of gold. These conferences, are expected to be renewed, with the attendance of many foreign States not hitherto represented. A report of these interesting proceedings will be submitted to Congress, which will no doubt justly appreciate the great object, and be ready to adopt any measure which may tend to facilitate its ultimate accomplishment.

On the 25th of February, 1862, Congress

On the 25th of February, 1862, Congress declared by law that Treasury notes without interest, authorized by that act, should be legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States. An annual remittance of \$30,000, less stipulated expenses, accrues to claimants under the Convention made with Spain in 1834. These remittances, since the passage of that act, have been paid in such notes. The claimants insist that the Government ought to require payment in coin. The subject may be deemed worthy of your attention. No arrangement has as yet been reached to require payment in coin. The subject may be deemed worthy of your attention. No arrangement has as yet been reached for the settlement of our claims for British depredations upon the commerce of the United States. I have felt it my duty to decline the proposition of arbitration made by Her Majesty's Government, because it has hitherto been accompanied by reservations and limitations incompatible with the rights, interest, and honor of our country. It is not to be apprehended that Great Britain will persist in her refusal to satisfy these just and reasonable claims, which involve the sacred principle of non-intervention—a principle henceforth not more important to the United States than to all other commercial nations.

portant to the United States than to all other commercial nations.

The West India Islands were settled and colonized by European States simultaneously with the settlement and colonization of the American continent. Most of the colonies planted here became independent nations in the close of the last and the beginning of the present continent. ginning of the present century. Our own country embraces communities which at one period, were colonies of Great Britain, France, Spain, Holland, Sweden and Russia. The people in the West Indies, with the exception of those of the Island of Huyti have neither attained as the exception of those of the Island of Hayti, have neither attained nor aspired to independence, nor have they become prepared for self-defence. Although possessing considerable commercial value, they have been held by the several European States which colonized or at some time conquered them, chiefly for purposes of military and naval strategy in carrying out European policy and designs in regard to this continent. In our Revolutionary War, ports and harbors in the West India Islands were used by our enemy, to the great injury and and harbors in the West India Islands were used by our enemy, to the great injury and embarrassment of the United States. We had the same experience in our second war with Great Britain. The same European policy for a long time excluded us even from trade with the West Indies, while we were at peace with all nations.—In our recent civil war the rebels, and their piratical and blockade-breaking allies, found facilities in the same ports for their piratical and blockade-breaking al-lies, found facilities in the same ports for the work, which they too successfully ac-complished, of injuring and devastating the commerce which we are now engaged in robuilding. We labored especially under this disadvantage—that European steam vessels, employed by our enemies, found friendly shelter, protection, and supplies in West Indian ports, while our own mayal

operations were necessarily carried of from our own distant shores. There was from our own distant shores. There was then a universal feeling of the want of an advanced naval outpost between the Atlantic coast and Europe. The duty of obtaining such an outpost peacefully and lawfully, while neither doing nor menacing injury to other States, earnestly engaged the attention of the Executive Department before the close of the war and it has not before the close of the war, and it has no been lost sight of since that time. A no centified dissimilar naval want revealed itself during the same period on the Pacific coast. The required foothold there was fortunately secured by our late treaty with the Emperor of Russia, and it now seems importantly that the more distinct receiving the coast. imperative that the more obvious necess ties of the Atlantic coast should not be less carefully provided for. A good and concarefully provided for. A good and con-venient port and harbor, capable of easy defence, will supply that want. With the possession of such a station by the United States, neither we nor any other American need longer apprehend injury or offence from any Trans-Atlantic enemy. I agree with our early statesmen that the West Indies naturally gravitate to, and may be expected ultimately to be absorbed by the expected ultimately to be absorbed by the Continental States, including our own. I agree with them also that is wise to leave

agree with them also that is wise to leave the question of such absorption to this process of natural political gravitation. The Islands of St. Thomas and St. John's, which constitute a part of the group called the Virgin Islands, seemed to offer us advantages immediately desirable, while their acquisition could be secured in harmony with the principles to which I have alluded. A treaty has, therefore, been concluded with the King of Denmark for the cession of those islands, and will be the cession of those islands, and will be submitted to the Senate for consideration submitted to the Senate for consideration.

It will hardly be necessary to call the attention of Congress to the subject of providing for the payment to Russia of the sum stipulated in the treaty for the cession of Alaska. Possession having been formally delivered to our commissioner, the territory remains for the present in care of a military force, awaiting such civil organization as shall be directed by Congress. The annexation of many small German States to Prussia, and the reorganization States to Prussia, and the reorganization of that country under a new and libera constitution, have induced me to renew the

constitution, have induced me to renew the effort to obtain a just and prompt settlement of the long-vexed question concerning the claims of foreign States for military service from their subjects naturalized in the United States.

In connection with this subject, the attention of Congress is respectfully called to a singular and embarrassing conflict of singular and embarrassing conflict o aws. The Executive Department of this Government has hitherto uniformly held as it now holds, that naturalization, in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States, absolves the recipient from his native allegiance. The courts of Great Britain hold that allegiance to the British Crown is indefeasible, and is not absolved by our laws of naturalization.—British judges cite courts and law authorites of the United States in support of that theory against the position hold by the Executive authority of the United States.—This conflict perplays the public paind onformity with the Constitution and law This conflict perplexes the public mind concerning the rights of naturalized citzens, and impairs he national authority abroad. I called attention to this subject

in my last annual message, and now again respectfully appeal to Congress to declar the national will unmistakably upon this the national will unmistakably upon this important question.
The abuse of our laws by the clandestine prosecution of the African slave-trade from American ports or by American citizens, has altogether ceased, and, under existing mas atogether ceased, and, under existing circumstances, no apprehensions of its renewal in this part of the world are entertained. Under these circumstances it becomes a question whether weshall not propose to Her Majesty's Government a suspension or discontinuance of the stipulations for maintaining a naval force for the suppression of that trade.

suppression of that trade.

ANDREW JOHNSON WASHINGTON, December 3, 1867.

News Items. Jefferson Davis is in Baltimore. Navigation has closed on the upper Mis-The receipts of internal revenue last week

were **8**314.000. It is thought that if the Auquipa rebels, n Peru, are not speedily reduced, they will be joined by the rest of the people. Thanksgiving day was not generally bserved in Cincinnati except by the hurches. Only a few of the leading busiless houses were closed.

The Northern Indians are still trouble-some, and are raiding on the trains and cattle. They recently tried to entrap party of soldiers, New Orleans is terribly afflicted. The yellow fever had no sooner ceased its ravages than the cholera commenced. A private letter to us states that the deaths from that disease number thirteen a day. The owners of the celebrated race horse The owners of the celebrated race horse Muggins have sued the Northwestern (Tennessee) Railroad Company for \$20,000, for damages on account of injuries sustained by the horse in transporting him from Nashville to Memphis.

Mrs. Lincoln's wardrobe has been with drawn from the public gaze. A great deal of interest was manifested in the dry goods and trinkets by curious people, who flocked in crowds to the sales room; but nobody manifested any disposition to purchase. A fresh stock of salmon spawn, capable A fresh stock of salmon spawn, capable of producing 40,000 fish, has arrived from New Brunswick at the hatching reservoir at Cold Spring trout ponds, Charlestown, and the product will be applied to stocking the Connecticut river.

the Connecticut river.

A negro named Edward Jones was tried and convicted in Frederick, Maryland, last week, for committing a rape on a highly respectable white girl, Miss Antoinette Cline, aged sixteen. The penalty for such cases in that State used to be hanging, and that would be none too good for the wretch.

The Bremen hark Gauss arrived at Charleston Thursday with one hundred and fifty emigrants, under the auspices of the State Immigration Board. They were warmly welcomed by their friends and the citizensgenerally. Only one death occurred during the passage.

citizens generally. Only one death occurred during the passage.

General Robert E. Lee, his three sons, and his nephew, General Fitz Lee, together with a large party of ladies and gentlemen of Richmond, left that city on Thursday afternoon to attend the wedding of General W. H. F. Lee, which took place at St. Paul's church, in Petersburg, the same evening.

Leavenworth, Kansas, is moving for a bridge across the Missouri. The Conservative says that although two good boats are oringe across the Missouri. The Conserva-tive says that although two good boats are ferrying freight across the river, they are entirely inadequate to do the work, and that sixty car loads of lumber and ware-houses full of freight await the movement of these boats.

Zocal Intelligence.

THE MONUMENTAL FAIR.—The Monumental Fair, now being held in Fulton Hail, promises to be a grand and complete success. The opening, on Monday night, showed that the citizens of Lancaster intend to doliberal things in relation to this praiseworthy enterprise. The scene presented as we entered the hall was a most brilliant one. The beauty and the fashion of our city were assembled to testify their interest in the proceedings, and fathers, brothers, and gentiemen who may be supposed to stand in another near and very interesting relation, were present with full purses, ready to meet any demand which might be made upon them. As the crowd surged to and fro, the eye everywhere rested on beautiful and happy faces. It was an appropriate and worthy inauguration of a deservedly popular enterprise.

The decorations of the Hall are more elaborate and elegant than anything of the kind heretofore seen in it. From the points where the two rods of the large hanging chandaliers pierce the ceiling, four broad strips of red, white and blue bunting, the upper stripe being studded with stars, stretch across the entire extent of the building, forming two distinct and similar canopies. On each side, between the windows, flags are arranged in pairs, and between the parted folds of each pair is suspended a fine parted folds of each pair is suspended a fine parted folds of each pair is suspended fine parted folds of each pair is suspended a fine parted folds of each pair is suspended a fine teresting object. The stage is appropriately draped with two very large flags, between which is suspended a shield. In the centre of the Hall is an orn amental pyramid, the whole structure being covered with flags, and eight fine silk flags on staffs being disposed in a group on the top. Two of these are battle flags; one having belonged to the 122d regiment P. V., the other to the 185th regiment. On the apex of this pyramid is perched a gilded representation of the American eagle. Naarer that stage stands a

are battle mags; one having belonged to the 122d regiment. On the apex of this pyramid is perched a gilded representation of the American eagle. Nearer the stage stands a most gracefully proportioned Christmas tree, of cedar, laden with candies and fancy articles, and having quite a number of small silk flags disposed among its branches, There are other minor decorations which we have not time or space to notice.

The tables are arranged around the room, being set back under canopies formed of evergreens, in which the ivy is a marked feature. Here is displayed a world of wonders in the way of all those graceful and beautiful creations which have been wrought by the busy fingers of the fair ladies of our city. We can only make a passing notice of them to-day.

On the right as you enter the Hall Miss Cornelia and Sue Carson have a grand toy and notion shop. This corner was the most attractive feature to the Juveniles, and a crowd of anxious little ones were always to be seen near it, admiring with wistful gaze attractive feature to the Juveniles, and a crowd of anxious little ones were always to be seen near it, admiring with wistful gaze the many entiong objects. Of course parents and bachelor uncles were constantly solicited to "shell out the stamps," and the demand of the infantile purchasers was cheerfully compiled with. The Misses Carson are assisted by quite a bery for young ladies, among whom we noticed Miss Clara Brown, her cousin Louisa of Canada, Miss Emily Hurford and others. Next to this is the finely arranged and bountifully supplied cake and confectionary stand of Mrs. J. W. Hubley. She is ably assisted by Miss Sallie Zahm, Miss Ella Hubley, Miss Young and Mrs. Carpenter. The supply of sweetmeats was most temptate and other the supply of sweetmeats was most temptate and others.

The supply of sweetmeats was most temp ing, and a thriving business was done he

Ine supply of sweetmeats was most tempting, and a thriving business was done here all evening.

Passing on, the next table is that presided over by Mrs. M. Shreiner. Suspended in front of an arching canopy is an elegant afghan and a large assortment of choice articles of female attire wrought in worsted. In the centre of the table is a large glass case filled with very delicate and beautiful artificial flowers. There are two ottomans and two very bundsome chairs here, with backs and seats adorned with exquisite needle work. Besides these more prominent articles there is an almost endless variety of fancy and useful articles, nearly all the product of patient female industry.

The next table on the right, is that of Mrs. John H. Pearsol, where is to be found a very large and fine assortment of useful and fancy articles. In the centre is a case of wax fruit sufficiently natural to tempt the appetite. There is also a full selection of all the latest music.

In front of the stage is a long table band. of all the latest music.

ot all the latest music.

In front of the stage is a long table handsomely decorated and well laden with all
in the eating line that can be collected to
tempt the most capricious appetite. Mrs.
W. P. Brinton and Mrs. G. E. Calder, assisted by half a score of handsome and
handy young ladies, do the honors of this
table. We were glad to notice that the
crowd seemed to be hungry. It is the days table. We were glad to notice that the crowd seemed to be hungry. It is the duty of every public spirited and patriotic cition of every public spirited and patriotic regardles of every public spirited and patriotic citzen to eat on such an occasion, regardless of dyspepsia. If any one should feel the slightest symptom of such a thing there is a plentiful supply of Mishler's Bitters in the right corner of the Hall, donated by the proprietors, Dr. S. B. Hartman & Co.

Passing down the left of the hall we find an array fully equal to that which is so attractive on the right. Nearest the store is tractive on the right. Nearest the stage is the admirably arranged and appropriately decorated table presided over by Mrs. Mary

the admirably arranged and appropriately decorated table presided over by Mrs. Mary M. Kendig. The most noticeable article here is a fine set of silver. There are also two afghans, a handsome chair, a general assortment of fancy needle work, &c.

Next below his is the table of Mrs. O. J. Dickey, with a very full assortment of fine articles. There is a chaste and valuable set of silver; an afghan elaborately wrought with heads of animals, which was disposed of at \$5 a chance, and won by Mrs. Dr. Whiteside; fine chairs, and a great variety of superior needle work and other attractive affairs. Mrs. Geo. M. Kline, Miss Mary Long, Misses Nauman and other la dies assist Mrs. Dickey.

Below this, and to the left as you enter the Hall, is the table of Mrs. John Metzger. Here are two especially hand-some afghans, the most beautiful one on exhibition being that wrought principally by Miss Sue Frazer. There are ottomans, china vases ornamented, much fine needle work, and a very handsome and valuable called in a very handsome a

ornamented, much fine needle work and a very handsome and valuable collection o goods of various kinds on this table.

Miss Ada Metzger, Miss Sue Frazer, Miss
Mattle Burrowes, and others assist Mrs. Metzger.
We noticed advertised for sale here "What

We noticed advertised for sale here "What the Gentlemen most admire," and on pur-chasing got, what think you, reader? Two black eyes. They were not ladies eyes, and yet they were, in one sense, being such as they use to confine the drapery that decks their fair forms. We are not sure the color their fair forms. We are not sure the color ought not to have been blue instead of black. There was also advertised "A Sure Cure for Love." Being almost a confirmed old bachelor, we stood in noneed of this article; but a bachelor friend, much taller than ourself, and about as old, did invest. With a queer look, as if he felt the joke, he exhibited to us the charm. It was a mitten. We chuckled slightly, but if report he true he need not slightly, but if report be true, he need not have felt the slightest symptom of disgust. Rumor says there is to be a wedding before

long, and that one of the press gang is to be the victim. We do not pity the fellow a In the centre of the hall, surrounding the In the centre of the hall, surrounding the Christmas tree, is a quedrangular confection table, inside of which we noticed quite a number of exceedingly attractive ladies. A wholesale business seemed to be done at this central point of business.

The Managers publish a daily paper called the Daily Ration. It is very neatly printed, on excellent paper, and makes a handsome display. handsome display.

The Monumental Fair is an assured suc-

THANKSGIVING OFFERINGS.—The Managers of the Home for Friendless Children gratefully acknowledge the following liberal donations received yesterday: Dr. J. L. Atlee, Sr., \$50, N. Ellmaker, \$25. ---

the laberty of the late Rev. Father Beates has been given to the Philadelphia and Gettysburg Theological Seminaries, pursu-ant to the directions of his will.

SALE OF STOCKS.—The following list of stocks were disposed of yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Michael's Hotel by Reed, McGrann & Co., Bankers: Union Nation'l Bank,

Mount Joy..... 50 @503 WE WOULD invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Rockhill & Wilson in the Intelligencer of to-day. THE ladies of America, from their peculiar habits, are said to be the most unhealthy in the world, also to suffer most when about to become mothers. Dr. Velpau's Pills are a great blessing to all ladies, as they regulate and assist nature. Sold by all good Druggists.

"A BIG THING ON ICE." was the spectacle we saw at one of the City Skating Parks last winter—a blooming Lass of at least 200 Avoirdupols, essaying to carve her name uron the lee—a la Spencerian. An ugly che-wollon satisfied the damsel that Highly che-wollon satisfied the damsel that retried in mierable order; the spectators enjoyed the feto. We have since seen "a big thing" in the stove way—not in size exactly, but in extent of its numerous qualities; we refer to the "BARLEY MREAF" Cook of Messrs, Stuart, Peterson & Co., Philadelphia. This stove burns either wood or coal—is the "bigsest and best thing out." s a great economizer—and taken the "biggest and best thing out."

Have you secured a Certificate of the Washington Library Company of Philadelphia in aid of the Riverside Institute for educating orphans? Each Certificate costs a dollar with a beautiful engraving worth more than a dollar at retail, and secures besides, a present in the Great Distribution, by the Company, and an equal chance that your present may be one worth thousands of dollars. You may b come rich by doing a benevolent act. Read advertisement,

Deaths.

Marriages.

ROHEER—LANDIS.—On the 25th of November, at Jonathan Sprecher's Hotel, by Rev. Jl. Strine, Michael L. Rohrer, of Upper Lescotto Miss Annie N. Landis, of East Lampeter

J. Strine, Michael L. Robrer, of Upper Leacock. to Miss Annie N. Landis, of East Lampeter township.

GAMBER—KEHL.—On the 3d inct. at Gensemer's Hotel, by Rev. W.T. Gerhard, Addison B. Gamber to Susan Reihl, both of Manheim township.

EASY—ZOOK.—On November 27th, at the residence of the bride's tather. Mr. Joseph Zook, by the Rev. J. V. Eckert, Mr. Jsoop K. Esby, merchant, of Intercourse, to Miss Amanda Zook of Providence township, both of this county.

HOLL—PETERS—On the lat instant, by the same, Mr. Fr. n.Rin Holl, of Strasburg, to Miss Harriet A. Peters, of Little Brittain township, both of this county.

HARMS—ATLOR.—On the 2th instant, at Greider's Hotel, by the Rev. W. T. Gerhard, John Harts—On the 25th instant, at the same place, by the same, samu; l. H. Fritz, to Emira. Welt, both of Manheim.

BROWN—GRIFFITH—On the 23th instant, at Cooper's Hotel, in this city, by Mavor Sanderson, Alvin Blown to Annie N. Griffith, both of Kir-Ca Mills, Lancister county.

ROS—WILLEY—On the 27th instant, at the Parsonage, Lancaster, by Rev. J. C. Owens, James Of Huss to Annie A. Culley, both of Laucaster county, Pa.

WILSOR—PARKE.—On Nov. 21st, by Rev. J. J. Fomeroy, assisted by Rev. J. H. Snydam and Kev. H. K. Smith, 3r. John D. Wilson, of Pequea Vailey, 1a. to Miss Salile F. Parke, Parke, Harden Schoth, 2000. One after another the list of

So they go. One after another the list of ba helors is being rapidly diminished. The marriage above recorded was a most pleasant occasion, several eminent clergy men assisting, and a large assembly of relatives and friends eing present. The bride was elegantly dress ed, and the five bridesmuids all exquisitely at ired. A most sumptuous banquet was prepared, to which ample justice was done by the many guests. We wish the happy couple long

ife, and unalloyed happiness.

B.T. C. Philadelphia; Grain Market.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—The Flour market is dull, the demand being confined to small lots to supply the Immediate wants of the home consumers. Small sales of Superfine at \$7.256 8.25 per bull. Extras at \$8.2568.25, Northwestern Extra Family at \$9.7568.10.75, Pa. and Onio do. at \$10.7569.12, and lancy lots at higher figures. There is no movement in Rye Flour or corn Meal, and no change from recent quotations. There is some little inquiry for prime Wheat but out or descriptions are not wanted; sales of 1,00 bus prime Peun'a Red at \$2.50. Rye comes in steady and commands \$1.72. Corn is fairly active but New is 2c lower; sales of 1,609 bus Oid Yellow at \$1.406.12? 1,600 do do at \$1.5. Philadelphia;Grain Market.

o do at \$1, 6. Oats less ative and range from 70 to 75c. New York Market NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Cotton dull at 15/4c. Flour dull; sides of 7,000 bbls State at \$7.756 ta 10; Obio at \$9.106 jd.2.40; estern at \$7.706 10.55; Southern at \$9.40\(\to\$1.35\), and California at \$1.25\(\to\$1.35\), and California at \$1.25\(\to\$1.35\).

Wheat duil. Corn duil; sales of \$1,0.0 bus Western at \$1.32 \$1.33.

51.33.
Gats dull,
Barley quiet.
Beef quiet,
Pork dull,
Lard dull,
Whisky quiet, s

Baltimore Market. Baltimore Market.

Baltimone, Dec. 3.—Cotton quotations are nominal låc.
Fiour exceedingly heavy: Howard street family, \$12; extra do \$10.75@11.
Wheat very doll, and declined about 5c; small sales of prime red at \$2.45, and do white \$2.65. 2.65. Corn unchanged, and receipts small. Oats very dul at 65@7/c. Rye is scarce; smail sales at \$1,50@1.69. Provisions firmer.

Stock Market. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—There is not muclemand for money, and loans on call are read fly placed at 61/67 per cent. Gold is again lower, but the fall has no perceptible efficupon the values of merchandles. There wabut a moderate business effected at the Stoel Board. but a moderate business effected at the Stock Board.

New York, Dec. 3.—U. S. 6s of '81, 1124/1124/5-20s of '62 at 1073/601074, do. of '61 at 1042/60104/do. of '65 at 1051/260105/4, an' do. of January and July, '65, at 1073/60105/2, 10-40s at 1013/60105, and do. of January and July at 1043/60105. Gold 1384/5-80s of January and July at 1043/60105. Gold 1384/5-8ew York Central at 1133/60134/2, Eric 71, Preferred 78/6079; Hudson Kiver 1-46124/2, Reading 53/6039/4; Minigan Southern at 109/46110/2, Do. Central at 806/8014, Hidnos Central at 1846/314/2, Ohio Certificates at 284/26073, Cleveland and Phitsburgh at 823/6033, Cleveland and Phitsburgh at 823/6033, Cleveland and 1013/66018, Rock Island at 53/6055/2. Northwest common at 55/6027, Quicksilver at 169/3693/4, Atlantic Mail at 176/81184/, Cauton at 143/6615, Cumberland at 28/6027, Quicksilver at 156003/2, Western Union Telegraph Company at 32/60324, and Boston Water Power at 174/6017/6

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MoxDay, December 2—Evening.

Beef cattle were in fair demand this week, and prices were rather firmer. About 1,800 head arrived and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard, at 8% (2002) b, gross, for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers, 7% of fair to good do, and 4% (3)/2 % b, gross for common, as to quality. The market closed rather dull within the above range of prices. The following are the particulars of the sales; 72 A. Christy & Bro., Western, 7% 8c. 48 McCleene & Co., Western, 7% 12/26. 25 McFillen, Chester county, 7% 8/2/26. 25 J. McFillen, Chester county, 7% 8/2/26. 25 McFillen, Chester county, 7% 8/2/26. Philadelphia Cattle Market

112 P. H. Hathaway, Western, 5@81/c.
50 James S. Kirk, Chester county, 7@82/c.
57 B. McFillen, C. ester county, 7@82/c.
57 B. McFillen, Western, 6@71/c.
40 F. S. McFillen, Western, 8@91/c.
40 F. S. McFillen, Western, 8@91/c.
40 F. S. McFillen, Western, 8@91/c.
40 P. Mondey & Brinn, Western, 68/c.
40 J. Frank, Western, 7@81/c.
53 F. Mooney & Bro., Western, 7@81/c.
54 H. Chall, Pennsylvania, 61/c.
54 F. Chall, Pennsylvania, 61/c.
56 F. Frank & Shomberg, Western, 7@9c.
105 Frank & Shomberg, Western, 7@9c.
106 Chandler & Co., Chester county, 7@9c.
107 Cows were in fair demand; 220 head sold

To Channier at Co., Chester county, 769c.
Cows were in fair demand; 2:0 head sold at \$59675 for springers, and \$9061157 head for cow and calf.
Sheep were unchanged; 5,600 head sold at 465 57 h, gross, as to condition.
Hogs were dull and lower; 5,000 head sold at the different yards at from \$8.7569.50 7, 100 hs net.

Mew Advertisements.

Asentwanted; Male and Fomale; Local and Traveling. B. siness new, light and honorable. Steady employment the year round. No capital required. Address, PREVING 6 (2) REEVES & CO., No. 78 Nassau street, July 13 ttw 26 New York.

HARMERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COM-PANY.—An election to rolicers to conduct the affairs of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company, will beheld at the house of 8 lomon Sprecher, (Excharge Hotel) in the City of Lancaster, ON SATURDAY, the 28th 11st., between the hour of 11 A. M., and 2 P. M. de 4 tdw 48 JOHN STROHM, Secretary.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Eastern District of Pennsyl anhalm Bankruptey. In the matter of HOMASZELL, a Bankrupt. To WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the Estate of Thomas Zeil, of Marietta, in the county of Lancaster and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt apon his own petition by the District Court of the United States, for said District, Dated at Lancaster, the 3d day of December, A. D., 1867.

Dated at Lancaster, D. G. ESHLEMAN, de 43tw 481

36 North Duke street.

PUBLIC SALE OF A VALUABLE FARM AND THREE LOTS OF TIMBER LAND IN LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA. The undersigned, as Executor of George darlow, late of the county of Loudoun, dec'd,

iknow, late of the county of fill offer at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15TH, 1868. at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, the following described tracts of land; ing described tracts of land;

FIRST—The Home Farm, upon which the said decedent resided at the time of his death, situated immediately on the public roat leading from Leesburg, the county seat, to the Point of Rocks Ferry, on the Potomac river, about two-and-a-half miles from the last mentoned place, acjoining the lands of Daniel Survey, Buniel T. Shreve, Charles Williams and others, containing 5121/4 ACRES OF LAND,

WITH AN ABUNDANCE OF TIMBER, This Farm is well adapted to the growth of wheat and corn, a considerable portion being of the best quality of limestone land, and is now in a high state of cultivation, and under good tencing, and divided into convenient sized fields, six in number, with a never-failing supply of running water in each. The improvements consist of a larke BRICK DWELLING HOUSE. with Kitchen attached; a large and substantial STONE BARN, of the Switzer build; Cor.

ACT AND BARN, OT THE SWITZER BUILD; CORD.

CITIS, Wagon and Carriage Houses, Smoke Houses, Dairy, Ice House, cc., all in good conlitton; there is also on the farms.

LARGE ORCHARD Houses, Bairy, 168 House, &c., all in good condition; there is also on the farm, a

LARGE ORCHARD

of almost all kinds of choice Summer and Winter Fruit; also a large Lime Klin, with an abundance of limestone convenient to it.

This farm is well worthy the attention of those wishing to make a profit to the Potomac river and the Point of Rucks, where there is at all seasons of the year, a good market for all ginds of farm produced in the profit of Columbia, can at all inds of farm produced in a remarkably health of the profit of Columbia, can at all times be had. It is studied in a remarkably health of the profit of Columbia, can at all inds of farm produced in a remarkably health of productionese, is not surpassed by the vory best quality of fondoun land. This profit of productionese, is not surpassed by the vory best quality of fondoun land. This remains with a qual quantity of land in each. SECOND—The second of the columbia containing about a profit of the candidate of the candidate of the candidate of the candidate of the Caloum and the public rand leading from Noland's Ferry to Leesburg, adjoining the lands of John Williams, Mrs. Betsy C. Mason and others, containing about 2 miles distant from the home farm.

THIRD—A Timber Lot, on the east side of the Catoctin mountain, near the "Bald Hill; adjoining the lands of Kiljah James, John Heater and others, containing about 2% miles from the home farm, and the containing about 2 colled with chestnut, white oak, black oak and hickory, distant about 2½ miles from the home farm.

FUNTH—One other lot on the east side of the Catoctin Mountain, near the "Chestnut Orchard," adjoining the lands of J. W. Minor, Thos. Phillips and others, containing about 2 containing about 2 colled with chestnut and oak timber, distant about 2 miles from the nome farm. All the above menutioned timber lots are easy of access by public roads leding to require near them.

Ferroms wisher the above menutioned timber lots are easy of access by public roads leding to require near them.

iots are easy of scoess by public roads leding to or quite near them.

Persons wishing to view the property will please call on Mr. Tunis Titus, who resides on the home larm, or on my son Richard C. Marlow, at Leesburg.

Possession will be given on the 20th day of January, 1668.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money will be required to be paid in cash on the day of sale, and the remaining two-thirds in two equal sanual payments in one and two years; the deferred payments to be secured by bonds bearing interest from day of sale, the payment of which to be secured by a deed of trust on the land.

MARY W. MARLOW, deed.

Executrix of George Marlow, deed.

New Advertisements.

Lancaster, Dec. 3, 1857.

Auditor.

NOTICE.—TO THE HEIRS AND LEGAL

Representatives of Joseph Hinkle, late of
the Borough of Columbia, Lancaster co., Pa.,
decessed: You are hereby notified that by virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Lancister County to me direc ed, I will hold an
lanquest to divide, part or value the Real Estate of Joseph Hinkle, decessed, on SATUR
DAY, the 18th of JANUARY, 1883, at 1/2 o'clock
P. M., at the Public House of Martin Irwin, in
the Borough of Columbia, Lancaster co., Pa.,
when and where you may attend if you think
proper.

dec 4 70w 48 Sheriff of Lancaster, Pa.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Lancaster, Pa., Nov. 27. Dissolution of PARTNERSHIP.

John Deaner and John P. Schaum, trading as Deaner & Schaum, have this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent.

JOHN DEANER,
JOHN P. SCHAUM.
LANCASTEE, NOV. 27, 1867. O-PARTNERSHIP.—JOHN DEANER O-PARTNERSHIP.—JOHN DEANER
and Charles E. Wentz, of the City of Lancaster, Pa., have this day formed a co-partnership under the name and style of John Deaner
a Co., for the manufacturing of Stoves, and
Tin and Copper Ware. They also attend to
Piumbing and Gas-Fitting, in all their various
branches. The very liberal patronnge heretofore extended to the late firm of Deaner &
Schaum is respectfully solicited.
JUHN DEANER,
CHAS. E. WENTZ.
LANCASIER, NOV. 27, 1857.

John P. Schaum having sold his entire interest in all of the real and personal estate, belonging to John Deaner and John P. Schaum unto Charles & Wentz, of the City of Lancaster, Fa., takes this method, in retiring from said firm, to return his sincere thanks to his many irlends and the public in general for their very liberal patronage, and sincerely hopes they will continue their patronage with the new firm of John Deaner & Co. nov 23 TT & S3tw JOHN P. SCHAUM. VAVERN PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE

NAVERN PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE
On FRIDAY, the 20th day of DECEMBER
next, the undersiqued Administrator of the
estate of William Ray, by virtue and in execution of an Order of the Orpans' Court of
Lancaster county, will sell by public vendue
on the premises, the following described real
estate, late of said deceased, to wit:
A TWO-STORIED BRICK TAVERN HOUSE,
a new Frame Stable, Hog Sty, Wood Shed,
smoke House and other buildings. Also, a
Tractor Piece of the Acre and 61 Perches of
Land, belonging thereto, stunted on the Lancaster and New Holiand Turnpake road, in
Mantheim township, about 2½ miles east from
the City of Lancaster. There is also on the
premises a new large Pateut Senses, just
finished. This property is ocated in an excellent neighborhood, a convenient disance from
the City of Lancaster, and has as good a run of
custom as any Tavern in the county.
Possession will be given on the lat of April
next, or so oner if desired.
Sale will begin at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day.
Terms, cash on 1st of April next.
GEORGE MARKS,
nov 30 Itd.2tw Administrator, &c.
CECURE PROPITABLE INVENTMENT

CECURE PROFITABLE INVESTMENT THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD First Mortgage Thirty-Year Six Per

Cent. Coupon Bonds. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN, Represent the preferred claim upon one of the MOST IMPORTANT LINES OF COMMUNICATION IN THE WURLD, as it is the sole link between the Pacific Coast and the Great interior Easin over which the immense Overland travel must pass, and the MAIN TRUNK LINE ACROSS THE CONTI-NENT.

MAIN TRUNK LINE ACROSS THE CONTIMENT.

The Road is now nearly completed from Sacramento to Dividencest Mining Regions in the
Salt Lakestaffin, and is being rapidly carried
for ard by the largest force of incourse seveemployed bytany Railroad Company on this
continent.

The natural, legitimate, commercial business
of the road surpasses all previous expectation,
and is profitable beyond parallel, even among
the oidest roads in existence. The earning
and expenses for the quarter ending Oct. disk
were as follows, IN GULD:

Gross Operating Net Net Operatiny Expenses,

8102,088 61 8491,759 31 11,000,000 3,000,000 Resources, first 726 miles....... 877,834,000

The FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS are in sums of \$1,000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached, and are offered for sale, for the present, at 95 per cent, and accrued interest from July 1st, in currency, at which rate they yield nearly NINE PER CENT, UPON THE INVESTMENT.

These Bonds, authorized by the Pacific Rail-VESTMEAT.

These Honds, authorized by the Pacific Railroad Acts of Congress, are issued only as the
work progresses, and to the same extent only
as the Bonds granted by the Government and
are the prior lien upon the whole valuable
property furnished by the above Resources.
They possess special assurances and advantages
over other Corporate Securities, and are destined to rang among The Brest INVESTMENTS IN THE WORLD, from their unusal
attractions of safety, soundness, and profit. us of safety, soundness, and profit Conversions of Government Securities INTO

CENTRAL PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

NOW REALIZE FOR THE HOLDERS FROM Twelve to Eighteen Per Cent. Advantage, WITH THE SAME RATE OF INTEREST. Bonds can be obtained through the subscrib-is directly, or through responsible Banking agencies.

Descriptive Pamphlets, Maps and information can't e had at the

Office of the C. P. R. R. C., No. 54 William St., N. Y., and of FISK & HATCH, Bankers & Dealers in Gov't Securities, AND FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE C. P. R. R. CO.,

NO. 5 NASSAU STREET, N. Y. ALSO OF BOWEN & FOX, No. 16 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA.

ROCKHILL & WILSON, CLOTHING HOUSE, 603 AND 605 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING! NEWEST STYLES! NEWEST STYLES! WELL MADE!

WELL TRIMMED! PRICES VERY REASONABLE

BOYS' CLOTHING! BOYS' CLOTHING! FOR ALL AGES AND SIZES.



GENTLEMEN LIVING IN THE COUNTRY, PREFERRING CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER FOR THEMSELVES AND BOYS, BY SENDING MEASURE, AS PER DIAGRAM. WILL HAVE THEIR ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY. A GOOD FIT GUARANTEED, SAM-PLES OF GOODS SENT BY MAIL TO ANY PART OF THE UNITED STATES.

ROCKHILL & WILSON. 603 and 605 Chestnut Street. PHILADELPHIA. oot 16 8mw 411

Bew Advertisements.

1867 CHRISTMAS! NEW YEAR, 1868 BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS! THE BEST PLACE TO BUY 16 11 12 CHEAP, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST, HEAP JOHN'S VABIETY STORE, NO. 8 EAST KING STREET,

LANCASTER CITY. The undersigned has laid in, at unprecedentedly low prices, the largest and by odds the cheapest assortment of general holiday gift goods, consisting of TEWELRY

> PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY,

TOYS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. PERFUMERY, SOAPS, and an endless variety of Notions. He also has on hand a large and finely selected stock of DRY GOODS!

GLOVES, HOSIERY, AND TRIMMINGS OF ALL KINDS ALSO, BOOTS AND SHOES

for Men Women and Children. Also, TINWARE. LOOKING GLASSES,

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,

Now is the time to get bargains, as the entire tock has been laid in atgreatly reduced figures goods sold wholesale and retail. Remember the cheapest and best place buy in all Lancaster is at

CHEAP JOHN'S

No. 3 East King St., Lancaster City. ORDONVILLE MACHINE SHOP.—
The undersigned, having purchased of Samuel M. Brua his Foundry, Machine Shop, &c., at Gordonville, in Leacek township, and having also secured the services of Samuel M. Brua as Suparrel taulous of Foundations. naving also secured the services of Samfuel M. Brua as Superintendent of the works, respectivity informs the public that he wells continue to manufacture RATIROAD CARS and all kinds of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, as heretofore, at reasonable prices. The particular attention of iarmors is requested to Brua's Improved Grain Separator, the very best article of the sort now offered to the public a supply of which will be kept constantly on hand.

hand.
Persons having Reapers, Threshing Machines or other implements needing repairs, will find it to their advantage to have them repaired soon, as they will be done cheaper now than when the season for new work begins.

AMOS L. WITMER.

The under-igned, now Superintendent of the works mentioned above, would respectfully request all persons indebted to him to call and settle their accounts without delay.

SAMUEL M. BRUA, Gordonville, December 3, 1867. de 4-4tw No more chance to adulterate

MISHLER'S HERR BITTERS WILL BE SOLD, ON AND AFTER DEC. 1st, SOLELY IN GLASS.

IT CAN BE PROCURED OF ALL DRUGGISTS

In making the above change, and discontinuag entirely the sale of Mishler's Herb Bitters a bulk, the proprietors deem that the people hould be informed of the causes which have called forth such action on their part.

In the first place, we hold that Mishler's Horb itters is not a beverage, was never intended to be used as a beverage, but that it is a medi-cinal preparation of various herbs, &c., com-pounded upon scientific principles, and in exact accordance with the formule of the phar-macopia in the preparation of tinctures, &c. In fact, that it really is a compound theture o Cedron and other herbs, and, as far as possible removed, and differing from the many so-called Tonics, Bitters, Cordials, Stomachies, which for the most part, are nothing but isguises assumed by whiskey, and are for the most part composed of a major portion of the very vilest quality of that article, flavored with some strong drugs to destroy the nausea f the same, in order to tickle the palate, minister to a deprayed taste, and afford a plausible excuse for persons to drink whiskey under

Mishler's Herb Bitters has been sold in bulk it has thus been placed directly in contact with the above mentioned, and although its in trinsic merit, and sterling worth has enabled it to sustain its high charactor, yet the people have naturally a certain distribut of the article when it is found to be classed in the same category with a number of whiskey preparations bar drinks, and beverages.

This is one great disadvantage against which
Mishler's Herb Bitters has to contend, but there is still another. The demand for it has

caused many unprincipled persons, who are not content with the profit derived in a legitimate manner from its sale, TO INCREASE THEIR GAINS BY ADULTERATION. They will purchase, perhaps, a barrel, and by the admixture of che-p whiskey and water, increase the quantity, making perhaps, two, or it may be three barrels of the counterfeit, from a single barrel of the genuine, thus abusing the confidence of their customers, impairing their ealth, and it is likely, in many instances, in-leting serious injury thereby, besides doing injustice to the proprietors and damnging the reputation of the article.
This is the most serious objection, but there is still another. Our desire is to have this preparation for sale on the shelves of every drug-gist, and country store dealer, thus placing it

within easy access of all classes and every section of the country. If the Bitters are sold in bulk, it is retailed principally at hotels, restaurants and taverns, so that druggists and mer-chants can not safely and profitably sell it to their customers. At the hotels the Bitters is oftimes fearfully adulterated; while when sold in bottles, it is impossible to tamper with the medicine without fear of detection. In hotels it must be sold as a beverage; which is not the object of its manufacture—while as a medicine, securely sealed in a proper sized bottle, the Bitters can be retailed from the counter of every druggist and merchant in the country.
MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS ARE NOW SOLD ONLY IN BOTTLES.

Let this fact be remembered by the public, who may consider all other preparations sold in bulk and under its name, as base and worth

CERTIFICATES OF CURES EFFECTED BY MISHLER'S BITTERS, RECENT CASES. The mails of the last week have brought us quite a number of letters in the form of Certificates from parties who have been cured of various diseases by the use of MISHLER'S

HERB BITTERS. IT CURES DYSPEPSIA SURE.

Read the following Certificates just received:

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10th, 1807.

This is to certify that I was so affected with Dyspepsia and so debilitated that I was not able to attend to my business for ten months; not being able to eat without being afterwards attacked with naseau and vomiting. In fact I was so afflicted that my life was a burthen to me. I upplied to several physicians for rollef but obtained none, and finally was recommended by one of them to try MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS; I obtained two bottles from Griel & Bro., 28 South 16th St., which has given me so much reliet that I am now able to eat my meals with pleasare and attend to my business, and I feel confident that after taking another Bottle I shall be entirely cured. Any person wishing further information will please call on me.

1041N BETHELL.

Witnesses present: JNo. F. Geiel, John M Hoopes. Read the following Certificates just received:

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18th, 1807.

Dr. S. B. Hartman & Co.—Gentlemen: I feel impelled to write you a line in grateful acknowledgement of the great service done me by Mishler's Herb Bitters, of which I learn you have lately become propietors. I have been suffering terribly from Dyspepsia for three years past. Nothing that I ate agreed with me, I had constant gnawing and painful sensations in my stomach, and waisted away, almost to a skeleton. Even my mind was affected to some extent, and I sufficed from loss of memory. I had tried various physicians, and spent more than five hundred-dollars endeavoring to obtain relief. I had about given up in despair of ever being better, when a friend who had experienced great benefit in case of Dyspepsia from the use of MISHLER'S HERB BITTLES induced me to try it. After easing four bottles I can say I am well, having gained about fifteen pounds, and being still on the increase I write this to you in grateful acknowledgment; and I would take this opportunity of commending your medicine to all who may be afflicted in a similar way, or who may have Dyspepsia in any of its disagreeable and often terrible forms. Yours, very respectfully and gratefully.

The following certificate has never been pub

The following certificate has never been published heretofore. It shows what a valuable tonicand agent for the cure of byspepsis Mish-Lee's Hern Bittrees is:

Manor Twp., Lancaster co., Pa., September 23, 1807.

Mr. B. Mishler—Dear Sir: You remember some four weeks ago I complained to you that I could not eat fresh bread nor fried potatoes for supper; that they would not digest; in other words, they passed from me as I eat them. The consequence was, I felt bad sli the time. You remarked to me that I should take your Bitters—a good drink after each meal—and if I should not be well by the time I had taken a bottle, you would forfeit \$500, I tried them, and, to my astonishment, in the course of a few days I could eat anything, and as much as I chose, without the least inconvenience. I have been well everame; but I keep your Bitters in my house all the time, so that we mayhavelt on hand whom anything happens in the way of sickness.

Yours, very respectfully, nove the summer of the services.