PELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REFRESENTATIONS:
To express gratitude to God, in the name of the
copie, for the preservation of the United States, is
sy first duty in addressing you. Our thoughts next
syert to the death of the late President by an act of

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

The Union of the United States of America was intended by its anthors to last as long as the States themselves shall last. "The Union shall be perpetual" are the words of the Confederation. "To form a more perfect Union" by an ordinance of the people of the United States is the declared purpose of the Constitution. The hand of Divine Providence was never more plainly visible in the affairs of men than in the framing and the adopting of that instrument. It is, bevond comparison, the sreatest event in American history; and indeed is it not, of all events of modern times, the most pregunant of consequences for every people of the cartle? The members of the Convention which prepared it, brought to their work the experience of the Confederation, of their several States, and of other Republican Governments, old and naw; but they needed and they obtained a wisdom

The Constitution to which life was thus imparted contains within itself ample resources for itseown preservation. It has power to enforce the laws, punish treason and insure domestic tranquillity. In case of the usurpation of the Government of a State by one man or an olicarchy, it becomes a duty of the United States to make good the guarantee to that State of a republican form of government, and so to maintain the homogeneousness of all. Does the lapse of time reveal defects? A simple mode of amendment is provided in the Constitution itself, so that its conditions can always be made to conform to the requirements of advancing civilization. No room is alliowed even for the thought of a possibility of its coming to an end. And these powers of self-preservation have always been asserted in their complete integrity by every Chief-Mayistrate—by Jefferson and Jackson, not less than by Washington and Madison. The parting solvice of the Father of his Country, while yet President, to the people of the United States, was, that "the free Constitution, which was the work of their hands, might be sacredigm instrained;" and the inaugural words of President Jefferson held up "the preservation of the General Government, in its constitutional vigor, as the sheet-anchor of our peace at home and asfety abroad." The Constitution is the work of "the People of the United States," and it should be as in destractible as the people.

It is not strange that the framers of the Constitu ronstitution to which life was thus imparted

Prople of the United States," and it should be as indestructible as the people.

It is not strange that the framers of the Constitution, which had no model in the past, should not have fully comprehended the excellence of their own work. Fresh from a strucgle against arbitrary power, many patriots suffered from harrassing fears of an absorption of the State Governments by the General Government, and many from a dread that the States would break away from their orbits. But the very greatness of our country should allay the apprehensions of encroachments by the General Government. The subjects that come unquestionably within its jurisdiction are so numerous that it must ever naturally refuse to be embarrassed by questions that hie beyond it. Were it otherwise, the Executive would sink beneath the burden; the chancutive would sink beneath the burden; the chan of justice would be choked; legislation would els of justice would be choked; legislation wound or obstacted by evecss; so there is a greater temptation to exercise some of the functions of the General invertament through the States than to trespass on their rightful sphere. "The absolute acquiescence in the decision of the majority" was, at the beginning of the century, enforced by Jefferson "as the dial principle of republics," and the events of the ast four years have established—we will hope forwer—that there they no appeal to force.

ast four years have established—we will nope for-ver—that there he no appeal to force.

The maintenance of the Union brings with it "the support of the State Government in all its gibts;" but it is not one of the rights of any State Governbut it is not one of the rights of any State Government to renounce its own place in the Union, or to mallify the laws of the Union. The largest liberty is to be maintained in the discussion of the acts of the Federal Government, but there is no appeal from its laws, except to the various branches of that Government itsell, or to the people, who grant to the members of the Legislative and of the Executive Departments no tenure but a limited one, and in that manner always retain the power of redress.

"The Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary not withstanding."

Certainly the Government of the United States is

Certainly the Government of the United States is

limited government of the United States is limited government, and so is every State government a limited government. With us, this idea of imitation spreads through every form of administration, general, State, and municipal, and rests on he great distinguishing principle of the recognition of the rights of man. The ancient republics absorbed the individual in the State, prescribed his religion. ed the individual in the State, prescribed his religion, and controlled his activity. The American system rests on the assertion of the equal rights of every man to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; to freedom of conscience, to the culture and exercise of all his faculties. As a consequence, the State Government is limited, as to the General Government in the interests of Union, as to the individual citizen in the interests of freedom.

ment in the interests of Union, as to the individual citizen in the interests of freedom.

States, with proper limitation of power, are essential to the existence of the Constitution of the United States. At the very commencement, when, we assumed a place among the Powers of the earth, the Declaration of Independence was adopted by States; so also were the Articles of Confederation; and when "the People of the United States" ordained and established the Constitution, it was the assent of the States, one by one, which gave it vitality. In the event, too, of any amendment to the Constitution, the proposition of Congress needs the continuous contracts. In the event, too, of any amendment to the Constitution, the proposition of Congress needs the confirmation of the States. Without States, one great
branch of the legislative government would be
wanting. And, if we look beyond the letter of the
Constitution to the character of our country, its capacity for comprehending within its jurisdiction a
vast continental empire is due to the system of
States. The best security for the perpetual existence of the States is the "supreme authority" of
the Constitution of the United States. The perpetuity of Constitution brings with it the perpetuity of the States; thir mutual relation makes us
what we are, and in our political system their connection is indissoluble. The whole cannot exist
without the parts, nor the parts without the whole.

many we are, and in our pointers system their connection is indissoluble. The whole cannot exist without the parts, nor the parts without the whole. So long as the Constitution of the United States codures, the States will endure; the destruction of the one is the destruction of the other; the preservation of the one is the preservation of the other. I have thus explained my views of the mutual relations of the Constitution and the States, because they unfold the principles on which I have sought to solve the momentous question and overcome the appalling difficulties that met me at the very commencement of my administration. It has been my etacidists object to escape from the sway of momentary passions, and to derive a healing policy from the fundamental and unchanging principles of the Constitution. e Constitution.

I found the States suffering from the effects of a

I toud the States suitering from the effects of a civil war. Resistance to the General Government appeared to have exhausted itself. The United States had recovered porsession of their forts and arsemals; and their armies were in the occupation of every State which had attempted to accede Whether the territory within the limits of those States should be held as conquerred territory, under military authority emanating from the President as the head of the army, was the first question that presented itself for decision.

renewed attachment to the Union that, after all that has happened, the return of the General Government is known only as a beneficence?

I know very well that this policy is attended with some risk; that for its enecess it requires at least the acquiescence of the States which it concerns; that it implies an invitation to those States, by renewing their allegiance to the United States, to resume their functions as States of the Union. But it is a risk that inust be taken; in the choice of difficulties, it is the smallest risk; and to diminish, and, if possible, to remove all danger, I have felt it incumbent on me to assert one other, power of the General Government—the power of pardon. As no State can throw a defense over the crime of treason, the power of pardon is exclusively vested in the Excentive Government of the United States. In exercising that power, I have taken every prevaution to connect it with the clearest recognition of the binding force of the laws of the United States, and an unqualified acknowledgment of the great social change of condition in regard to States, has been an invitation to them to participate in the high office of smending the Constitution. Every parton must wish for a general amuesty at the earliest epoch consistent with public safety. For this great end there is need of a concurrence of all opinions, and the spirit of mutual conciliation. Every parton must wish for a general amuesty at the earliest epoch consistent with public safety. For this great end there is need of a concurrence of all opinions, and the spirit of mutual conciliation. Every parton must which for a general amuesty at the earliest epoch consistent with public safety. For this great end there is need of a concurrence of all opinions, and there is need of a concurrence of all opinions, and the spirit of mutual conciliation. He name of the whole people, that on the one side, the plan of restoration shall proceed in the form of the part of the future maintenance of the Union shall be put beyond any doubt by the r

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

The full assertion of the powers of the General Government requires the holding of Circuit Courts of the United States within the districts where their authority has been interrupted. In the present posture of public affsirs, strong objections have been urged to the holding of these courts in any of the States where the rebellion has existed; and it was ascertained, by inquiry, that the Circuit Court of the United States would not be held within the District of Virginia during the Autumn or early Winter, nor until Congress should have "an opportunity to consider and act on, the whole subject." To your deliberations the restoration of this branch of the civil authority of the United States is therefore necessarily referred, with the hope that

The state of the control of the cont

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

But while I have no doubt that now after the

stitues usage from some of 4hose on whom they have heretofore most closely depended.

But while I have no doubt that now, after the close of the war, it is not competent for the General Government to extend the elective franchise in the several States, it is equally clear that good faith requires the security of the freedmen in their liberty and their property, their right to labor, and their right to labor, and their right to claim the just return of their labor. I cannot too strongly arge a displassionate treatment of this subject, which should be carefully kept aloof from all party strife. We must equally avoid hasty assumptions of any natural impossibility for the two races to live side by side, in a state of mutual benefit and good will. The experiment involves us in no inconsistency; let us, then, go on and make that experiment in good faith, and not be too easily disheratened. The churty is in need of inbor, and the freedmen are in need of employment, culture, and protection. While their right of voluntary migration and expatriation is not to be questioned, I would not advise their forced removal and colonization. Let us rather encourage them to honorable and useful industry, where it may be beneficial to themselves and to the country; and, instead of hasty anticipations of the certainty of failure, let there be nothing wanting to the fair trial of the experiment. The change in their condition is the substitution of labor by contract, for the status of Blavery. The freedman cannot be fairly accused of unwillioness to work; so long as a doubt remsins about his freedom of choice in his purefuls, and the certainty of his recovering his stipulated wages. In this the interests of the employer and the employed coincide. The employer desires in his workmen spirit and claserity, and these can be permanently secured in no other way. And if one ought to be able to enforce the contract, so ought the other. The public interest will be best promoted if the several States will provide adequate protection and remedies

functions. On this principle I have acted, and have gradually and quietly, and by almost imperceptible acted. The provisional Government are the States. To that end, because of the States, and State

ing population, which will vie with any in the Union in compactness, inventive genius, wealth, and industry.

Our Government springs from and was made for the people—not the people for the Government. To them it owes allegiance; from them it must derive its courage, strength, and wisdom. But, while the Government is thus bound to defer to the people, from whom it derives its existence, it should, from the very consideration of its origin, be strong in its power of resistance to the establishment of inequalities. Monopolies, perpetuities, and class legislation, are contrary to the genius of free government, and ought not to be allowed. Here, there is no room for favored classes or monopolies; the principle of our Government is that of equal laws and freedom of industry. Wherever monopoly attains a foothold, it is sure to be a source of danger, discord, and trouble. We shall but fulfill our duties as legislators by according "equal and exact justice to all men," special privileges to non. The Government is subordinate to the people; but, as the agent and representative of the people, it must be held superior to monopolies, which, in thems-lves, ought never to be granted, and which, where they exist, must be subordinate and yield to the Government. The Constitution confers on Congress the right to regulate commerce among the several States. It is of the first necessity, for the maintenance of the Union, that that commerce should be free and unob-

Union, that that commerce should be free and unon-structed. No State can be justified in any device to tax the travel and transit between States. The po-sition of many States is such, that if they were al-lowed to take advantage of it for purposes of local revenue, the commerce between States might be in-juriously burdened, or even virtuously prohibited. irriously bardened, or even virtuously prohibited.—
It is best, while the country is still young, and while the tendency to dangerous monopolies of this kind is still feelbe, to use the power of Congress so as to prevent any selfash impediment to the free circulation of men and merchandise. A tax on travel and merchandise, in their tramsit, constituted one of the worst forms of monopoly, and the cell is increased if coupled with a denial of the choice of route. When the wast extent of our country is considered, it is plain that every obstacle to the free circulation of commerce between the States ought to be sternly guarded against by appropriate legislation, within the limits of the Constitution.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior explains the condition of the public lands, the transactions of the Patent Office and the Pension Bureau, the management of our Indian affairs, the progress made in the construction of the Paten Railroad, and furnishes information in reference to matters of local interest in the District of Colombia.

the construction of the Pacific Ralirosa, and furnishes information in reference to matters of local interest in the District of Columbis. It also presents evidence of the successful operation of the Homestead Act, under the provisions of which 1,160,533 acres of the public lands were entered during the last fiscal year—more than one fourth of the whole number of acres sold or otherwise disposed of during that period. It is estimated that the receipts derived from this source are sufficient to cover the expenses incident to the survey and disposal of the lands entered under the act, and that payments in each to the extent of from 40 to 50 per cent will be made by settlers, who may thus at any time acquire title before the expiration of the period at which it would otherwise vest. The homestead policy was established only after long and carnest restarce:—experience proves its wisdom. The lands in the bands of industrious settlers, whose labor creates wealth and contributes to the public resources, are worth more to the United States than if they had been reserved as a colit act for future purchaser.

The lamentable events of the last four years, and

rebellion. The suggestion for the embargement of the navy-rards, and especially for the establishment of the many-rards, and especially for the establishment of the many-rards of consideration, as is also the recommendation for the Naval Academy.

In the report of the Secretary of War, a general and 1865, ending in the suppression of ampaigns of 1864 and 1865, ending in the suppression of ampaigns of 1864 and 1865, ending in the suppression of ampaigns of 1864 and 1865, ending in the suppression of ampaigns of 1864 and 1865, ending in the suppression of ampaigns of 1864 and 1865, ending in the suppression of ampaigns of 1864 and 1865, ending in the suppression of ampaigns of 1864 and 1865, ending in the suppression of ampaigns of 1864 and 1865, ending in the suppression of the general administration the States The operations of the general administration of the Grown the sale of the part and the report of the suppression of the War Department during the past year are detailed, and an estimate made of the appropriations that will be required for military purposes in the field year communicing the 20th day of the 1865.

The summary is given of the military campaigns of 1864 and 1865, ending in the suppression of the general administration of the Grown the Anarch of the Batters of the Anarch of the past year are detailed, and an estimate made of the payer are detailed, and an estimate made of the payer are detailed, and an estimate made of the payer are detailed, and an estimate made of the payer are detailed, and an estimate made of the payer are detailed, and an estimate made of the payer are detailed, and an estimate made of the payer are detailed, and an estimate made of the payer are detailed, and an estimate made of the payer are detailed, and an estimate made of the payer are detailed, and an estimate made of the payer and the surface of the

Bates bad recovered possession of their forts and argument of their of the and expenditure of the control was all the second between the territory within the limits of those States extended to the territory within the limits of those States extended to the territory within the limits of those States extended to the territory within the limits of those States extended to the territory within the limits of those States extended to the territory within the limits of these States extended to the territory within the limits of the second states and the variety of the second states and the variety of the second states and the variety provements, the second of the second state of the

curities that may be made redeemable at the pleasure of the Government.

Our debt is doubly secure—first in the actual wealth and still greater underctoped resources of the country; and next in the character of our institutions. The most intelligent observers among political economists have not failed to remark that the public debt of a country is safe in proportion as its people are free—that the debt of a republic is safest of all. Our history confirms and establishes the theory, and is, I firmly believe, destined to give it a still more signal illustration. The secret of this superiority springs not merely from the fact that in a republic the national obligations are distributed more widely through countlers numbers in all classes of society; it has its root in the character of our laws. ociety; it has its root in the character of our laws

Rere all men contribute to the public welfare, and bear their fair share of the public burdens. During the war, under the ingulases of particism, the men of the great body of the people, without regard to their own comparative want of wealth, thronged to our armies and filled our flects of war, and held themselves ready to offer their lives for the public good. Now, in their turn, the property and income of the country should bear their just proportion of the burden of taxation, while in our impost system, through means of which increased vitality is incidentally imparted to all the industrial interests of the nation, the duties should be so adjusted as to fall most heavily on articles of luxry, leaving the necessaries of life as free from taxation as the absolute wants of the Government, economically administered, will justify. No favored class should demand freedom from assessment, and the tures should be so distributed as not to fail unduly on the poor, but rather on the accumulated wealth of the country—We should look at the national debt just as it is—not as a national blessing, but as a heavy burden on the industry of the country the discharged with not as a national blessing, but as a heavy burden of the industry of the country, to be discharged with

the industry of the country, to be discharged without unnecessary delay.

It is estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury
that the expenditures for the fived year ending the
30th of June, 1863, will exceed the receipts \$112,194,
947. It is gratifying, however, to state that it is also estimated that the rew nue for the year ending the
30th of June, 1867, will exceed the expenditures in
the sum of \$111,682 818

This amount, or so much of it as may be deemed
sufficient for the purpose, may be applied to the
reduction of the puthed it which, on the 31st day of
October, 1865, was \$2,740 854,750. Every reduction
will dimmish the total amount of interest to be paid

detion of the public determined which, en the 31st day of October, 1865, was \$2,740 SA750. Every reduction will diminish the total amount of interest to be paid and so enlarge the means of still further reductions, that it he whole shall be houldated—and this, as will be seen from the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury, may be accom; lished by annual payments even within a period not exceeding thirty years. I have faith that we shall do sill this within a reasonation of the superiority of the s

of its management reference is made to the annual report of the Commissioner.

I have dwelt thus in ty on our domestle affairs because of their transcendent importance. Under any circumstances, our great extent of territory and variety of chimate, producing almost everything that is necessary for the wants, and even the comforts of man, make us singularly independent of the varying policy of foreign powers, and protect us against every temptation to "entangling alliances," while at the present moment the restandishment of harmony, and the strength that comes from harmony, will be our best security against "nations who feel power and forget right." For myselt, it has been and it will be may constant aim to promote pace and amity with all foreign nations and powers, and I have every reason to believe that they all, without exception, are animated by the same disposition. Our relations with the Emperor of Calas, so recent in their orlein, are most friendly. Our commerce with his dominions is receiving new developments—and it is very pleasing to find that the Government of that great Empire manifeste satisfaction with our policy, and reposes just confidence in the fairness which marks our intercourse. The untroken harmony between the United States and the Emperor of Russals is receiving new support from an enterprise designed to carry telegraphic lines across the continent of Asia, through his dominions, and so to connect us with all European hea new content of a direct line of mail ateamships to the tising Empire of Brazil. The distinguished party of men of eciance who have recently left our country to make a scientific exploration of that region, have received from the Emperor that generous welcome which was to have been expected from his constant friendship for the United States, and his well-known real in promoting the advancement of his knowledge.

A hope is entertained that our commerce with the rich and populous countries that border the Mediterrancan Sen may be largely increased. Nothing will be wanting on

selves, what combinations might offer to prote ourseves against designs immical to our form of government. The United States desire to act in the future as they have ever acted heretofore; they will never be driven from that course but by the aggression of European Powers-sind we rely on the wisdom and justice of those Powers to respect the system of non-interference which has so long been sanctioned by time; and which, by its good results, has approved itself to both continents.

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

and France in reference to questions which have become subjects of discussion between the two Government, will, at the proper time, be laid before Congress.

When, on the organization of our Government, under the Constitution, the President of the United States delivered his Inaugural Address to the two Houses of Congress, he said to them, and through them to the Country and to mankind, that "the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty, and the destiny of the republican model of government are justly considered as deeply, perhaps as finally staked on the experiment entrusted to the American people." And the House of Representatives answered Washington, by the voice of Madison: "We adore the invisible hand which has led the American people in the same and the same people." Mere these words were spoken—the United States have passed through severer trials than were foreseen; and now, at this new spoch in our existence as one nation, with our Union purified by sorrows, and strengthened by conflict, and established by the virtue of the people, the greatness of the occasion invites us once more to repeat, with solemnity, the pledges of our fathers to fold ourselves answerable to our fellow-men for the success of the R-publican form of government. Experience has proved its efficiency in peace and in war; it has vindicated its authority through dangers and afflictions, and sudden and terrible emergencies, that would have crushed any system that had been less firmly fixed in the hearts of the people. At the inauguration of Washington the foreign relations of the country were few, and its trade was repressed by hostile regulations; now all the civilized rations of the globe welcome our commerce, and their governments profess towards as amity. Then our country fett its way hestitatingly along an untried path, with States so little bound together by rapid means of communication as to be hardly known to one another, and with historic traditions extending over very few years; now intercourse between the States is well-and

ions unimpaired.

The throngs of emigrants that crowd to ou anores are witheracts of the connucince of an people in our permanence. Here is the great land of fre labor, where industry is blessed with unexample rewards, and the bread of the workingman is sweet labor, where industry is blessed with unexampled rewards, and the bread of the workingman is sweetened by the consciousness that the cause of the constity "is his own cause, his own asiety, his own dirnity." Here every one enjoys the free use of his feculties and the choice of settivity as a natural right. Here, under the combined infinence of a fruitful soit, genial climes, and happy institutions, population has, increased fifteen-fold within a century.—Here, through the easy development of boundless resources, wealth has increased with two-fold greater rapidity than numbers, so that we have become secure against the fluancial viclositudes of other countries, and, alike in husiness and in opinion, are self-centered and truly independent. Here more and more care is given to provide education for every one born on our soil. Here relivion, released from political connection with the Civil Government, refuses to subserve the craft of statesmen, and becomes, in its independence, the spiritual life of the people. Here toleration is extended to every opinion, in the quiet certainty that truth needs only a fair field to secure the victory. Here the human mind goes forth unshackled in the pursuit of selence, to collect stores of knowledge and acquire an ever-increasing mastery over the forces of nature. Here the national domain is offered and held in millions of separate freeholds, so that our fellow citizens, beyond the occupants of any other ourl of the earth, constitute, in reality a people.—Here crists the democratic form of government; and that form of government; by the confession of European statesmen. "gives a power of which no other

where, in past history, does a parallel exist to the

Where, in past history, does a parallel exist to the public happiness which is within the reach of the people of the United States? Where, in any part of the globe, can institutions be found so suited to their shalts or so entitled to their love so their own free Constitution? Every one of them, then, in whatever part of the land he has his home, must wish its perpetuity. Who of them will not now acknowledge Jake Marked of Mashineton, that "evhave advanced to the character of an independent nation, seems to have been distinguished by some token of Providential segency?" Who will not join with me in the prayer, that the invisible hand which has led us through the clouds that gloomed around our path, will so guide us onward to a perfect restoration of fraternal affection, that we of this day may be able to transmit our great inheritance, of State Governments in all their rights, of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor, to our posterity, and they to theirs through counties generations?

NABREW JOHNSON.

New Advertisements.

ROGERS & ELY. U. S. Licensed Auctioneers. Will a tend punctually to all calls in their line, Charge reason while Brooklyn, Pa. Dec 5, 1985-15

Books! Books! POR THE HO! IDAYS. Just arriving, and for rale changes at J. I YONS & SON. AUCTION SALE.

THE sub-order, having sold his farm, will reli on the premiser, one m is and a hal from Montrose on Tuesday. Dec. 19th at in-of-clack, a.m., the following property:

There good cow, 5 yearling before—coming in, 1 pair yearling coits, 1 corn sheep. Hubbard's moving meeting, fanningmilly, microad power deg churn, grain c adle, poos, harrows, yokes, chains, bay, straw, petatores, a.d. many other articles.

TERMS — All sums under \$16, cash; \$10 or over, nine months' credit with interest and approved security.

D. D. HINDS

Montrose, Dec. 11, 1563.—1 w DISSOLUTION.

Farmin b E. Bidgewater, the symodic farm in the Bill A neighborhood three make from Motirose, unstaining about 130 acres, 50 acres 10.1, vol.—tainne no silv hand sood imbered. The tim er alsone sill more than pay for the place, about 500 bean an invitrose, Farm well watered, well admitted for dary supposed. Also, so extect which will be sold with the place, if deep the control of the sold of the sol

NEW DRUG STORE IN DUNDAFF.

G. WEAVER has opened a Drug Store in the Borough Dundoff, where will be found an extensive assortment of Duidaff, Pa., Dec. 11 1864-4f

WOOLEN SOCKS,

NEW,

VERY CHEAP.

AND EXCELLENT QUALITY, ALSO,

> Harness and Halters, FOR SALE AT

SAYRE & BROTHERS.

WANTED. A FIRST CLASS MILLER. Ecquire at Harford Mill, Su quebanna county. Pa.

nber 4, 1855, wip. GOODS FALLING. G OOD CAI 10. for 25 cents per yard—Delaines from 80 to 40 cents per yard. Wouldn 4 loths, railness, Hoods, Tippeter rais, 'App. Boots, 'Nees, dac, dec. Bring on your threabacts and area from 10 to 20 per cent.

J. Laund & SON.

Nov. 20, 1620.

Envelopes. GREAT VARIETY; als) Christian Almanaca for 1866, can be had at J. LYO 38 & BUN.

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WHERE you can get Facey Furn made at home and warrant
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THE subscribers would inform their rilends and the public gencraftly that they are prepared to receive Worl to manufacture.

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NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

HINE & CO.,

GRANITE BLOCK, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

HAVE marked their entire Stock of Goods Bows, nearly to the MERINOES. :DOWN POPLINS, DOWN. DOWN. MOHAIRS, DOWN.

REPS. DOWN. DRESS GOODS, (all kinds,) DOWN.

DOWN.

DOWN.

ALPACCAS.

DELAINES, DOWN.

CALICOES, DOWN. SHEETINGS.

CLOTHS, (all kinds,) GONE DOWN.

gg Ma, J. ⁴. Faunor will be happy to see his friends at the bove place, and is prepared to give them good bargains. Bingham'on, December 11, 1865.-tf

MONTROSE MUSICAL INSTITUTE.

The First Term of the Montrose Musical Institute will commence January 8th, 1866, and continue three months.

PHE object of this Institute is to afford Ladies and Gentlemen an opportunity for acquiring a thors us masted reduction in branches of the science, and particular advantages will be affinite to such as degire to qualify themselves for teaching. It will on under the direction of Prof. J. T flotson, aniated by a will be under the direction of Prof. J. T. Hotson, assured by papeters corps of feachers in each department, inculars, staring terms and order of exercises, will be sent to astroness on application to the Principal of at O. D. Beman's Storation to one of the Principal of the District Storage of the Control of the Control of the Principal of the Control of the Control of the Principal of the Control of the Control of the Principal of the Control of the

PUBLIC VENDUE. roperty:
Twenty choice Cown 15 Yearlings, I pair Oxen. I rair four year
id Horses, I pair work Horses, 4 Colts. I Ox.Oxrt., 20 Sheep, 4 o
Plows, I Sow and 4 phonts, and a quantity of Hav and Grain
THENMS. At temps mader ten dularse cash; ten dollars or over

PUBLIC VENDUE.

THE undersigned having sold his farm, will sell by auction, on a the premises in Luthro, on Thursday, December 14th, 146, at the premises in Luthro, on Thursday, December 14th, 146, at the or color and one before A m., the following described property, viz:

One york working Oren, I pair of Mules, I pan of Mers, (one four and one three years old, I hroadine Mars, I owns and 2 fair of a dongste, I Burgy Wagen, 2 purpless Mars, 10 purpless of a Morgae, 1 Burgy Wagen, 3 purpless Wagens, 2 sets Double Hannes, 10 Sheep, I Breeding Sow, 4 skips Beers, Plows, Harrows, Yokes, Chains, I Cutter, 3 Bob Sieds, I Funning Mill, and many other things to numerous to mention.

TERMS—All nume under ten delians cash down, and all sems cutty. The per cent discount for each form.

J. M. LVE with the control of ROGERS & ELY, Auction PUBLIC VENDUE.

THE undersigned, having sold his farm, will sell by suction, his premises in Franktin, on Saturday, a coember 16th, at a oclock a m., the following property:

Six Cowa I, Horse S Piles I Lumber Wagen. I Top Wagen.

Six Cowa I, Horse S Piles I Lumber Wagen. I Top Wagen.

Six Cowa I, Horse S Piles I Lumber Wagen. I Top Wagen.

Single Harners, Faunding-mill, Ozmahriler, Wheel Horse nick.

Grain Crudle, Scythee. Cross-cut Saw. 46 Milk Pan. 2 Churr

Palls, Redzeach. Slove, and vulous other articles too numerou

to mendon. Also about 25 or 30 tons of Hay. 250 bushels of Cai

Oth Siraw. 46. halls Redstence Nover, and the state of Hay, the publish of mention. Also about 25 or 30 tons of Hay, the publish of the July Straw, &c.
TER MS.—All sums under ten dollars, cash; ten dollars or over, also mentish credit, with interest and approved security line months credit, with interest and approved security.

Franklin, Dec. 14, 1865 — w2p.

E. B. SMITH.

PUBLIC VENDUE. THE underspace will offer for sale, by auction, on his premiers

In Brooklyn, on Thurnday, December 14th, 1883, at 10 o'clock

At 1, the fallowing process, process of the 10 o'clock

At 1, the fallowing process, or 10 o'clock

At 1, the fallowing process, or 10 o'clock

At 1, the fallowing process, or 10 o'clock

To Nava, 1 yearling tiol, 4 good Cowa, 4 Spring Calves, 27

Sheen, 1 farm Wagno, 1 market Wagno, 11 two-hore Sheep, Mow

ing Machine, Horse Ryke, Corn Sheller, Cutting Box, 2 sets Har
rest, part of a set of Blacket milth's Too's, Plows, 1 farmov Teeth,

Chalta, Crywtar, Keraper, Corn, Onta, and Ryc, 75 new wap Tuke,

Chalta, Crywtar, Keraper, Corn, Onta, and Ryc, 75 new wap Tuke,

And many tafter things. In short, I wish is sell everything I have

outside the house. The sale will be positive, as I have told my

arm and must close up

TER MS.— All stuns under ten dollars, cash; ten dollars or over,

the months rectil, with interest and approved security.

Brooklyn, Dec 4, 1853.— wtp.

A JACK FOR SALE.

TO FARMERS AND LOVERS OF GOOD PROFITABLE TEAMS FIGURITABLE TELANS

THE subscriber of risk to sell state bargain a Sparish Jack, be
I lieved to be the test in the State. He is 14th hands high, of a
good disposition, well broken to similer of double harmes, has
great strength, and has produced superior mules. He is seven years
off and weak propounds of the Tourscore Creek. Sw mirs
from his Oil Well well known Lacewille, West Aburn. Possono
from his Oil Well will known the court of the Tourscore Creek. Sw mirs
from his Oil Well furdiered cruck; Pa.
Enquiries by mail promptly answered
JOSEPH H. ATKINS. JOSEPH H. ATKINE, East Springhill, Dec 4, 1863,--8m

Public Vendue! THE UNDERSIONED will offer for sale, by auction, on his permises, in Br derewater, four miles from Mustices, in Fri day, Dec 25d, at 10 octood, a.m., the following puperty: 1 turnibus, and the control of the control by too numerous to mention.

TERMS — All sums under fire dollars, cash; five de liars or over its months credit, with alterest, and approved security.

Bridgewater, Pec. 4 1855_**

Bridgewater, Pec. 4 1855_**

PORK MADE EASY.

FULL BLOODED PREMIUM OHESTER WHITE PIOS EACH of the subscribes procured from the celebrated breeders.

In P Boyer, A Co., of Chester county, one pair, (or a skin, of this noted breed, and are prepared to continue the of this breed, in pair—not akin—or singly; or a cross with others can be cleaned by calting on either of the subscribers.

This celebrated breed originated in Chester county, about fifty years ago, the upth the sections of we of the best dramers; and by extensive importations from Europe, judicious crossing, dose bree-lie, and vignous weeding, have succeeded in faing and perpetualing the best breed in America.

Nov. 27, 1855.—6m

R. W. OKLATT, Gibson.

"WOODEN END" BRICK BLOCK. SUIPH & DEARS

Are in receipt of the CHOICEST RIOCK of HOLIDAY GOODS to be found in town. FINE BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS AND HYMNS

FINE GOLD PENS, & POCKET CUTLERY PHOTOGRAPHS, MOSS PICTURES, FINE PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, FINE FRENCH LITHO GRAPHS, &c.

PEARL INITIAL SLEEVE BUTTONS, IVORY INITIAL SLEEVE BUTTONS, MASONIO JEWELRY,

Everything clas as usual. fontross, Nov. 27, 1860

For Sale. THE subscriber has for sale a HOUNE AND LOTIO Montross
the dip the House and Lore where he assisting in Montrose, and
the CLEMON PARK in Bridgewaler.
Montrose, Nov. 25, 1845.-U

D. BREWSTER, Wool! Wool!

Notice to Farmers. COVERNMENT TEAM HARNESES, Halters, Martin, Partin, Pales, and strips of all kinds. Also Horse Blackes, Bed Blacks, Boets, Philip - Classes, Towels, &c., lor sale at Montrose, Nov. 18, 1866-11 B. H. SAYRE & Bross

MISSES E. M. & E. A. VADARIN Milliners & Dress Makers. First Door South of the Catholic Church,

TO THE LADIES.

If you want to buy a

Good Set of Mink Furs REASONABLE,

Come to Scranton. AT PAULI'S,

Where cas be found a large and fine assertment of their own get-ting up and next manufacture, such as Real Minkedon, Ermine, Siberian, required, blone Marin, water Mink, Hock Marin, Silver Marin, Gre-man Fitch, Bussian Firch, and Im-istation Fitch—also

Children's Fancy Furs.

Collars, Capes, Taimas, Cuffe, and Muffs.

F. S. PAUI & 00. Beranton, Nov. 18, 1845—2m . ELEGANT CLOAKING CLOTHS

SELLING CHEAP

AT PAULI'S.

Handsome styles of CLOAKS MADE UP AND TO ORDER.

Shawls! Shawls!

NEW STYLES!

AT PAULI'S. FURS, FURS, FURS!

AT PAULI'S SCRANTON HALL OF FASHION. Scranton, Nov. 18th, 1848 ._ 2m.

CERTS' FURNISHING COODS. AT PAULI'S

Scranton Hall of Fashion! GENTS' FUR COLLARS!!

FUR GLOVES, FUR CAPS, BEAVER, NATRIA, OTTER, MEAL, AND WATER-MINE

AT PAULI'S -Seventon Hall of Fashion. Montress, Nov. 13th, 1845.—2m. GENTS' SHAWLS, MUFFLERS & SCARFS!

HATE, CAPS, FURS, CANES, AND UMBRELLAS,

AT PAULI'S

SCRANTON HALL OF FASHION." F. S. PAULI, & CO. Scranton, Nov 13th 1645 2m.

Sheep Farm for Sale. CITUATE in F-rest Leke township, Sunq. Co. Pa. containing.

255 acres, about 160 acres improved two good dwelling lifeuses, two B-rens, and good shrids acc. &c. good orchards, well water ed. a School House and Church withit a short classic co. For terms address.

Montroce, Pa. Oct 20th, 1863, 4f

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY. HE undersigned, having purchased Lyons's Photograph Galliery may be tounded the blassent and commendate the com B.R.LYONS & CO'S STORE

J. B. HAZLETON. DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS! THE finest aggortment of Dress Goods in Montrose, con-

POPLINS. MOHAIRS, PLAIDS, ALAPACAS AND DELAINES,

PARAMETTAS, FRENCH MERINOS. &C., &C. low figures. Also a fine lot of SHAWLS. CLOAKINGS, HOODS. NUBIAS, SONTAGS, BREAKFAST CAPES, BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS, &C., &C. leass call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere FLANNELS,

DOMESTIC COTTONS,

AND GOODS FOR MENS WEAR.

fontrose, Nov. 6th, 1865. READ, WATROUS, & FOSTER. CROCKERY TRADE. TAKE NOTICE!

R. H. HALL & CO., IMPORTERS and Dealers in Crockery, China, and Glas Ware, are now receiving direct from the **English Potteries**

large importation of Crockery, which they will sell by the crais r in less quantity. They also offer a complete as oriment of Looking Glasses, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Lamps, Window Shades, House Furnishing, and Fancy Goods Carpets and Oil Cloths, and other articles especially adapted to the FALL TRADE.

Goods Jobbed at New York Prices. E. H. HALL & CO.
Si Couri street, Binghamton, N. Y., Oct. 50, 1825.—2m

NEW ARRIVAL. WHEELOOK AND SHOEMAKER are just receiving a large and full assortment of all kinds of Goods from New York, DRY GOODS.

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, IRON, NAILS, PAINTS, OILS, DRUGS & MEDICINES, WALL PAPER, VINDOW SHADES, CARRIAGE BOLTS, READT-MADE CLOTHING, CRANDALL'S WOOL-WHEELS, FLAX-WHEELS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

BTC.

EFF We are receiving New Goods weekly, and will sell cheep for ready pay, cash or any kind of country produce.

1. WHEKLOCK. ROBT. B. BHOKMAKER.

Ruth, Susq. Co. Pa., Oct. Sch., 1845...

For Sale. A NEW one-horse Sieigh, for pleasure or business, for sale,
By BALDWIN & ALLEN.

Montrose, Nov. 87, 1863.-1f

Notice revo all to whom it may concern: I hereby forbid any person a trusting my hustand, N. M. Ricker, on my account, as I that not pay any debe contracted by him after this data.

I thus, Nov vi. 1433 - 5 mp. PHE MA O. RIOKEBS.

Cider. can furnish Clder by the barrel or lead at my mill, on the Wyalusing Greek, three miles from Montrose, if called for so n
Jenny, Nov. 27, 1863, 44

CODFISH, Mackerel, Tube, Pallel, Basketa
Brooms, Codes, Sugar, and Hait, just received ancient side by