OFFICE-SOUTHWEST CORNER OF CENTRE

VOLUME 69

LANCASTER PA. WEDNESDAY MORNING DECEMBER 16 1868

NUMBER 50

operation except cavalry service. All vo-unteer officers except one have been mu

Misellaneous.

What the Andirons Cost.

What the Andirons Cost.

"Peter," said my uncle, knocking the ashes from his pipe, laying it on the corner of the shelf, and then fixing his eyes on the Andirons, "Peter, those cost me \$1,000!"

"Dear me!" exclaimed my aunt.

"Oh, father," cried the girls.

"Impossible," said I.

"True, every word true. \$1,000, did I say? yes, \$2,000, full \$2,000!"

Well, well," said my aunt, folding up her knitting for the night, "Ishould like to know what you are talking like to know what you are talking about."

My uncle bent forward, and planting his hands firmly on his parted knees, and with a deliberate air showed no doubt of his being able to prove his assertions, he began: sertions, he began:
Well, you see, a good many years ago,
we had a pair of common old andirons.
Your cousin Lettie says one day,
"Father, don't you think these old Andiron are getting too phabba?" Shabba. diron are getting too shabby?" Shabby or not, says. I, they would hold up the wood as nicely as if they were made of

and her sister Jane were just getting old enough to see company, and the stingy-looking andirons might burt their market. I knew that women will have their own way, and there is no use in objecting: so I got the andirons." The price of them was four dollars and a

objecting: so I got the andirons." The price of them was four dollars and a half—"

"Ah, that's more like it!" cried my aunt. "I thought you said \$2,000!"

"My dear, I wish you would not interrupt me. Four and a half. Well, the first night after we got them, as we all sat by the warm fire talking over the matter, Letty called my attention to the hearth, the stones of which were cracked and uneven. The hearth was entirely out of keeping with the new andirons, and I thought I might as well have it replaced-first as last. The next day, a mason was sent for to examine it. He came in my absence, and when I returned home, your aunt and cousins all beset me at once to have a marble slab, and they put their heads together."

"La me!" exclaimed my aunt, "there was no putting heads together about it. The hearth was a real worn out thing, not fit for a pig pen."

"When the default of the extended participation in the recent election for a President and Vice President of the United States. The attempt to place the white population under the domination of the United States. The attempt to place the white population under the domination of the United States. The attempt to place the white population under the domination of her whose estimated the white population under the domination of the United States. The attempt to place the white population under the domination of the United States. The attempt to place the white population under the domination of the United States. The attempt to place the white population under the domination of the United States. The attempt to place the white population under the domination of the United States. The attempt to place the white population in the recent election for a President and Vice President of the United States. The attempt to place the white population in the recent election for the South has impaired, if not destroyed, the kindly relations that had presented in the South has impaired, if not destroyed, the kindly relations that had presented the store the domination of the Sou

dollars—yes, twenty dollars, at least. Then I thought I was done with expenses, but I was wrong. Soon I began to hear sly hints thrown out about the brick work around the fire-place, not corresponding with the hearth. I stood for a month or two against your annet and the girls, but they at length got the better of me, and I was forced to have marble instead of brick. And then the old wood mantel-plece was so out of character that it was necessary to have a marble one. The cost of this was nearly \$100. And now that the spirit of improvement had got a start, there was no stopping. The new mantle put to shame the old white-washed walls, and they must be painted, of course; and to prepare them for paint, sundry repairs were necessary. While this was over the construction of the sundry repairs were necessary. While this was the painted of course; and the prospect of an early and satisfactory adjustice of an early and satisfactory adjustice was no stopping. better of me, and I was forced to have and to prepare them for paint, sundry repairs were necessary. While this was going on, your aunt and the girls appeared to be quite satisfied; and when the work so nearly consummated, declined to be quite satisfied; and when peared to be quite satisfied; and when it was done, they had no idea that the old parior could be made to look so spruce But this wasjonly ashort respite. The old rag carpet began to raise a dust, and I found there would be no peace—"

"Now, father!" exclaimed the girls.

"Till I got a new carpet. That, again, shamed the old furniture, and it had to be utrued out and replaced with new.

and repairs. What does that make? "\$150, uncle."

room cost \$400 more. What does that count, Peter?"
"800, uncle."
"They they described a street to the distribution of the dist make them chime with the downstairs.

setiments of the expanse. He kept me the pollution in 1792. In 1997 in 1996 the country, the millions, and in 1992 in 1996 the country which were the millions, or an increase of eight hundred principles of the country which were the millions, or an increase of eight hundred principles of the millions, or an increase of eight hundred principles of the millions, or an increase of eight hundred principles of the millions, and the pollution in a seventy-sine and in the pollution in the pollution in the pollution in a seventy-sine and in the pollution in the polluti

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE Fellow-Citizens of the Eenate and House

Upon the reassembling of Congress, it again becomes my duty to call your atten-tion to the state of the Union, and to its con-tinued disorganized condition under the various laws which have been passed upon period less than a century—affords abund ant proof that most, it not all of our domes tic troubles are directly traceable to viola

or not, says I, they would hold up the wood as nicely as if they were made of gold. Soon after that, Peter, continued my uncle, "your aunt took it up —" "There it goes," interrupted my aunt, "you can't get along without dragging me in." "Your aunt took it up, Peter, and she said, "our neighbors could afford brass andirons, and they were no better off than we were." And she said Letty and her sister Jane were just getting old my letter to the arbitrary will of the commanding specials and there are commanding to the commanding specials. Although the Constitution regeneral. Although the Constitution requires that each State shall be represented in Congress, Virginia, Mississippi, auc Texas are yet excluded from the two Houses, and, contrary to the express pro-visions of that instrument, were denied par-

The Federal Constitution, the magnetic charta of American rights, under whose "They put their heads together. Peter, as I was saying, and continued till I got a marble hearth, which cost me twenty at least 1.

wise and salutary provisions we have successfully conducted all our domestic and foreign affairs, sustained ourselv-s in peace and in war, and become a great nation among the l'owers of the Earth—must as suredly be now adequate to the settlement of questions growing out of the civil war waged alone for its vindication. This great fact is made most manifest by the condition of the country when Congress assembled in the month of December, 1865. Civil strife had ceased: the spirit of rebellion had spent its entire force; in the Southern States the people had warmod into nation. spruce Butthis was only a short respite. The old rag carpet began to raise a dust. The old rag carpet began to raise a dust. and I found there would be no peace—"
"Now, father!" exclaimed the girls. "Till I got a new carpet. That, again, shamed the old furniture, and it had to be turned out and replaced with new. Now, Peter, my lad, count up \$20 for the hearth and \$130 for the mantel-piece to replace the respiratory with the statement of the sproduced such baneful consequences should be abrogated, or else made the respiratory with the statement of the statement of the sproduced such baneful consequences and respiratory with the statement of the

"\$150, uncle."

"Well, \$50 for paper and paint?"

"\$200."

"Then \$50 for a carpet, and \$100, at least, for furniture?"—

"Ahem! There's that clock, too, and the bilinds—\$50 more."

"\$400, exactly." My aunt and cousins winked at each other.

"\$400, exactly." My aunt and cousins winked at each other.

"Now," continued my uncle, "so much for this one room. No sooner was the room finished, than the complaints came from all quarters about the dining-room and entry. Long before this I had surrendered at their discretion, and blanded in my supplies for this one room. The dining-room for the support of the army for the react of March 2, 1867, making appropriations for the support of the army for the react of March 2, 1867, making appropriations for the support of the army for the react of March 2, 1887, making appropriations for the support of the army for the react of March 2, 1887, making appropriations for the support of the army for the react of March 2, 1887, making appropriations for the support of the army for the reactions are the constitution.

Under the influence of party passion and sectional prejudice other acts have been the sectional prejudice other acts have been the passed not varranted by the beconstitution.

Congress has already been made familiar with my views respecting the 'tenure of office bill."

Experience has proved that its repeal is demanded by the best interests of the country, and that while it remains in force the President cannot enjoin that rigid accountability of public officers so essential to an honest and efficient execution of the laws. Its revocation would enable the laws Under the influence of party passion and

The act of March 2, 1857, making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1888, and for other purposes, contains provisions which interfere with the President's constitutional functions as commander-in-chief of the army, and deuy to States of the Union the right to protect themselves by means of their own militia. These provisions should be at once annulled; for while the first pinch in times of great emergency, seri-

enormous aggregate of thirty-three hundred millions. Three years of peace have intervened, and during that time the disbursements of the Governmont have successively been five hundred and twenty millions, three hundred and ninety-three millions. Adding to these amounts three hundred and seventy-two millions, estimated as necessary for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1869, we obtain a total expenditure of sixteen hundred millions of

the such of June, 1899, we obtain a tota expenditure of sixteen hundred millions o dollars during the four years immediately succeeding the war, or nearly as much as was expended during the seventy-two years that preceded the rebellion, and embedded the research of the seventy terms of the seventy-two services. praced the extraordinary expenditures a These startling facts clearly illustrate the necessity of retrenchment in all branches of the public service. Abuses which were tolerated during the war for the preservation of the nation will not be endured by

and customs have, during the past three years, gradually diminished, and the con-tinuance of useless and extravagant ex-penditures will involve us in national bank uninceessary and unconstitutional; one hundred and fifty millions are required each year to pay the interest on the public debt; an army of tax gatherers impoverishes the nation; and public agents, placed by Congress beyond the control of the Executive, divert from their legitimate purposes large sums of money which they collect from the people in the name of the Government. Judicious legislation and prudent economy can alone remedy defects and avert evils which, if suffered to exist, cannot fail to diminish confidence in the public councils, and weaken the attachment and respect of the people towards their political institutions. Without proper care the small balance which it is estimated will remain in the Treasury at the close of the present fiscal year will not be realized, and additional millions be added to a debt which is now enumerated by billions.

is now enumerated by billions.

It is shown, by the able and comprehensive report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the receipts for the fical year ending June 30, 1888, were \$405,638,083, and that the expenditures for the same period were \$377,340,224, leaving in the Treasury a surplus of \$28,297,798. It is estimated that the receipts during the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, will be \$341,392,808, and the expenditures \$336,152,470, showing a small balance of \$5,240,393 in favor of the Government. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to \$327,000,000, and the expenditures to \$303,000,000, leaving an estimated surplus of \$24,000,000. It becomes proper, in this connection, to make a brief reference to our public indebtedness, which has accumulated with such alarming rapidity and assumed such colossal proportions.

In 1789, when the government commenced operations under the Federal Conis now enumerated by billions.

menced operations under the Federal Con-stitution, it was burdened with an indebt-edness of seventy five millions of dollars, edness of seventy five millions of dollars, created during the war of the Revolution. This amount had been reduced to forty-five millions of dollars, when in 1812 war was declared against Great Britain. The three years' struggle that followed largely in creased the national obligations, and in 1816 they had attained the sum of one hundred and twenty-seven millions. Wise and economical legislation, however, enabled the Government to pay the entire amount within a period of twenty years, and the extinguishment of the national debt filled the land with rejoicing, and was one of the within a period of iwenty years, and the extinguishment of the national debt filled the land with rejoicing, and was one of the great events of President Jackson admin istration. After its redemption a large fund remained in the Treasury, which was deposited for safe-keeping with the several States, on condition that it should be returned when required by the public wants. In 1849—the year after the termination of an expensive war with Mexico—we found ourselves involved in a debt of sixty-four millions; and this was the amount owed by the Government in 1850, just prior to the outgreak of the rebellion. In the spring of 1861 our civil war commenced. Each year of its continuance made an enormous addition to the debt; and when, in the spring of 1855, the nation successfully

the spring of 1855, the nation successfully emerged from the conflict, the obligations of the Government had reached the immense sum of \$2,873,992,909. The Secretary

of November, 1867, this amount had been reduced to \$2,491,504,50; but at the same time his report exhibits an increase during the past year of \$85,625,102; for the debt on the lat day of November last is stated to have been \$2,527,120,532. It is estimated by the Secretary that the returns for the past month will add to our liabilities the further sum of eleven millions—making a total increase during thirteen months of forty-six and a half millions.

In my message to Congress in December 4, 1865, it was suggested that a policy should be devised which, without being oppressive to the people, woull at once begin to effect a reduction of the debt, and, if persisted in, discharge it fully within a definite number of years. The Secretary of the Treasury forcibly recommends legislation of this character, and justly urges that the longer it is deferred the more difficult must become its accomplishment. We should follow the wise precedents established in 1789 and 1816, and without further delay make provision for the payment of our obligations at as early a period as may be practicable. The truits of their labors should be enjoyed by our citizens, rather than used to build upter a surface propersion of the payment of our obligation and any state may be proved by our citizens, rather than used to build upter the surface process of the results in many labors.

"Then the commonly and drest themselves by means of the payment of our obligations in a safety and the payment of our obligations in the constance of the payment of our obligations in the constance of the payment of our obligations in the constance of the const

time successfully rivalled that of the great maritime Powers, has rapidly diminished, and our industrial interests are in a de-pressed and languishing condition. The development of our interpolation of the pressed and languishing condition. The development of our inexhaustible resources is checked, and the fertile fields of the South are becoming waste for want of means to till them. With the release of capital, new life would be infused into the paralyzed energies of our people, and activity and vigor imparted to every branch of industry. Our people need encouragement in their efforts to recover from the effects of the rebeilion and of injudicious legislation; and it should be the aim of the Government to stimulate them by the prospect of an early release from the burdens which impede their prosperity. If we cannot take the burdens from their shoulders, we should at least manifest a willingness to

ve shoald at least manifest a willingness to we should at least manifest a willingness to help to bear them.

In referring to the condition of the circulating medium, I shall merely reiterate, substantially, that portion of my last annual message which relates to that subject. The proportion which the currency of any country 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 controlled by legislation, but must be left to the irrevocable laws which everywhere regulate commerce and trade. The circulations are subject to the irrevocable laws which everywhere ating medium will ever irresistibly flow t

like the tides, has its ebbs and flows throughout the commercial world. At the beginning of the rebellion the bapk note circulation of the country amounted to not much more than two hundred millions of dollars; now the circulation of National Bank notes and those known as "legal tenders" is nearly seven hundred millions. While it is urged by some that this amount should be increased, others contend that a decided reduction is others contend that a decided reduction is absolutely essential to the best interests of the country. In view of these diverse upinions, it may be well to ascertain the real value of our paper issues, when comcompared with a metallic 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 currence is compared with gold and silver, its commercial value is compressed into three hundred and fifty millions. This striking fact makes it the obvious duty of the Government, as early as may be consistent thers contend that a decided reduction is

ernment, as early as may be consisten with the principles of sound political econ my, to take such measures as will enable tional Banks to convert them, without loss, into specie, or its equivalent. A reduction of our paper circulating mediums 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 species value in the hands of their bolders would be enhanced one hundred per cent.

Legislation for the accomplishment of a results of desirable is demanded by the fightest 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.—

tion 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 is one of the most successful devices, in times of peace or war, of 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 hoarded in secret places or deposited under bolts and bars, while the people are left to endure all the inconvenience, sacrifice and demoralization resulting from the use of depreciated and worthless paper.

the use of depreciated and worthless paper The Secretary of the Interior, in his re port, gives valuable information in referport, gives valuable information in reference, to the interests confided to the supervision of his Department, and reviews the operations of the Land Office, Pension Office, Patent Office, and the Indian Bureau. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, six million six hundred and fifty five thousand seven hundred acres of public land were disposed of. The entire cash receipts of the General Land Office for the same period were \$1,632,745, being greater by \$234,833 than the amount realized from the same sources during the previous year. e same sources during the previous year, ne entries under the homestead law cover The entries under the hor millions three hundred and twenty ght thousand nine hundred and twenty hree acres, nearly one-fourth of which was aken under the act of June 21, 1866, which

three acres, nearly one-fourth of which was taken under the act of June 21, 1866, which applies only to the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida.

On the 30th of June, 1868, one hundred and sixty-nine thousand six hundred and forty-three nameswere borne on the pension rolls, and during the year ending on that day the total amount paid for pensions, including the expenses of disbursement, were \$\frac{82}{2}\$, \$\text{010}\$, \$\frac{92}{2}\$, being \$\frac{5}{2}\$, \$\frac{93}{2}\$, \$\text{020}\$, \$\text{010}\$, \$\text{020}\$, \$\text{02

or extending it as far as practicable in our elations with the aboriginal population is

end the calamitous war which has so long been raging in the valley of the La Plata,

duty which rests upon us of adapting our been raging in the valley of the La Plata, has been assiduously complied with, and kindly acknowledged by all the belityerents. That important negotiation, however, he has thus far been without result.

Charles A. Washburne, late United States Minister to Paraguay, having resigned, and being desirous to return to the United States, the Rear Admiral commanding the being desirous to return to the United States, the Rear Admiral commanding the states, the Rear Admiral commander of the states of the sistence of the states of the states of the sistence of the states of the states of the sistence o

The question of the right to give asylum is one always difficult, and often productive of great embarrassment. In States well or great embarrassment is states well and carried out, would prove of sufficien organized and established, foreign Powers strength and breadth to comprehend with the companion of the state of the companion of the state of the stat

organized and established, foreign Powers refuse to concede or exercise that right, except as to persons actually belonging to the diplomatic service. On the other hand, all such Powers insist upon exercise ing the right of asylum in States where the law of nations is not fully acknowledged, respected, and obeyed.

The President of Paragnay is understood to have opposed to fMr. Washburne's proceedings the injurious and very improbable charge of personal complicity in insurred into fastes towards these islands is not very different from that in which they stand towards the Vest Indées. It is known and felt by the Hawaiian Government and perhowever, has not yet reached the United States. however, has not yet reached the United States.

Mr. Washburne, in connection with this controversy, represents that two United States actizens attached to the legation were arbitrarily seized at his side, when leaving the capital of Paraguay, committed to prison, and there subjected to torture for the purpose of precuring confessions of their own criminality, and testimony to support the President's allegations against the United States Minister. Mr. McMahon, the newly appointed Minister to Paraguay, having reached the La Plata, has been instructed to proceed, without delay, to Asuncion, there to investigate the whole subject. The Rear Admiral commanding the United States South Atlantic Squadron has been for the security of trades marks in the Interval of the Emperor of Russia has acceded to the treaty negotiated here in January last States South Atlantic Squadron has been for the security of trades marks in the Interval of the states of the states of the size of

The Emperor of Russia has acceded to the treaty negotiated here in January last for the security of trades marks in the Inter-est of manufacturers and commerce. I have within their respective reservations. This is the only mode by which collision with a swided, and the safety of our frontier settlements secured.

The companies constructing the railway from Omaha to Sacramento have been main the low off work, and it is believed that the line will be completed before the expiration of the next fiscal year. The six per cent. bords and the secured to these companies amounted, on the saturd to these companies amounted, on the saturd to these companies amounted, on the stand to the secretary of the Interior in August last invited my attention to the importance of the standard the new that the low will be conflict has practically exhausted itself, and the state of the standard to the extent of \$25,000 000. Bounts to \$300. The disbursements for reconstruction have been paid. The two treaties between the United States and Italy for the regulation of companies amounted, on the state of \$25,000 000. Bounts to \$300. The disbursements for reconstruction to the warr bearing to be treated to state the rights of the united States and Brazil and Paraguay.

Our relations during the past year with Bolivia, and and the state and the Republics of Peru, Bolivia, and and the states of the standard to the extent of \$25,000 000. Bounts claims in the waters of the North Pacific ocean.

The two treaties between the United States and Italy for the regulation of congruence and the extent of \$25,000 000. Bounts to \$300. The disbursements for reconstruction to the warr portion to the warr portion to the water of the warr portion to the state of the variation to the regulation of the state of the variation ocean.

The two treaties between the United States and Italy for the regulation of congruence and the Scitzles and Italy for the regulation of congruence an

would at present rates be equal to nine per cent. in currency, and equivalent to the poyment of the debt one and a half time in a fraction ises than seventeen years. This in connection with all the other advantages in a fraction ises than seventeen years. This in connection with all the other advantages in the public creditors as fair and liberal compensation for the use of their capital, and with this they should be satisfact. The control of the sevent adjacent continual to well to be over anxious in easier to be you can be that it is not well to be over anxious in easier to the property. It is interest are in a deport of the seaso of the part admonish the lender with the letter of the bond.

If provision be made for the payment, and into the property is the seaso of the payment of the seaso of the pay reach one hundred and forty-five million dollars. Some important recommendations are made in the report—among them one urging the erection of this portion of the Treasury Department into a department by The annual report of Postmaster General Randall is interesting, although the leading facts have been anticipated. The ordinary facts have been anticipated. The ordinary revenue for the year ending June 30, slightly exceeded sixteen and a quarter millions of dollars, while the expenditures amounted to nearly twenty-two and three-quarter millions, thus leaving a deficiency of over six mills ns. Congressional appropriations, however, reduce these figures to a deficency of not quite three quarters of a million of dollars, if it even does not do away with the admitted fact that the expenses of the Postoffice Department are about one dollar and forty cents to every dollar received. Mr. Randall does not believe that the postal service should be made fied quarterly for the reports being known in advance, the banks prepare for them by a process of operations which do not present their actual working condition—And here he takes occasion to condemn the banks for lending themselves to combinations and speculations for affecting the money market, and particularly the practice of the New York Banks in issuing certified checks to Wall street operators. He remarks—"Taking the call loans and the certified checks together, the somewhat startling fact is developed that the New York national banks furnish (daily) seventy million dollars of capital and one hundred elf-sustaining for lifty years to come. He stimates that ten years hence the expenses estimates that ten years nence the expenses will be forty millions and the receipts only thirty millions, but he expresses the faith that when the country is fully developed there will be no deficiencies for Congress to supply. On the past year's business of the Department, the recommendations and suggestions, the report is quite full and interesting.

starting fact is developed that the New York national banks furnish (daily) seventy million dollars of capital and one hundred and twelve million dollars of credit for speculation." He urges the establishment of a central redeeming agency, by means of which the national bank notes shall be redeemed and made convertible into the lawful money of the country, whether it be paper or gold, at the principal centre of trade. To prevent panies and speculators locking up the currency and to supply a sufficient and equable circulating medium he recommends that the Treasury of the United States shall hold in reserve a certain amount of legal tender notes in excess of the amount in regular circulation, as a source of relief, and to be let out in times of stringency, something in the same way that the British Chancellor of the Exchequir authorises at times the Bank of England to Report of the Secretary of the Interior. Revolutionary soldier is still living. During the last fiscal year there was paid to invalid influery soldiers and dependent relatives the sum of \$23,658,588 and to navy vefid military soldiers and dependent rela-tives the sum of \$23.658.98 and to navy-invalids the sum of \$352,853. That part of the report which refers to the Pacific rati-road will be found at once interesting and instructive. It has already cost a large sum of money to the nation, but the result-will be one of the triumphs of the age. To United States marshals has been paid \$1,-35,042 and to district attorneys, assistants, &c., and United States commissioners the aggregate amount of \$1,789,177. The Sec-reary dreads a deficit unless the times be increased. The closing part of the report, which treats of residences for the President and Vice President and the heads of the authorises at times the Bank of England to arges a return of specie payments, but does not tell us when this can be brought about, and Vice President and the heads of the executive departments, will be read by all with interest, by some with approval and by others with doubt,

BATE OF ADVERTISING.

SPECIAL NOTICES preceding marriages and deaths, 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents for overy subsequent insertion.

Boofland's German Bitters. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN SITTERS, AND

strictions imposed upon the issue of circulating notes by national banks may be safely removed. He concludes by saying that with regard to the currency and banking the business public of the United States is the only competent judge.

The War Department Report. Secretary Schofield, in his annual report, says the strength of the army on September 30 was 48,081, which by January will be reduced by expiration of term of service alone to about 43,000. No recruiting is in HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC. The Great Remidies for all Diseases of the LIVER, STOMACH, OR DIGESTIVE, ORGANS. unteer officers except one have been mustered out of service. At the suggestion of General Sherman, authority was given on October 6 for the muster in of one regiment of volunteer cavality from Kansas, whose service is not expected to exceed six months, for service against the Indians, it may, the Secretary says, be reasonably expected that a considerable reduction of the army may be made within the next year. He recommends such reduction be authorized by law to be made gradually by ordinary casualties, by discharge of incompetent officers and by consolidation of regiments. The Secretary also re-HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, If Extracts) of Room, Herbs, and Barks, I making a proparation, highly concentrated, and entirely free from atcoholic admixture of any kind. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC, less combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of Sanda Cruz Rum, Orange, &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. Those preferring a Medicine free from Alco-bolle admixture, will use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.
They are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtues, the choice between the two being a mere matter of taste, the Tonic being the most patatable.
The stometh, from a variance being the most patatable.
The three control is functions deranged. The Liver, sympa District is decided as a little of some affected, the result of which is that the comes affected, the result of which is that the following diseases:
Constipation, Fintiloneo, Inward Piles, Forness of Blood to the Heal, Addity of the Stomach, Natures, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Filmess of Weigh in the Stomach, Natures, Heartburn, Disgust Stomach, Sour Erucatabus, sinking or Fluttering at the File of the Stomach

Swimming of the Heal, Addity of the Heal, Addity of the Stomach, Sour Erucatabus, sinking or Fluttering at the File of the Stomach