The Muniata Sentinel.

ESTABLISHED IN 1846.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING. Bridge Street, opposite the Odd Fellows' Hall, MIFFLINTOWN, PA.

THE JUNIATA SENTINEL is published every Wednesday morning at \$1,50 a year, in advance; or \$2,00 in all cases if not paid promptly in advance. No subscriptions dis continued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Business Carbs.

LOUIS E. ATKINSON,

Attorney at Law,

MIFFLINTOWN, PA. Collecting and Conveyancing promptly attended to

Office, second story of Court House, abave Prothonotary's office.

ROBERT MOMEEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. MIFFLINTOWN, PA.

Office on Bridge street, in the room formerly occupied by Ezra D. Parker, Esq.

S. B. LOUDEN,

MIFFLINTOWN, PA.,

Offers his services to the citizens of Juniats county as Auctioneer and Vendue Crier. Charges, from two to ten dollars. Satisfaction warranted. [nov3-5m.

DR. P. C. RUNDIO,

DRUGGIST,

PATTERSON, PENN'A, August 18, 1869-tf.

THOMAS A. ELDER, M. D.,

MIFFLINTOWN, PA.

Office hours 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Office in Belford's building, two doors above the Sea tinel office, Bridge street. [aug 18-tf

D. C. SAITE, A. D., HOM EOPHATIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON Having permanently located in the borough of Mifflintown, offers his professional services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. Office on Main street, over Beidler's Drug [ang 18 1869-1f Store.

A LEX. K MCCLURE, ATTORNEY AT LAW. 144 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. 0ct27 tf



601 SANSOM STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

aug 18 1800-17 CENTRAL CLAIM AGENCY,

JAMES M. SELLERS. 144 SOUTH SIXTH STREET PUILADVLPHIA. Bounties, Pensions, Back Pay, Horse Claims, State Claims, &c., promptly collected. No charge for information, nor when money foct27-tf is not collected.



B. F. SCHWEIER,

VOLUME XXV, NO. 51

than usual chastisements in loss of life

and property by storm and fire .--

These disasters have served to call

forth the best elements of human na-

ture in our country and develop a

friendship for us on the part of for-

eign nations which goes far towards

alleviating the distresses occasioned

by these calamities, and the benevo-

lent who have so generously shared their means with the victims of these

misfortunes will reap their reward in

consciousness of having performed a

noble act, and in receiving the grate-

ful thanks of men, women and chil-

tions, speaking one language, settling

by peaceful arbitration disputes of

long standing and liable at any time

to bring these nations into a bloody

and costly conflict. An example has

thus been set which if successful in its

final issue, may be followed by other

civilized nations and finally be the

means of returning to productive in-

dustry. Millions of men are now maintained to settle the disputes of

nations by the bayonet and the broad-

side. I transmit herewith a copy of

the treaty alluded to, which has been

concluded since adjournment of con-

gress with her Britannie majesty, and

a copy of protocols of the conference

of the commissioners by whom it was

negotiated. This treaty provides a

method for adjusting the questions pending between the two nations and

various questions are to be adjusted by

I recommend congress at an early

day to make the necessary provision

for the tribunal at Geneva, and for

the several commissions on the part of

the United States, called for by the

treaty. His Majesty the King of

arbitration.

ers.

mer.

lieved.

THE CONSTITUTION-THE UNION-AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS.

MIFFLINTOWN, JUNIATA COUNTY, PENN'A., DECEMBER 13, 1871.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. has received the commendation of the WASHINGTON, December 4th .- In

German government, and has wounded no susceptibility of the French .-addressing my third annual message The government of the Emperor of to the law making branch of the gov-Germany continues to manifest a friendly feeling toward the United ernment, it is gratifying to be able to state that during the past year success has generally attended the effort States and a desire to harmonize with the moderate and just policy which to execute all laws found upon the this government maintains in its restatute book. The policy has been lations with the Asiatic powers, as not to inquire into the wisdom of laws well as with the South American realready enacted, but to learn their publics. I have given assurances that spirit and interest and to enforce them accordingly. The past year has, un-der wise Proidence, been one of genthe friendly feelings of that government are fully shared by the people of the United States. eral prosperity to the nation. It has, The ratification of the consular and however, been attended with more

naturalization convention with the Austro-Hungarian Empire has been exchanged. I have been officially informed of the annexation of the States of the Church to the Kingdom of Italy, and the removal of the captal of that kingdom to Rome, and in conformity with the established policy of the United States I have recognized this change. The ratification of the new treaty of commerce between the United States and Italy has been exchanged. The two powers have agreed on this

treaty that private property at sea shall be respected during a war be-tween the two powers. The United States have spared no opportunity of incorporating this rule into the obli-mations of network. dren whose suffering they have be-The relations of the United States with foreign powers continue to be friendly. The year has been an eventgations of nations. The forty-first congress at its third ful one, in witnessing two great na-

session made an appropriation for an organization of a mixed commission for adjusting upon the claims of citi-izeus of the United States against Spain, growing out of the insurrection of Cuba. That commission has since been organized. I transmit herewith the correspondence relating to its formation and its jurisdiction. It is to be hoped this commission will afford the complainants a complete remedy for

their injuries. It has been made the agreeable duty of the United States to preside over a conference at Washington between the plenipotentiary of Spain and the allied South American republics, which has resulted in an armistice, with the reasonable assurance of a permanent peace. The intimate friendly relations which have so long existed between the United States and Russia continue undisturbed. The visit of the third son of the emperor is proof that there is no desire on the part of his government to diminish the cordiality of these relations. The hospitable reception which has been given to the grand duke is proof that on our part we share the wishes of that

Italy, the President of the Swiss congovernment. federation and His Majesty the Em-The inexcusable course of the peror of Brazil, have consented on the Russian minister at Washington, rendered it necessary to ask his recal and to decline to longer recieve that functionary as a dipolomatic representatives. It was impossible with self respect or with a just regard to the dignity of the country, to permit Mr. Catacazy to continue to hold intercourse with this government after his personal abuse of a government official, and during his persistent interference, through various means, with the relations between the United States and other powers. In accordance with my wishes this government has been relieved of further intercourse with Mr. Catacazy, and the management of the imperial legation has passed into the hands of a gentleman entirely unobjectional. With Japan we continue to maintain intimate relations. The cabinet of the Mikado has, since the close of the last session of congress, selected citizens of the United States to serve in offices of importance in several departments of the government. I have reason to think that the selection is due to an appreciation of the disin-terestedness of the policy which the United States has pursued toward Japan It is our desire to continue this disinterestedness and just policy with China and Japan. The correspondence transmitted herewith shows there is no disposition on the part of this government to swerve from its established course. Prompted by a desire to put an end to barbarous treatment of our shipwrecked sailors on the Corean coast I instructed our minister at Pekin to endeavor to conclude a convention with Corea for secoring the safety and humane treatment of such mariners. Admiral Rodgers was instructed to accompany him with sufficient force to protect him in case of need. A small surveying party sent out, on reaching the cost, was treacherously attacked at a disadvantage; ample opportunity was given for explanation and apology for the insult ; neither came ; a force then landed after an arduous march over a ragged and difficult country. The forts from which the outrages were committed were reduced by the gallant assault and were destroyed. Having thus punished criminals and having vindicated the honor of the flag the expedition returned, finding it impossible under the circumstances to conclude the desired convention. I respectfully refer to the correspondence relating thereto herewith submitted, and leave the subject for such action as congress may see fit to take. The republic of Mexico has not yet repealed the very objectional laws establishing what is known as the "Free Zone" on the frontiers of the United States. It is hoped that this may yet be done, and also that more stringent measures may be taken by that republic for restraining lawless persons on its frontiers. I hope that Mexico by its own action will soon relieve this government of the difficulties experienced from these causes. Our relations with the various republics of Central and South America continue, with one exception, to be cordial and friendly. I recommend some action by congress regarding the overdue installments in France, under the supervisions of under the award of the Venezulean the latter, with great kindness as well with prudence and tact. Their course claims of 1866. The internal dissen-

sions of this government present no justification for the absence of effort to meet their solemn treaty obligations. The ratification of an extradition treaty with Nicaragua has been exchanged. It is a subject for congratulation that the great empire of Brazil has taken the initiatory step towards the abolition of slavery. Our relations with that empire, always cordial, will naturally be made more so by this act. It is not too much to hope that the government of Brazil may hereafter find it for its interest as well as intrinsically right, to advance toward entire emancipation more rapidly than the present act contemplates. The true prosperity and greatness of

a nation is to be found in the elevation and education of its laborers .-It is a subject for regret that the re-forms in this direction, which were voluntarily promised by the statesmen of Spain have not been carried out in its West Indies colonies. The laws and regulations for the apparent abolition of slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico leaves most of the laborers in bondage, with no hope of release until their lives become a burden to their employers. I desire to direct your attention to

the fact that the citizens of the United States, or persons claiming to be-citizens of the United States are large holders in foreign lands of this species of property forbidden by the funda-mental law of their alleged country. I recommend to congress to provide by stringent legislation a suitable remedy against the holding, owning, or dealing in slaves or being interested in slave property in foreign lands, either as owners, hirers, or mortgages by citizens of the United States. It is to be regretted that the disturbed condition of the island of Cuba continue to be a source of annoyance and anxiety.

The existence of a protracted struggle in such close proximity to our own territory, without apparent prospect of an early termination cannot be other than an object of concern to a people who, while abstaining from interfer-ence in the affairs of other powers, naturally desire to see every country in the undisturbed enjoyment of peace liberty, and the blessings of free in-stitutions. Our naval commanders in Cuban waters have been instructed, in case it should become necessary, to spare no effort to protect the lives and property of bona fide American citizens and to maintain the dignity of the fisg.

It is hoped that all pending questions with Spain growing out of the affairs in Cuba, may be adjusted in the spirit conciliation which has of peace and hitherto guided the two powers in their treatment of such questions, to give importance, and to add to the efficiency of our diplomatic relations with Japan and China, and to further aid in retain the good opinion of those people and secure to the United States its share of the commerce destined to flow between those nations and the balance of the commercial world. I earnestly recommend that an appropriation be made to support at least four American youths in each of those countries, to serve as a part of the official family of our ministers there. Our representatives would not even then be placed upon an equality with the representatives of Great Britain and of some other powers. As now situated our representatives in Japan and China have to depend for interpreters and translators upon natives of those countries who know our language imperfectly or procure for the occasion the services of employees in foreign business houses or the interpreters to other foreign ministers .would also recommend liberal measures for the purpose of posting the American lines of steamers now plying between San Francisco and Japan and China, and the Austrailian line, almost our only remaining lines of ocean steamers, and of increasing their services. The national debt has been reduced to the extent of \$86,057,126,80 during the year, and by the negotiation of national bonds at a lower rate of interest, the interest has been so far diminished that now the sum to be raised for the interest account is nearly \$17,000,000 less than on the 1st of March, 1869. It was highly desirable that this rapid diminution should take place both to strengthen the credit of the country and to convince its citizens of their entire ability to meet every dollar of liability without bankrupting them. But in view of the accomplishment of these desirable ends, of the rapid development of the resources of the country, its increasing ability to meet large demands and the amount already paid it is not desirable that the present resources of the country should continue to be taxed in order to continue this rapid payment, and I therefore recommend a modification of both the tariff and internal tax laws, and recommend that all taxes from internal source be abolished except those collected from spirituous, vinous and malt liquors, tobacco in its various forms, and from stamps. In readjusting the tariff I suggest that a careful estimate be made of the amount of surplus revenue collected under the present laws, after providing for the current expenpenses of the government, the interest account and a sinking fund ; that this surplus he reduced in such a manner as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest number. There are many articles not produced at home, but which enter largely into general consumption, through articles which are manufactured at home, such as medicines, compounds, etc., from which very little revenue is derived, but which enter into general use. All such articles I recommend to be placed on the free list. Should a further reduction prove advisable, I would then recommend that it be made upon

those articles which did best bear it without disturbing home production or reducing the wages of American labor. I have not enterrd into figures, because to do so would be to repeat what will be laid before you in the report of the secretary of the treasury. The present laws for col-lecting the revenue, pay collectors of customs small salaries, Lat provide for moieties, shares in all seizurse, which, at principal ports of entry particularly, raise the compensation of those officials to a large sum. It has always seemed to me as if this system must, at times, work perniciously; it holds out an inducement to dishonest men, should such get possession of those officers, to be tax in their scrutiny of goods entered, to enable them finally to make large seizures. Your attention is respectfully invited to this subject. Continued fluctuation in the value of gold as compared with the national currency has most damaging effect upon the increase and development of the country in keeping up prices of all articles necessary in every day life. It fosters a spirit of gambling prejudical alike to national morals and the national finances .-If the question can be met as to how to give a fixed value to our currency, that value, constantly and uniformly approaching par with specie, a very

desirable object will be gained. For the operations of the army in the past year, the expenses of maintaining it, the estimates for the ensuing year, and for continuing sea cost and other improvements conducted under the supervision of the war department, I refer you to the accompanying report of the secretary of war.

I call your attention to the provisions of the act of congress, approv-ed March 3rd, 1869, which discontinues promotions in the staff corps of the army until provided for by

I recommend that the number of officers in each grade in the staff corps be fixed, and that whenever the unm ber in any one grade falls below the dumber so fixed, that the vacancy may be filled by promotion from the grade below. I also recommend that when the office of chief of a corps becomes vacant, the place may be filled by selection from the corps in which the vacancy exists. The seport of the secrettry of the navy shows an improvement in the number and efficiency of the naval force without material increase in the expense of supporting it. This is due to the policy which has been adopted and is being extended as fast as our material will admit of using smaller vessels as cruisers en the several stations. By this measure we have been enabled to occupy at once a larger extent of eruising ground, to visit more frequently to posts where the presence of our flag is desirable, and generally to discharge more efficiently the appropriate duties of the navy in time of peace, without exceeding the number of men or the expenditure authorized by law. During the past year the navy has, in addition to its regular services, supplied the men and officers for the vessels of the coast survey, and has completed the surveys authorized by congress of the Isthmusof Darien and Tehuantepee, and under like authority has sent out an expedition completely furnished and equipped, to explore the unknown ocean of the north. The suggestions of the report as to the necesity for increasing and improving the material of the navy, and the plan recommended for reducing the personnel of the peace standard by the gradual abolition of certain grades of officers, the reduction of others, and the employment of some in the service of the commercial marine, are well considered, and deserve the thoughtful attention of congress. I also recommend that all promotions in the navy, above the rank of captain, be by selection instead of by seniority. This course will secure it in the higher grades, greater efficiency and hold out an incentive to young officers to improve themselves in the knowledge of their profession. The present cost of maintaining the navy, its cost compared with that of the preceeding year and the estimate for the ensuing year, are contained in the accompanying report of the secretary of the navy. The enlarged receipts of the post office department, as shown by accompanying report of the postmaster general, exhibits a gratifying increase in the branch of the puble service. It is the index of the growth of education and of the prosperity of the peo-ple; two elements highly conductive to the vigor and stability of republics. With a vast territory like ours, much of sparsely populated, but all requiring the service of the mail, it is not at present to be expected that this department can be made self-sustaining, but a gradual approach to this end from year to year is confidently relied on. The day is not far distant when the post office department of the government will prove a much greater blessing to the whole people than it is now. The suggestions of the postmaster general for improvements in the department presided over by him, are earnestly recommended to your special attention. Especially do I recommend favorable consideration of the plan for uniting the telegraph system of the United States with the postal sys-tem. It is believed that by such a course the cost of telegraphing could be much reduced, and the servece as well if uot better rendered. It would secure the further advantage of extending the telegraph through portions of the country where private enterprise will not construct it. Commerce-trade, above all the efforts to bring a people widely separated into a community of interest .are always benefitted by rapid intercommunication. Education, the ground work of republican institutions, is en-

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

RATES OF ADVERTISING-All advertising for less than three months for one square of nine lines or less, will be charged one insertion, 75 cents, three \$1,60, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion. Administrator's, Executor's and Auditor's Notices, \$2,00. Professional and Business Cards, not exceeding one square, and inclu-ding copy of paper, \$8,00 per year. Notices in reading columns, ten cents per line. Mer chants advertising by the year at special rates.

	One square\$ 3,50	6 months. \$ 5.00	1 year. \$ 8,00
-	Two squares 5.00	8.00	11,00
	Three squares 6,00	10,00	15,00
-	One-fourth col's. 10,00	17,00	25,00
	Half column 18,00	25,00	45,00
	One columa 30,00	45,00	80,00

couraged by increasing the faculties

together, speedy news from all parts

of the country, and the desire to reap

the benefit of such improvmentse will stimulate education. I refer you to

the report of the postmaster general

for full details of the operation of last

year and for comparative statements

of results with former years. There

has been imposed upon the executive

branch of the government the execu-

tion of the act of congress, approved

April 20 1871, and commonly known

as the ku klux law, in a portion of

the state of South Carolina. The

necessity of the course pursued will

be demonstrated by the report of the

committee to investigate southern out-

trages. Under the provisions of the above act I issued a proclamation

calling the attention of the people of

the United States to the same, declar-

ing my reluctance to exercise any of

the extraordinary powers thereby con-

ferred upon me, except in case of

imperative necesity but making

known my-purpose to exercise such

powers whenever it should become

necessary to do so, for the purpose of

securing to all citizens of the United

States the peaceful enjoyment of the

rights guaranteed to them by the con-

stitution and the laws. After the pass-

age of this law information was re-

ceived from time to time that combi-

nations of the character referrered to

in this law existed and were powerful

in many parts of the southern states, particularly in certain counties of the

state of South Carolina. Careful in-

vestigation was made, and it was as-

certained that in nine counties of that

state such combinations were active

and powerful, embracing a sufficient

portion of the citizens to control the

local authority and having, among

other things, the object of depriving the emancipated class of the substan-

tial benefits of preventing freedom,

and of the free political action of

those citizens who did not sympathize

with their own views. Among their

operations were frequent scourgings

and the occasional assassinations, gen-

erally perpetrated at night by dis-

guised persons, the victims in almost

all cases being citizens of different po-

litical sentiments from their own or

freed persons who had shown a dispo-

sition to claim equal right with other

Thousands of inoffensive and well-

disposed citizens were the sufferers by

this lawless violence. Therefore on

the 12th of October, 1871, a procla-

mation was issued in terms of the law,

calling upon the members of those

combinations to disperse within five

days and to deliver to the marshal or

military officers of the United States

all arms, ammunition, uniforms dis-

citizens.

ilization. They are being cared for in such away, it is hoped, as to induce those still parsuing their old habits of life to embrace the only opportunify which is left them to avoid extermination. I recommend liberal appropriations to carry out the Idian peace policy, not only because it is humane, Christian-like and economical but because it is right. I recommend to your honorable consideration also the policy of granting a territorial gov-ernment to the Indians in the Indian territory, west of the Arkansas and Missouri, and south Kanses. In doing, do every right guaranteed to the Indians by treaty should be secured. such course might in time be that means of collecting most of the Indians now between the Missouri and the Pacific, and south of the British possessions, into one territorry or in a state. The secretary of the interior has treated upon this subject at length and I recommend to you his sugges-

I renew my recommendations that the public lands be regarded as a heritage to our children, to be disposed of only as required for occupancy and to actual settlers. Those already granted have been in great part disposed of in such a way as to secure access to the balance by the hardy settler who may wish to avail himself of them, but caution should be exercised in attaining to desirable an object.

Educational interest may well be served by the grant of the proceeds of the sale of public lands to settlers .--I do not wish to be misunderstood as recommending, in the least degree, a curtailment of what is being done by the general government for the encouragement of education. The report of the secretary of the interior submitted with this, will give you all the information collected and prepared for publication in regard to the census taken during the year 1870 .--The operations of the bureau of education for the year ; the patent office ; the pension office; the land office, and Indian bureau. The report of the ** commissioners of agriculture gives the operations of his department, for the year. As agriculture is the groundwork of our prosperity, too much importance cannot be attached to the labors of this department. It is in the hands of an able head, with able assistants, as zealously devoted to introducing into the agricultural productions of the nation all useful products adapted to any of the various climates and soils of our vast territory, and to giving all useful information as to the method of cultivation of the plants, serials and other products adapted to particular localities. Quietly, but surely the agricultural bu-

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. WHOLE NUMBER 1292.

Dr. R. A. Simpson

Treats all forms of disease, and may be consulted as follows :- At his office in Liverpool Pa., every SATURDAY and MONDAY-appointments can be made for other days. Der Call on or address DR. R. A. SIMPSON.

dec 7 Liverpool, Perry Co., Pa.

New Drug Store IN PERRYSVILLE.

DR. J. J. APPLEBAUGH has established a brug and Prescription Store in the above-named place, and keeps a general assortment of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES. Also all other articles usually kept in establishments of this kind. Pare Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes, Cigars, Tohacco, Stationery, Confec-tions (first-class), Notions, etc., etc.

Der The Doctor gives advice free 1871. PHILADELPHIA. 1871 WALL PAPERS.

HOWELL & BOURKE, MANUFACTURERS OF

Paper Hangings & Window Shades,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SALESROOMS,

Corner of Fourth and Market Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

Factory-Cor. Twenty-third and Sansom Sts. Oct. 4-3m*

A. G. POSTLETHWAITE. | J. C. M'NAUGHTON

A. G. POSTLETHWAITE & CO.

General Commission Merchants

FOR

THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

No. 264 South Front Street,

PHILADELPHIA. marl1-tf

J. M. KEPHEART

WITH

BARNES BROTHER & HERRON

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS AND CAPS,

503 Market Street, Philadelphia. aug 18, 1869-1y.

BEST CIGARS IN TOWN

Hollobaugh's Saloon.

Two for 5 cents. Also, the Freshest Lager. the Largest Oysters, the Sweetest Cider, the Finest Domestic Wines, and, in short, anything you may wish in the EATING OR DRINKING LINE

at the most reasonable prices. He has also refitted his BILLIARD HALL. so that it will now compare favorably with

any Hall in the interior of the State. June 1, 1870-1v

Der Justara Susrise : \$1,50 per year.

joint request of the two powers, to name on arbitrator for the tribunal at Geneva, I have caused my thanks to be suitably expressed for the readiness with which the joint request has been complied with by the appointment of gentlemen of eminence and learning to these important positions. His majesty the emperor of Germany has been pleased to comply with a joint request of the two governments and has consented to act arbitrator of the disputed water boundary between the United States and Great Britain. The contracting parties in the treaty have undertaken to regard as between themselves certain principles of publie law for which the United States have contended from the commencement of their history. They have also agreed to bring these principles to the knowledge of other maritime powers, and to invite them to accede to them. Negotiations are going on as to the form and mode by which invitations is to be extended to other pow-

I recommend that the legislation necessary on the part of the United States to bring into operation articles of treaty relating to the fisheries and to other matters touching the relations of the United States toward British North American provinces to become operative so soon as proper legislation shall be had on the part of great Britain and its possessions. It is much to be desired that this legislation may become operative before the fisherman of the United States begin to make their arrangements for the coming season. I have addressed a communication, of which a copy is transmitted herewith, to the governors of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin, urging upon the governors of these states respectively the necessary action on their part to carry into effect the object of the article of the treaty which contemplates the use of canals on either side connected with navigation of the lakes and rivers, forming the boundary on terms of equality by the inhabitants of both countries It is to be hoped that the importance of the object and the benefits to flow therefrom, will secure the speedy approval and legislative sanction of the states concerned. I renew the recommendation for an appropriation for determining the true position of the forty-ninth parallel of latitude, where it forms the boundary between the United States and the British North American provinces between the Lake of the Woods and the summit of the Rocky mountains. The early action of congress on this recommondation would put in the power of the war department to place a force in the field during next sum-The resumption of diplomatic relations between France and Germany has enabled me to give directions for the withdrawal of protection extended to Germans in France by the diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States in that country .--It is just to add that the delicate duty of this protection has been performed by the minister and the consul general of Paris, and the various consults

guises, and other means or implements used by them for carrying out their unlawful purposes. This warning not-having been heeded, on the 13th of October another proclamation was issued suspending the privilige of the writ of hebeas corpus in nine counties in, that state. Directions were given that within the counties so designated persons supposed upon creditable information to be members of such unlawful combinations should be arrested by the military forces of the United States and delivered to the marshal to be dealt with according to law, In two of said counties, York and Spartanburg, many arrests have been made. At the last account the number of persons thus arrested was one hundred and sixty-eight. Several hundred, whose criminality was ascertained to be of an inferior degree, were released for the present. These have generally made confession of their guilt. Great caution has been exercised in making these arrests, and, notwithstanding the large number, it is believed that no innocent person is now in custody. The prisoners will be held for regular trial in the judicial tribunals of the United States. As soon as it appeared that the authorities of the United Statos were about to take vigorous. measurers to enforce the law, many persons absconded, and there is good ground for supposing that all such persons have violated the law. A full report of what has been done under this law will be subminitted to congress by the attorney general. In Utah there still remains a remnant of barbarism repungnant to civilization, to decency and to the lawsof the United States. Territorial officers, however, have been found who are willing to perform there duty in a spirit of equity and with a due sense of sustaining

the majesty of the law. Neither polygamy nor any other violation of existing statues will be permitted within the territory of the United States. It is not with the religion of the self styled saints that we are now dealing, but with their practices. They will be protected in the worship of God according to the dietates of their conscience, but they will not be permitted to violate the laws under the cloak of religon. It may be advisable for congress to consider what, in the execution of the laws against polygamy, is to be the status of plural wives and their offspring .--The propriety of congress passing an enabling act, authorizing the territoal legislature of Utah to legitimize all children born prior to a time fixed in the act, might be justified by its humanity to these innocent children. This is a suggestion only, and not a recommendation.

The policy pursued towards the Indians has resulted favorable, so far as can be judged from the limited time during which it has been in operation. Through the exertions of the various societies of Christians to whom has been intrusted the execution of the policy, and the board of commissioners authorized by the law of April 17, 1869, many tribes of Indians have been induced to settle upon reservation, to cultivate the soil, to perform productive labor of various kinds, and to partially accept civ-

reau is working a great national good, and if liberally supported, the more widely its influence will be extended, and the less dependent we shall be upon the products of foreign countries.

The subject of compensation to the heads of bureaus and officials holding positions of responsibility and requir-ing ability and character to fill properly is one to which your attention is invited. But few of the officials receive a compensation equal to the rcspectable support of a family, while their dutics are such as to involve millions of interest in private. Life service demads compensation equal to the service rendered. A wise economy would dictate the same rule in the government service. I have not given the estimates for the support of government for the ensuing year; nor the the comparative statement between the expenditures for the year just passed and the one just preceding, because all these figures are contained in the accompanying reports or in those pre-sented directly to congress.

More than six years having elapsed since the last bottile gun was fired between the armies then arrayed against each other-one for the perpetuation, the other for the destruction of the union-it may well be considered whether it is not now time that the disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment should be removed. That amendment does not exclude the ballot, but only imposes the disability to hold office upon certain classes,-When the purity of the ballot is secure majorities are sure to elect offi-cers reflecting the views of the majority. I do not see the advantage or propriety of excluding men from office merely because they were before the rebellion of standing and character sufficient to be elected to positions requiring them to take oath to support the constitution and admitting to eligibility those entertaining precisely the same views but of less stancing in their communities. It may be said that the former violated an oath, while the latter did not. The latter did not have it in their power to do so. If they had taken this oath it cannot be doubted they would have broken it as did the former class.

If there are any great criminals distinguished for the part they took in oppositon to the government, they might, in the judgment of congress, be excluded from such an amnesty. This subject is submitted for your careful consideration. The condition of the southern states is, unhappily, not such as all true patriotic citizens would like to see. Social ostracism for opinion's sake, personal violence or threats toward persons entertaining political views opposed to those entertained by the majority of the old citizens prevents immigration and the flow of much needed capital into the States lately in rebellion. It will be a happy condition of the country when the old citizens of these States will take an interest in public affairs, promulgate ideas honestly entertained, vote for men representing their views and tolerate the same fredom of expression and ballot in those entertaining different political convictions.

Under the provision of the act of congress approved February 21, 1871,

Continued on Fourth Page.