Bradford Reporter

Towarda, Thursday, Dec. 10, 1874.

E. O. GOODRICH. S. W. ALVORD Concress met on Monday and at once proceeded to business.

"The "reform" meeting in the Court House-on Monday evening was not altogether a harmonious affair. We have no room this week for particu-

Wr lay before our readers this morning the annual message of and capital. Both have been largely em President Guant. Its length pre- ployed. Where security has been undoubted capital has been attainable at very modcludes the possibility of reviewing it this week, but we ask for it a careful it has been found in abundance, at cheap parel from every reader.

GEN. GRANT, it is said, favors Hon. 1. B. WASHEERS of Illinois for Presiat at in 1876 and Postmaster General JEWELL of Connecticut for Vice President. Certainly no stronger · taket can be presented by the Republicans, and with such candidates vigrory would be certain.

One dose of Democracy generally coes a long way. A single year's Domocratic supremacy quite satisfied the Wisconsinites. Last year the conglomerate party carried the State by about twelve thousand majority This year it went the other, way by sit thousand. Long, before the empiration of the Democracy's ensaing term of power, the Republicans Cother States who, by apathy and Legligence, permitted the Bourbons to triumph, will come to their senses I fore they leaped.

Those who believe that the detous from the Republican ranks are areat will do well to ask themcrives: Where can Republican deseriers go!? To the Democratic that party for Republicans is too wer. And if they do not go over grace: Democrats they will remain with the Republican party, only they will insist on being better served by men they elect in office than to been the case in the immediate The party that is self corting may reasonably hope for a bing lease of life and usefulness. Sie wyo Tribune.

· The Treasury Department at Valshington has just received news in Europe which is anything but value eyers reging. It is to the effect that The of the five per cent. loanwho have orders for bonds have been grad and none are expected for and there to come. The chief cause toan of affairs is the success of the mocrats at the late election and fum-equent fears of their repudiain doctrines. The capitalists of d was e who have largely invested rein funds in American securities the let feel easy even over the limita land temperary advantage gained by the party in this country that excrted every means at its command to destroy the Union only a few years

A vivient are said to be dying out in Land English oyster beds. she mader with them is their shong safair ethy to-undergoing the dredgand inconvenient seasons. The Ware now, in the habit of being gagged out of their beds at inconmently carly hours by a charp-School rake, and therefore cannot appreciate the prejudice of the oyster rgain dredging. When we rememcitize Lot only the male oysters to thus hauled untimely from their c nebes, buthhat female oysters are contantly stirred up with rusty reliver we can dimly understand why se cyster should prefer death to dredging. It is alleged by foreign The cas, which refused to admit that ಪತಿಪ್ರಾಣ is an unpleasant process, the real cause of the dearth of sales is the fact that the supply has been nearly exhausted. This is the bubly a more pretense. The t with is, the oyster has determined tiba dredged no longer, and has elther committed suicide or migrated to regions where the dredger

Duris the canvass, Rapublicans riel declared that Democratic success would develop afresh the old, were reconsed spirit of Southern Demo-The elections were hardly over, before questions began to be is irigally asked, by Democratic vitials whether these promised rents had come to pass. They were 165 to affirm that never were things The cly at the South, nor the blacks and whites more fraternal. Arkan-- is, Louisiana, and Texas do not r spend to these harmonious tunes. O'. flow contrary, the Shreveport Times, one of the most influential all'imperatio papers in Louisiana, is ontspoken in its demand that every disposicion declared elected in Lonisiana shall be murdered in cold Hoed The White League backs this up with the declaration that it interest to place its partisans in the from office the Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The United States tional government should be repealed, to tenant Governor. The United States to all contracts entered into take effect as to all contracts entered into after a day fixed in the repealing act, not to apply, however, to payments of salaries by government, or for other expenditures now provided by law to be paid in cur-In January. All this is the promised rency in the interval pending between re-Acordor of the free from the same of the free from the date of the free from the same of the free from the date of the from the date of the free from the date of the the dat Take. In Arkansas, there are Differency. In Texas, the same wirit of bloodthirstness is manifest,

The is the peace so charmingly portrayed

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

the Secrete and House of Representatives : Since the convening of Congress one year ago the nation has undergone a prostration in business and industries such as has not been witnessed with us for many out profit, because as many theories would be advanced as there would be independent writers who expressed their own views,

without borrowing upon the saliject. THE PROSTRATION OF BUSINESS. Without indulging in theories as to the cause of this prostration, therefore, I will call your attention only to the fact, and to some questioning to which it would seem there should be no disagreement. During this prostrution two essential elements of prosperity have been most abundant—labor erate rates. Where labor has been wanted rates compared with that of the necessaries and comforts of life could be purchased with the wages demanded. Two great elements of prosperity, therefore, have not

A third might be added. Our soil and climate are unequalled within the limits of any contiguous territory, under one nation y, for its variety of products to feed and other people and in the amount of sur lus to spare to feed less favored peoples herefore, with these facts in view, it seems to me that wise statesmanship at this ses sion of Congress would dictate legi-lain gnoring the past, directing in proper clinuels those great elements to prosperity to any people. Debt abroad is the only elenent that can, with always a sound currency, enter into our affairs to cause, any continued depression in the industries and

OUR PAPER CURRENCY. A great conflict for national existence hade necessary for temporary purposes the raising of large sums of money, from what-ever source attainable. It made necessary n the wisdom of Congress, and I do not doubt their wisdom in the premises, regarding the necessity of the time, to devia system of national currency, which proved to be impossible to keep on a 'par with the recognised currency of the civilized world. This begot a spirit of speculation involving an extravagance and luxury not required and regret that they had not looked for the happiness or prosperity of a people, and involving both directly and indirectly foreign indebtedness. The currency being of fluctuating value and

e unsafe to hold for legitimate transactions requiring money, became a subject of speculation in itself. These two ises, however, have involved; us in a for ign indebtedness contracted in good faith the gove To the Democratic paid in coin, and according to the bond agreed upon when the debt was contracted. gold or its equivalent. The good faith f the government cannot be violated at to permit of an affirmative towards creditors without untional dis-

But our commerce should be encouraged American shipbuilding and carrying capacity increased, foreign markets; sought for products of dur soil, the mines, or many actories, to the end that we may be able pay these debts. Where a new market an be created for the sale of our products ther of the soil, the mine, or, the manuctory, a new means is discovered ilizing our idle capital and labor to the dyantage of the whole people. But in my adgment the first step towards accomplish ng this object is to secure a currency good wherever civilization reigns, one which, it becomes superabundant with the people, will find a market with some other; a cur rency which has at its basis the labor necssarv to produce it which will give to its

Gold and silver are now the recognised diams of exchange the civilized world eer, and to this we should return; with the as almost entirely ceased at the bast practicable delay. In view of the pledges of the American Congress when Samular contres of the Old World our present legal tender system was adopt ed and debt contracted, there should be no received from any of these places delay, certainly no unnecessary delay, in fixing by legislation a method by which we lay, certainly no unnecessary delay, in deveration for some time will return to specie. To the accomplishment of this end I invite your special atten tion. I belive firmly that there can be u prosperous and permanent revival of busi-

etum to a specie basis. It is easy to conceive that the debtor and peculative classes may think it of value to them to make so-called money abundant atil they tan throw a portion of their bur-

in doubt the value of the legal tender medi none more than the holders of property of whatever sort with debts to liquidate from relization upon its sale. But admitting that fitted by expansion, would it be honest to g ve it? Would not the general loss be too great to justify such relief? Would it not be just as honest and prudent to authorize each debtor to issue his own legal tenders his would it not be safer for fear of over sues by unscrupulous creditors to say tha l debt obligations are obliterated in the United States, and now we commence anew, each possessing all he has at the ine tree from encumbrance? These propositions are too absurd to be ntertained for a moment by thinking o onest people. Yet every delay in preparation for final resumption partakes of thi dishonesty, and is only less in degree as the tope is held out that a convenient seasor

deeming our pledges to commence. It will never come, in my opinion, except at least, the credit of the individual and the state at large. A sound currency might be reached by total bankruptey and discrediciduals. I believe it is the power of Con gress at this session to devise such legisla on as will renew confidence, revive all the dustries, start us on a career of prosper to last for many years, and to save the wiit of the nation and of the people.

Steps towards the return to a specie basis are the great requisites to this devoutly to may touch upon hereafter.

A nation dealing in a currency below or the world's acknowledged mediums of xchange, gold and silver-these are driven out of the country because there is no de inand for their use. Second, the medium

f exchange, in use being of a fluctuating alue—for after all it is only worth just what will purchase of gold and silver, metals aving an intrinsic value just in proportion them. A larger margin must be allowed for profit by the manufacturer and procoduction to the date of realization. In rest upon capital must be charged, risk of

he received in payment added. Hence high prices, acting as a protection to the foreign producer who receives nothing in exclange for the product of his skill and abor except a currency good at a staple value the world over, It seems to me that nothing is clearer than that the greater part of the burden of the existing prostration or the want of a sound financial system talls upon the working man, who must, after all, produce the wealth, and the salaried iness. The burden falls upon thembin two ways-by the deprivation of employmen and by the decreased purchasing power of their salaries. It is the duty of Congres

which are acknowledged to exist, and not

to devise the method of correcting the evils

THE RETURN TO SPECIE PAYMENTS. But I will venture to suggest two or three things which seem to me as absolutely necessary to a return to specie payments, the Legislature, and impeach and expel first great requisite in a return to prosper-The legal tender clause to the law aunow provided by law to be paid in curpeal and final resumption. Provision should

lution is attainable, and that if reached by this Congress the present and future gene rations will ever gratefully remember it as their deliverer from a thraldom of evil and

With resumption free banking-may be auhas not been witnessed with us for many thorized with safety, giving full protection years. Speculation as to the causes for to bill-holders which they have under exist this prostration might be indulged in withnanking as essential. It would give prope elasticity to the currency. As more currency should be required for the transaction of legitimate business, new banks would b started, and in turn brnks would wind t their business when it was found there was superabundance of currency. The ex perience and judgment of the required for the transaction of the busines of the country. It is unsafe to leave the

best decide just now . how much currency ecretary of the Treasury or the Execu ive. Congress should make the regula ion under which banks may exist, hould not make banking a monopoly currency that shall be authorized. Suc imiting the amount of redeemable nportance do I attach to this subject an o earnestly do I commend it to your a ention that I give it prominence by intr ducing it at the beginning of this message.

During the past year nothing has occur
red to disturb general friendly and cordial elations of the United States with other The correspondence submtte oowera.

erewith between this government and diplomatic representatives, as also with th representatives of other countries, shows a satisfactory condition of all questions be ween the United States and the most hase countries, and with few exception o which reference is hereafter made, th absence of any points of difference to adjusted.

The notice directed by the resolution

Congress of June 17, 1874, to be given

terminate the convention of July 17, 1858. between the United States and Belgium has been given. and the treaty will accord ingly terminate on the first day of July 1875. This convention secured to certain Belgian wessels entering the ports of the United States exceptional privileges which are not accorded to our own yessels. Other features of the convention have proved sat-isfactory and have tended to the cultivation of matually beneficial commercial inter course and friendly relations between the two countries. I hope that negotiations which have been invited, will result in the elebration of another treaty which tend to the interests of both countries. Our relations with China continue to be friendly. During the past year the fear of

hostilities between China and Japan, growing out of the landing of armed force upothe Island of Formosa by the latter, has oc casioned unexsiness. It is earnestly hoped. owever, that the difficulties arising from this cause will be adjusted, and that the ad vance of civilization in these Empires may not be retarded by a state of war. In consequence of the part taken by citizens of the United States in this expedition, our representatives in those countrie have been instructed to impress upon the governments of China and Japan the firm intention of this country" to unintain stric

neutrality in the event of hostilities, and to carefully prevent any infraction of law or the part of our citizens. In connection with this subject I call the tention of Congress to a generally conceded fact, that the great proportion of the Chinese immigrants who come to our shore do not come voluntarily to make their homes with us and their labor productive o general prosperity. but come under contracts with head men who own them almost absolutely. In a worse form does this mp ply to Chinese women. Hardly a perceptible percentage of them perform any orable labor, but they are brought for shameful purposes to the disgrace of the communities where settled, and to the great demoralization of the youth of those locali-If this evil practice can be legislated

against, it will be my pleasure, as well duty, to enforce any regulation to secure so desirable an end. It is hoped that negotia tions between the government of Japan and the Treaty powers, looking to the furthe-opening of the empire and to the remova of various restrictions upon trade and trave may soon produce the results desired, which cannot fail to enure to the benefit of al

THE JAPANESE INDEMNITY Having on previous occasions submitted to the consideration of Congress the propri demnity under the Convention of Octobe 22, 1864, and as no action had been taker thereon, it became my duty to regard the obligations of the Convention as in force

and, as the other powers entrusted have den, upon others. But even these I be received their portion of the indemnity leve would be disappointed in the result if full, the Minister of the United States Japan has in behalf of this government ceived the remainder of the amount due the United States under the Convention Simonoseky. I submit the propriety applying the income of a part, it not of th whole, of this fund to the education in the Japanese language of a number of your men to be under obligations to serve the government for a specified time as inter oreters at the legation and the consulate in Japan. A limited number of Japanese youths might at the same time be educated in our own vernacular, and mutual benefit would result to both governments. The importance of having our own citizens competent and familiar with the language Japan, to act as interpreters and in othe-

capacities connected with the legation and the consulates in that country, cannot read v be overestimated. of Great Britain by the Mixed Commissio organized under the provisions of the Freaty of Washington in settlement of the claims of British subjects, arising from accommitted between April 13, 1861, and April 9, 1865, became payable, under the terms of the treaty, within the past year and was paid upon the twenty-first day or September, 1874. In this connection I renew my recommendation made at the opening of the last session of Congress letermine all claims of aliens against the United States arising from acts committee against their persons or property during the

insurrection. It appears equitable that op-portunity should be offered to citizens of other states to present their claims, as wel as to these British subjects whose claim were not admissible under the late com mission, to the early decision of some com petent tribunal. To this end I recommer he necessary legislation to organize a cour to dispose of all claims of aliens of the na ture referred to in an equitable and satisfactory manner, and to relieve Congresof these questions.

The legislation necessary to extend to the the treaty of Washington of the 8th day May, 1871, having been had, a protocol to that effect was signed in behalf of the United States and of Great Britain on the 28th day of May last, and was duly pro claimed on the following day. A copy the proclamation is submitted herewith. THE NORTHWESTERN BOUNDARY.

A copy of the report of the Commission appointed under the act of March 19, 1872 between the United States and the British possessions, from the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, herewith transmitted. I am happy to announce that the field work of the Commiss on has been completed, and the entire line from the northwest corner of the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky dountains has been run and marked upon he surface of the earth. It is believed tha the amount remaining unexpended of the Congress will be sufficient to complete the office work. I recommend that the auth ority of Congress be given to the use of the nexpended balance of the appropriation in the completion of the work of the con mission in making its report and preparing

The court known as the Court of Commissioners of Alabama claims created by an act of Congress of the last session has organized and commenced its work, and it is to be a last session has been commenced its work. ced its work, and it is to be hoped that the claims admissable under the provisions of the act may be speedily ascertained and paid.

It has been deemed advisable to exercise the discretion conferred upon the executive at the list session, by acc-ping the conditions required by the government of Turkey for the privilege of allowing citizens of the United States to hold real estate in the former country and by assenting to a certain change in the jurisdiction of the courts in the latter.

A copy of the proclamation upon these sub-

SOUTH AMERICA AND MEXICO. Treasury can obtain gold as it may become accessary from time to time from the date when specie redemntion commences. There has been no material change in our relations with the Ind-pendent States of this hemisphere which were formerly under the Distriction of the control of

same period; for the discouragement of the plan to pay soldiers by checks, and for the es-tablishment of a professor up of Rhetoric and plan to pay soldiers by checks, and for the es-tablishment of a probasors up of Rhetoris and Eng ish interature at West Point. This reasons or these recommendations are obvious, and are set forth sufficiently in the report attached. I also recommend that the status of the staff corps of the army be fixed where this has not aready been done, so that promotions may be made and vacuous filled as they count in each grade when reduced below the number to be inted by law. The necessity for such tegislation aspecially felt now in the Pay Department. The number of officers in that department is welow the number adequate to the performance seconded by those of Mexico to the effectual suppression of the acts of wrong. From a re-port u-on the condition of the bunness befor-the American and Mexican Joint Claims Commission, made by the again on the part of the United States, and dated October 28, 1874, it appears that of the 4,017 claims filed on the bart of crizens of the United States, 488 had been finally decided and 75 were in the hand-I the umpire, leaving 462 to be discosed of; I the 998 claims filed against the United States elow the number adequate to the performs f the duties required of them by law. 726 had been finally decided, one was be on the umpire and 271 remained to be dis-

of. Since the date of sigh report other claims have been disposed of, reducing somewhat the number still pending, and others have been disposed upon by the arbitrators. It has become apparent, in view of these figures, and of the act that the work devolving on the umpire ould be unable to dispose of the entire nun er of claims pending prior to the first day of bruary, 1875, the date fixed for its expirafusiness now before it to a final close. THE ARGENTINE BEBELLION.

The strife in the Argentine Republic is to be teplored, both on account of the parties thereto and from the probable effects on the intrest-of these engaged in trade with that quarter, of shom the United States are among the princal. As yet, so far as I am aware, there has neen no violation of our neutrality rights, which as well as our duties in that respect, it shall be my endeavor to maintain and observe. OUR VENEZUELAN CLAIM

It is with regret that I announce that no further payment has been received from the government of Venezuela on account of swards in tavor of citizens of the United States. Hopes, have been entertained that if the Republic could escape both foreign and civil war for a few years its great natural resources would enable it to honor its obligations. Though it is now understood to be at peace with other countries, is serious insurrection is reported to be in progress in an important region of that republic. This may be taken adventage of another research to delay the payment of the dues of our citizens. It is with regret that I appounce that no furth-

The deplorable strife in Cuba continues without any marked change in the relative advantages of the contending forces. The insurrection continues but spain has gained no superiority. But years of strife give the insurrection a significance which can not be denied. Its duration and the tenacity of its adherence together with the absence of manifester cower of suppression on the part of Spain, cannot be controverted and may make some positive steps on the part of other powers a master of self necessity. I had confidently hoped at this time to bable to almound the arrangement of some of the important questions between this government and that of Spain, but the negotiations have been protracted. The unhappy intestine dissensions of spain command our profound sympathy, and must be accepted as perhaps a cause of delay. An ear vatilement in part at least, of the questions between the governments is hoped. In the meantime swalting the results of imbediately pend up negotiations, I defer a further and fusier communiregotiations, I defer a further and fuiler commu EXPATRIATION.

I have again to call the attention of Congress the unsatisfactory condition of the existing law with reference to expatriation and the election

and decisions, it was difficult to exactly deternow for the doctrine of perpetual allegance we plicable to citizens of the United States. Con now for the doctring of perpetual allegiance was applicable to citizens of the United States. Concress by the act of the 27th of July, 1863, asserted the abstract richt of expariation as a fundamenta orinciple of this government. Notwithstanding such assertion and the necessity of frequent application of the principle, no legislation has been had defining what acts or formalities shall work as patriation, or when a citizen shall be deemed to have renounced or to have lost his citizenship. The importance of such definition is obvious. The eurosecutatives of the United States in foreign countries are continually called upon to lend that sid and the protection of the United States to persons concerning the good faith or the resilty of whose citizenship there is at least great question in some cases the provisions of the treaties furnishes more cases the provisions of the treaties furnished the country, and contributing in no manner the per ormance of the duties of a citizen of the United States, and without an intention at any timor return and undertake those duties, to use the claim of citizenship of the United States, simply a a shield from the performance of the obligations of a citizen elsewhere. The status of children bor of American parents residing as foreign country of American some who have married citizens enchanged abroad, where such constitutions to not required and the states and content of the country of American country may be a smarried citizens residing abroad, where such constitutions are constituted abroad and content of the country of American country and the states are such as the country of a performance when have married citizens encountry of American country and a content of the country of American country and a constitution and a contribution and merican citizens residing abroad, where suc-question is not regulated by tresty, are all source of frequent difficulty and discussion. Legislation in these and similar questions, and particularly dein these and similar questions, and ining when and under west circ

FRAUDULEST MATURA IZATION.

In this connection I earnestly call the attentiout naturalization. The United Atates wisely reely and liberally, offers its citizenship to all wh may come in good faith to reside within its limit their complying with certain prescribed reason and simple formalities and conditions. Amon ne highest duties of the government is that of fording firm, efficient and equal projection of "as citizens, whether native born, or nature tized Care abould be taken that's pight carrying with is such support from the government should not be fraudulently obtained, and should be bestosed by upon full proof of a compliance with the law and there are frequent instances of idegal and remained to the contraction of the contraction turalized but had not even been within the Ur States at the time of the pretended naturalization nationes of each of these classes of fraud are dovered at our legations where the certificates attralization are presented either for the purpo Without placing any additional obstacles in the sy of the obtainment of citizenship by the worth

BATIFICATION OF TREATIES. neen made of the ratification of treaties of extra-on with Belgium. Ecuador Peru and Salvador also, of a treaty of commerce and consular priviliga-erth Salv dor, all of which have been duly pro-claimed, as has also a declaration with Bussia with reference to trade marks.

d well-intentioned foreigner who comes in goo th to cast his lot with purs I expostly recon

TREASURY REPORT. TREASURY, REPORT.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury which by law is reade directly to Congress, and firms no part of this message, will show the receipts and expenditures of the government forghisat facel year, the amount received from each once of revenue and the amount paid ent for such of the departments of government. It will be herved from this report that the amount of receipts over expenditures has been but \$2,344.852 3 or the facel year ending June 30, 1874, and that for the current facel year the estimated receipts over In view of the large national debt existing an he obligation to add one preent, per aunum to he Sinking Fund, a sum amounting now to over state on the state of the state iso recommends economy in appropriations; call strention to the loss of revenue from repealing th ax on tea and coffee, without benefit to the cor-"ax on tea and con-e, without benefit to the conumer; recommends an increase of ten cours a galon on whisky, and further that no modification
he made in the banking and currency bill passed
the last session of Congress, unless modification
should become necessary by reason of the adoption
of measures for returning to specie payments. In
these recommendations I cordially join.

I would suggest to Congress the propriety of readjusting the tarif so as to increase the revenue and at the same time decrease the number of articles upon which duties are levied. Those articles which enter into our manufactures and are not produced at home, it seems to me should be entereduced at home, it seems to me should be entereduced as those articles of manufacture of which we produce a constituent part, but do not produce the whole, that part which we do not produce he whole, that part which we do not produce he whole, that part which we do not produce the to the manufacture of the higher grades of woo.en goods. Chemicals used as dyes, compounded in a redicines, and used in various ways in manufactures, come under this class. The introductore of duty, of such wools as we do not produce hould stimulate the manufacture of goods requiring the use of the sewedo produce, and, there ore Vauld be a benefit to home production. There are many articles entering into home man the manufactured article. All corrections regard are in the direction of bringing labor Capital into harmony with each other, and of sup-plying one of the elements of property, so much needed.

THE ARMY. The report of the Secretary of War, herewith attached and forming a part of this message gives all the information concerning the operanone, wants and necessation to the army an contains many suggestions and recommendations which I commend to your special attention. There is no classof government employe who are harder worked then the army officer. tho are barder worked than the army office stances of greater privation and hardship Legislation a desirable to render more efficien

acknowledging that in some instances they have had most trying governments to live under, and very oppressing to the way or institute for nominal improvements, not giving benedits equal to the hardbless imposed ; but one they switchin theminalities minimity improvements. For the condition? They cannot, as violence has been relapant in some localities and has either here justified or denied by those whe could have prevented it. The theory is even relast that there is in he no further interference on the part of the general department to protect cliness within a state when the authorities fail to give protection. This is a great mistake. While I remain Fracctive, all the laws of Congress and the protections of the constitution, the uning the recent amendments added thereto, will be enforced with rigor, but with the regret that they should with rigor, but with the regret that have added one jot or tittle to execut

THE MAYE.

nave been completed during the lest year, and four of our large double-turreted iron clads are now untergring repairs. When these are finished, everything that is useful of our navy, as now authorized, will be in condition for service, and with the edvance in the acience of torpede warrare the American navy, comparatively small as it is, will be found at any time powerful for the purposes of a peacetal nation. Much has also been accomplished during the year in aid of science and to increase the sum of seneral knowledge and further the interests of commerce and civilization.

Extensive and much ne ded soundings have

Extensive and much ne ded soundings have

Extensive and much no ded soundings have neen made for hydrographic purposes, and to fix the proper routes of ocean telegraphs. Further surveys of the great Isthmus have been undertaken and completed, and two vessels of the navy are now employed in conjunction with hose of England, France, Germany and Russia, in observations connected with the transit of Venus, so useful and interesting to the scientific world. The estimates for this branch of the public service do not differ materially from hose of last year, those for the general support

of the service being somewhat less, and those or permanent improvements at the various stations being larger than the corresponding

attenties made a year ago.

The regular maintenance and a steady in-rease in the efficiency of this roost important arm in proportion to the growth of our mari-time intercourse and interests, is recommended to the attention of Congress. The use of the

o the attention of Congress. The use of lavy in time of peace might be further utility a direct authorization of the employmen

revious condition does not enter into sccot giving suffrage. Next to the public scho

ear ago, show a growth in every branch of the lepartment.

A postal convention has been soncluded with New Jouth Wales! an exchange of postal cards stablished with Switzerland; and the negotiations pending for several years past with Grance have terminated in a convention with that constructional Postal Congress, which was convened in Berne. Switzerland, in Septistat which the United States was represented by an offier of the Post Office Denartment of nuth experience, and of qualification for the establishment of an International Postal Union was agreed upon

International Poetal Union was agreed up

nd signed by the delegates of the countries spresented, subject to the approval of the rep ranthorities of those countries. I respectfully direct your attention to the re-

ort of the question of compensation to rail-

oppressing domestic violence in that State. It is was made in view of a proclamation issued at day, by L. B. Penn, claiming that he was element of the control of the contr

roir-tion of the five days the ineu

I regarded it as my clear duty, when legally called upon for that purpose, to prevent its overthrow by mob, under presidence of frand and irregularity in election of 1872. I have here-force called the tention of Congress to this subject, stating the naccount of the frauds and forgeries committed as side election, and because it appeared that it returns thereof were never legally cannassed, was impossible to tell thereby, who was chose to trying the heat appreciate of information at n

nt from the best sources of information at m

ate officers received a majority of the legal votes

y acts of violence and intimidation, to deprive cit aces of the freedom of the ballot, because of their chitical opinion. Bands of men, masked and rmed, made their appearance. White Leagues and ther accistics were formed. Large quantities of rms and amunition were imported and distributed, o these "rganizations; military drills with mending demonstrations, were held and with all these here were marders enough committed to apread

mendments, was passed to enforce its provisions; he object of this being to guarantee to all ci izons, he right to vore and to protect them in the free en-oyment of that right. Enjoined by the constitution or take care hat the laws be feithfully one uted

co. Arkanas. Misrissippi, Waryland and Virgini t the time of the elections were 4,082. This surfaces the garrisons of all the forts from the Del

Another trouble has arisen in Arkansas. Arti

the State.

On the 13th of October, 1874, this constitution as herein provided was submitted to the people for here approval or rejection, and according to the discition returns was approved by a large majority of those qualified by yote thereon, and at the same election persons were chosen to fill all the state, county and twenbips offices. The Governor election 1872 for the term of four years turved over his office to the Governor chosen under the new onstilution, whereupon the Lieutenant Governor. Iso elected in 1872 for a term of four years, elam-

stiution, whereupon the Lieutenant Governor elected in 1872 for a term of four years, claim

possession of the Cont exist

uthern questions, the advocates of bot r all political parties giving honest, truth ful reports of occurrences, condemning the wrong and upholding the right, and soon all will be well. Under the existing condiions, the negro votes the Republican ticket because he knows his friends are of that party. Many a good citizen votes the opparty. many a good cinzen votes the op-posite, not because he agrees with the great principles of state which separate parties, but because generally he is opposed to negro rule. This is a most delusive cry. Freat the negro as a citizen and a voter, as he is a voter and must remain, and soon parties will be divided, not on the color line, but on principle. Then we shall have no complaint of sectional interference. The report of the Attorney General con thins valuable recommendations, relating to the administration of justice in the courts of the United States, to which I livite your attention. I respectfully suggest to Con-

gress the propriety of increasing the num-ber of judicial districts of the United States to eleven, the present number being nine, and the creation of two additional judgeships. The territory to be traversed by the circuit judges is so great, and the business f the courts so steadily increasing, that it is growing more and more impossible for them to keep up with the business requiring their attention. Whether this would in-volve the necessity of adding two more ustices of the supreme court to the presen number I submit to the judgment of Con-The attention of Congress is invited to

and the legislation asked for by him. The domestic interests of the people are more intimately connected with this department my a direct authorization of the employment of aval vessels in explorations and surveys of the apposed navigable waters of other national-ries on this continent, especially the tributaries of the two great rivers of South America, the Orinoco and the Amazon. Nothing prevents under existing laws such explorations, except that expenditures must be made in such expehan with either of the other departments of the government. Its duties have been added to from time to time until they have become so onerous that without the most perfect system and order it will be impossiof the Interior to le for any Secretary keep pace of all official transactions having his sanction and done in his name, and for which he is held personally responsible. if large development of commercial interests dvantage to the peoples reached, and to those who may establish relations with them. The education of the people entitled to exer-ise the right of franchise I regard essential to The policy adopted for the management of Indian Affairs known as the peace policy has been adhered to with most beneficia results. It is confidently hoped that a few years more will relieve our frontiers from langer of Indian depredations. I commend he postoffice is the great agent of education ver our wast territory. The rapidity with which new sections are being settled, thus in the recommendation of the Secretary for the extension of the homestead laws to the Indians, and for some sort of territorial reasing the carrying of mails in a more rapi-atio than the increase of receipts is no larming. The report of the Rosmaster-Gen ral, which is attached, thous there was an in government for the Indian Territory. A great majority of the Indians occupying this territory are believed to be of maintaining their rights against the most ease of revenue in his department in 1873. ever the previous year, of \$1 674,411, and an in civilized and enlightened white men, and territorial form of government given then reaso of the cost of carring the mails and axing employes of \$3.041.450 91. The report of the Postmaster-General gives interesting tatistics of his department, and comparing hem with the corresponding statistics of a part ago, show a growth in every branch of the therefor, should protect them in their homes and property for a period of at least 20 years, and before its final adoption

should be ratified by a majority of thos The report of the Secretary of the Inte rior herewith attached, gives much interest ng statistical information which I abstain ving an abstract of, but refer you to the report itself. The act of Congress providing the oath which pensioners must subcribe before drawing their pensions cuts of from this bounty a few survivors of the war of 1812, residing in the Southern States. commend the restoration of this bounts all such. The number of persons whose names would thus be restored to the list pensioners is not large. They are all often

nce of the whole country.

The report of the Commissioner of Agri culture, herewith, contains suggestions of nuch interest to the general public, and re fers to the approaching centennial and the art his department is ready to take in it. feel that the nation at large is interested in having this exposition a success, and commend to Congress such action as wi ecure a general interest in it. Already many foreign nations have signified their a expected that every civilized nation will The rules adopted to improve the civi

ervice of the government have been ad-nered to as closely as has been practicable The effect I belive has been beneficial on of the service, but it is impracticable to maintain them without the direct and positive support of Congress. Generally the support which this reform receives i those who give it their support, to find fault when the rules are apparently departed from; removals from offices without pre ferring charges against the parties removed are frequently cited as departures from the rules; the adoption and the retention of hose against whom charges are made b rresponsible persons and without good

Under these circumstances, therefore, innounce that if Congress adjourn without positive legislation on the subject of civil service reform, I will regard such action as disapproval of the system and will aban lon it, except so far as to require examina tions for certain appointees to determine their fitness. Competitive examinations will be abandoned. The gentlemen who ring demonstrations, were beld and with all those here were marders enough committed to spread their fitness. Competitive examinations arrow among those whose political action was to be suppressed, if possible, by these intolerent and riminal proceedings. In some places colored lateral was to be compared to the competitive of the control of the range of their employers, under threats of displayers of the packs otherwise, and there are too any instances in which, when these threats were librarded, they were removablessly executed by these who made them. and to them as well as to myself it will be a source of mortification if it is to be throw positintion was made to prevent this and a like away. But I repeat, that it is impossible to arry this system to a successful issue without general approval and assistance and

nositive law to support it. I have stated that three elements prosperity to the nation, capital, labor, skilled and unskilled, the products of the soil, still remain with us. To direct the employment of these is a problem deserving employment can be given to all labor of ring itself, prosperity necessarily follows. it. that the first requisite to the accomplish ment of this end is the substitution of a sound curency in place of one of a fluct uating value. This secured there are many interests that might be fostered to the great nduce capital to employ labor is the

The subject of cheap transportation has occupied the attention of Congress much. New light on this question will without loubt be given by the committees appointed by the last Congress to investigate and report upon this subject.

A revival of ship building and particularly of iron ship building, is of yest im-Portance to our national prosperity. The United States is now paying over one hundred millions per annum for freights and passage on foreign ships, to be carried abroad and expended in the employment and support of other peoples, beyond a fair percentage of what should go to foreign: ressels, estimating on the tonage and trave of each respectively. It is to be regretted that this disparity in the carrying trade

to see a great departure from the usual course of the government in supporting what might usually be termed private en-I would not suggest as a remedy direct subsidy to American steamship lines, but I would suggest the direct offer of ample comensation for carrying the mails between the Atlantic seaboard cities and the continen on American owned and American builstramers, and would extend this liberally to states and to Central America and Mexico and would pursue the same policy from our Pacific seaports to foreign seaports on the Pacific. It might be demanded that vessels built for this service should come up to standard fixed by legislation, on tonnage, Senate and Assembly. speed and all other qualities, looking to the possibility of the government requiring them

the Board of Audit, \$4,770,558.45; total S15,772,607.61; less the special improvement assessment chargeable to private property in excess of any demand against such assessment, \$1,614,074.17; less Chesapeake and Ohio canal bonds, \$75,000. and Washington and Alexandria railroad bonds, \$59,-00; in the hands of the commiss the Sinking Fund, \$1,748,034.86; leaving he actual debt less said assets, \$12,994,

In addition to this there are claims pr In addition to this there are claims preferred against the government of the disferred against the government of the disferred against the government of the district amounting in the estimated aggregate
reported by the Board of Audit to \$3,147,
787.48, of which the greater part will brobably be rejected. This sum can with no
more propriety be included in the debt account of the district government than can
the thousands of claims against the great the thousands of claims against the general government be included as a portion of the District of Columbia. The act of Congress of June 28th, 1874

contemplates an apportionment between the United States government and the District of Columbia in respect to the payment of the principal and interest of the 3.65 bonds. Therefore, in computing with precision the bonded debt of the district, the aggregate ums above stated as 3.65 bonds now issued he outstanding certificates of the Board of Audit and the unadjusted claims pending before that board, should be reduced to the extent of the amount to be apportioned to the United States government in the matter indicated in the act of Congress of June 20, Lespecially invite your attention to th

ecommendation of the commissioners he Sinking Fund relative to the ambiguity of the act of June 20, 1874, concerning the interest of the distric bonds and the consolidation of the indebtedness of the district. I feel much indebted to the gentle nen who consented to leave their privat affairs and come from a distance to atten o the business of this district, and for the the report of the Secretary of the Interior able and satisfactory manner in which it ha been conducted. I am sure their service will be equally appreciated by the entire community. It will be seen from the ac ompanying full report of the Board Health that the sanitary condition of the district is very satisfactory.

In my opinion the District of Columb should be regarded as the grounds of the national capital in which the entire people are interested. I do not allude to this to rige génerous appropriations to the Distri draw the attention of Congress raming a law for the government of th District, to the magnificent scale on which the city was planned by the founders of the overnment, in which for ornamental nur oses, the reservation streets and avenue vere laid out, and the proportion of the property actually possessed by the general government. I think the proportion of the expenses of the government, to the improve nents to be borne by the general government in the cities of Washington and George town, and the country should be carefull and equitably defined.

In accordance with section 3 of the ac pproved June 23d, 1874, I appointed Soard to make a survey of the mouth of the Mississippi river, with a view to determine he best method of obtaining and maintain ing a depth of water sufficient for the pur se of commerce. In accordance with act entitled, "An act to provide for the & ointment of a commission of engineers t ivestigate and report a permanent plan to e excavation of the alluvial basin of the sissippi river subject to inundation. appointed a commission of engineers. Neith then their reports are received, they w e forwarded to Congress without delay.

EXECUTIVE MAN-ION. Dec. 7, 1874.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Demorrats still Jubilant - A Democratic Cabinet already Selected-Political History and the Simificant action of a Southern Ex-Sen-WASHINGTON Dec. 7, 1874.

The rejoicing of the Democracy over the result of the recent elections still continues unabated. Although t is reasonable to supp se that a sufficient length of time has elapsed o cool a little, yet we are having daily manifestations and demonstrations of the great joy and exceeding gladness which have now found an abiding place in the Democratic heart. The Democracy were never more jubilant, and the great unwashed were never more blatant. Their unexpected success has so lured them into the belief that they are soon again to be restored to power and that the public treasury, from which they have been so long excluded, will soon again be in their hands, that the ordinary hand-shaking entirely fails to express their congratulations; too full for utterance, nothing-but fraternal embraces of the most endearing kind is sufficient to give proper expression and reiief to their long pent up feelings. In the anticipation of again ob taining control of the government, it appears that the patronage and the spoils of office are already re-

ceiving their earnest attention and their most anxions solicitude. Already the leading papers of the opposition are giving the probable Cabinet should a Democratic President in 1877 be called to make one. For Secretary of State we are to have Bayard or Seymour; in the Trersury we are to have Tilden or Thurman in the War Office, McClellan or Dick Taylor; in the Navy, Pendleton or Chas. L. Woodbury; in the Post Office, Eston or Stevenson; and in the Department of Justice, Chas. O'Conor or George T. Curtis. Such is the programme already made out, and noon which the New York Evening Post comments in the following vigorous style: "Speaking seriously, at the last, how does the country like the prospect of such a Cabinet as his, in which a rebel General shall the past few days meetings havive orders to the Union Armies, a man who returned a fugitive slave with his own hands shall preside over the Department of Justice, and the father of repudiation shall have an influential voice. Is this, indeed, the entertainment to which the Democratic party invites the people of the

United States?" But, if we may judge from the past, the great tidal wave upon which they now feel that they are securely riding will have subsided long before the next Presidential campaign. Before that great battle comes off there will be several minor engagements, the of our forefathers, through whose result of which will, in all probabiliexists, and to crrrect it I would be willing ty, dampen their ardor and extinguish their enthusiasm. The great States of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts will elect Governors next fall, and there is very little in \$3 000 as her quota to the Cen- dollars doubt but that they will reverse the tennial Fund. As it may occur to verdict they have just rendered. In man, of my readers, that it would New Hampshire there will be two' be well to organize some means of general elections before 1876, and in raising funds to aid the Centennial Kentucky, California, Iowa, Minne, a capital plan, and in the hands of sots, Virginia, Maryland and Rhode Island, there will be elections for Governor; while in New York they in Centennial Stock, the proceeds of will elect a Secretary of State and

celline. With the law to supports, it is cooledness that content of the children with the serior of the Scoreta of the Scoreta

other officers, together with a full

Bonded debt, issued prior to July 1, 1874, the country in the hands of the Be- in the Exhibition, as Canada desires \$8,883,940 43; 8.65 bonds, act of Congress publican party has not been ruled to present a complete exhibit of her June 20, 1874, \$2,088,168.73; certificates wisely and honestly. Our govern aris and industries. The General credit is stronger and better than at any period in our history. Had there been no secession

been compelled to suspend speciapayments and to issue government romises to pay, which have discrdered values and business. Had the party that has just triumphed gives is plain statement of facis, and so the hearty support to the war itleaders were entitled to give, and not prolonged it for years by their aid and sympathy for the Confederate cause, our debt would not have facturers upon the banks of the been what it is, our commerce would Connecticut, the Housatonic, and national debt; but the aggregate sum thus not have been lost, our taxation stated includes something more than the would be lower, our pension list funded debt chargeable exclusively to the would not be half as large it is: in short, we should have long ago re covered from the evils and misfortunes that befel us. With these facts before us, there is certainly no good reason why the Republican party should be made responsible for the present financial and industrial de pression, which is so plainly the result of causes growing out of the war. It was an inevitable result,

certain to come sooner or later; and now that it has come it remains fo the Republican party to meet it as it has met every other crisis which has risen since it came into power. Commenting upon the position of the President and next Congress. the Pittsburg Commercial says: "It has grown to be almost certain tha the second Congress of our Presiden rial term will either be against the

President, or so nearly balanced as

to be close and doubtful. The Con gress elected in 1838, two years after Van Buren's political triumph, was practically against him. The Whigh carried the House in 1840 along with Harrison, and lost it in 1842. The Congress chosen in 1846 was agains Polk; so was that of 1850 agains Taylor, and that of 1854 agains Pierce, and that of 1858 against Bu chanan. The Congress of 1866 wa against Johnson, and the Democrati gained largely in 1870." It is, there fore, nothing surprising that th Forty-fourth Congress should b against President Grant; but it i some satisfaction to remember the the Senate remains Republican, an no obnoxious political measures car be foisted upon the people by the Democratic majority in the lower

House. In Florida, since the election, it is a well-authentica ed facthat gentlemen in that State are bus ily engaged in buying claims fo slaves, and are paying for them i cash, in many instances, as high a one lundred dollars each. Among those so engaged, it is reported non are more busy than Ex Senator Yulee who, doubtless, has good reason t believe that in the event of a Demo cratic victory in 1876, the demandfor the payment of slaves emanci pated by the great slave-holders' re bellion will be readily acceeded to Not only payment for the loss o their slaves will be demanded, bu the Northern Democrate, powerless be obliged to acquiesce in all their extravagant legislation. These facts taken together with their long absh nence from the spoils of office, the onsequence may be easily imagined

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER. It is said that while the patric ires were pludging lives and sacred onor to freedom's cause, in Inde pendence Hall, a concluve of stonmen with brave hearts, waited in Inependence Square, the arrival Liberty's Messenger, who all aglow vith the ardor of the hour, came fortb, and to the applauding patrio rowd read the great 'chart," ere ye bé names were dry." It is also said that this Square, made sacred by nany such scenes, is soon to have : National Monument crected in the entre of it, commemorative of the birteen original States, and, probaly, representative of all the State n the Union. A number of ou nost prominent gentlemen, with deorge W. Childs, James L. Chag orn, A. E. Borie, John Welsh, A. J. Drexel, J. Gillingham Fell, John Gibson, and others, have applied for and Act incorporating the National Monumental Association, the objeceing to erect an appropriate moonnoney to be raised by one dollar ontribut ons from every man, woman nd child in the nation, who desire o so contribute: the articles of in orporation limiting the subscription that sum! I expect to see this nonument unveiled July 4th 1876 President Grant has paid his dollar

and Vice President Wilson has done the same. THE CENTENNIAL. The interest in the Centennial is steadily on the increase, all sections of the country uniting in most friend rivalry to do their part towards making the International Exhibition of 1876, a perfect success. During been hold in Bridgeton, New Jersey, Norwich, Conn., and others are ar ranged to come off at Pittsburgh and Chester, in this State, Trenton, N. J. Boston and New York. Popula feeling has seldom displayed itself more earnest than in the town of Bridgeton, where over six thousand people gathered together to listen to he eloquent address of Governor Pirker and Thomas H. Dudley, of New Jersey, and Gov. Bigler, of the Centennial Committee. The patri oric fervor shone forth as the speakers touched upon the munly-deeds exertions we are now in a fit position to celebrate the great anniversary This interest, I am happy to state, is resulting in most satisfactory subscriptions. Bridgeton alone sending the States of Connecticut, Maine, I would suggest the "Tea Party" as the ladies, can be made a great suc cess, all funds so raised to be invested which, when received, can be divided among different charities in the city She was an estimable lady, and highor town, thus doing good in said di ly respected by Philadelphians for We do not believe that the Demo | rection. The Centennial Medals are | there liberality and generous acts of

ment securities have never been Director replies that "Canada may quoted higher, and the National have all the space she may require. Norwich, Connecticut, in order not to be behind Canada, has written o Governor Bigler to come "down 860 and 'f1, we should not have East" and start the Centennial ball colling in that State, and Gov. Bigler has gone there, and on Wednesday night last gave the people of that toriving, manufacturing place, such elearly set forth their duty in the matter, that I apprehend that from this time forth the most active exartions will be made by the manuhe Thames, to get up an exhibit of nachinery that will excel that placed

> which comes from Mahchester, Liverpool or Sheffield. The extensive cotton and woolen nills upon the banks of the Delaware and Schuvlkill, and which line, the banks of Darby, Chester and other reeks, flowing into these rivers, are oun by men of progressive spirit, tho will take advantage of the oportunity here presented, to place in heir manufactories the machinery pest adapted to their purpose. The cannfacturers of cotton and woolen goods, in this city alone, furnish a ich field for the inventor of machivery that will best promote their nterests.

apon exhibition by the manufactur-

rs upon the Thames, in England or

'I doubt if anything would attract reater attention at the Centengia han a Connecticut Cutlery Factory n full operation in one section of the Exhibition Building, as this branch f manufacture has made such ad-

ances in our country. Since my last letter was written; he death of Hon. John M. Read as taken place. He was born in 797 he seems to have taken to politics mits early, as he was elected to cit; ouncils by the Democrats, in 1822, and soon after sent to the Legislaure; soon after he was chosen City Solicitor, then U.S. District Attorey, by President Van Buren, then, Attorney General of Penn. by Gov. Sannk. His name was sent to the Senate by President Tyler, for Assonate Justice of the Supreme Court of the U.S., but the Senate failed to confirm. After that be went over to he Republicans, and in 1856 was lected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of this State. His erm expired a year age. Judge Read was the grandson of George. Read, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

HON. WILLIAM A. WALLACE. The recently published newspaper rticles, charging Senator Wallace ith having borrowed from State Freasurer Robert W. Mackey, the am of \$40,000, and with having uvested the same in Pa. Railroad tock, upon which a ten per cent. widend is paid created a profound ensation here for a few days. The many friends of Senator Wallace gard it as a foul slander, intended ud they are nervously awaiting the for torls indignant; denial of the

I have observed that since the eport has started usany who were , I fly but to Mr. Willace's elect TI s Senator, are now determined lect him in order to vindicate him The Secretary of the Sifegua cas arrested and put under \$10.000 oul upon the charge of conspiring 👾 annufacture and issue, begins boule of the United States, and of radroid ompanies. This is the company chieff I said in my letter, of October 3. was late to grand against insuring

The s'eamship Nederland, in ber est trip, brought as massengers, 242 Mennohites, from Michalin, Russia. They are all blood relations, 83.4f hem being named Schnidt. 80 amed Harms, and the balance scotering. The engrants were forwarled to Safe Harbor, Lancaster ounty under the care of the Mencomto Aid Executive Committee. they will remain there for the winter, coldy in the spring will "go west," and settle upon a location hat a committee will, this wanter leterm ned up - 45out 900 mode re expected before January 1st, 875, and thus the Smith family, with its variations of Smidt, Smill. te., is to multiply out West.

The last surviving servant who dicked bests for the Father of his country, baving gone to that bourne shere boot blacks are unknown, the ged compositor, who in his youth et up type for an obituary notice of Vashington, has now began to "step lown and out. It is wonderful how many such printers there are. nd how rapidly they "twineth," right here in this city. They far outpumber the old servants."

COVERING CRIME. In the prison, at Pittsburg, is in dd man awaiting trial, charge i with " eassing counterfeit money; his nageou s Sweet, and he says he paid over \$2,000 to some body connected with he secre' service department of this covernment, in order to allow him to continue "showing be queer." [

Immunity from arrest was promsed this Sweet old tellow if he would give away" the parties, who had he plates from which his counterfeit nonev was printed. To escape jusice, Sweet put the secret service inin the track of the parties with the onuterfeit plates, in fact led them to he lair; but under the mys errous distribution of immutable justice, as dispensed by tre secret service de ectives, Sweet finds himself awaiting anal, with the doors of the Peniton iaryjopen to welcome him, and his reucipals, who furnished him the noney covered in their work !! rime by that instice that is said to be blind, and which certainly is when the consterfeiter is able to "come down" to the tune of ten thousand

One thing I have noticed in connection with this sort of justice, and sighted until the greenbacks are set o, the hunding effects of which are inmediate, for nothing or nobody is. seen " after that but the detective.

The death of Mrs. Cattell, wife of Fx-Senator Catteil, took place during the week at Merchantsville, N. J.