

The Juniata Sentinel.
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Juniata Sentinel.

[THE CONSTITUTION—THE UNION—AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS.]

B. F. SCHWEIER,
 EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOLUME XXV, NO. 51
 MIFFLINTOWN, JUNIATA COUNTY, PENN'A., DECEMBER 13, 1871.
 WHOLE NUMBER 1292.

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 \$1.50,
 and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.
 Administrators, Executors and Auditors
 Notices, \$2.00. Professional and Business
 Cards, not exceeding one square, and includ-
 ing copy of paper, \$8.00 per year. Notices
 in reading columns, 10 cents per line. Mer-
 chants advertising by the year at special rates.

One square.....	3.50	\$ 5.00	\$ 8.00
Two squares.....	5.00	8.00	11.00
Three squares.....	6.50	10.00	15.00
One-fourth col., 10 lines.....	17.00	25.00	
Half column.....	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column.....	30.00	45.00	80.00

Business Cards.
LOUIS E. ATKINSON,
Attorney at Law,
 MIFFLINTOWN, PA.
 Collecting and Conveyancing promptly
 attended to.
 Office, second story of Court House, above
 Prothonotary's office.

ROBERT McMEEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
 MIFFLINTOWN, PA.
 Office on Bridge street, in the room formerly
 occupied by Ezra D. Parler, Esq.

S. B. LOUDEN,
 MIFFLINTOWN, PA.
 Offers his services to the citizens of Juni-
 ata county as Auctioneer and Vendue Crier.
 Charges, from two to ten dollars. Satisfac-
 tion warranted. [nov3-9m.]

DR. P. C. RUNDIO,
DRUGGIST,
 PATTERSON, PENN'A.
 August 18, 1869-1f.

THOMAS A. ELDER, M. D.,
 MIFFLINTOWN, PA.
 Office hours 9 A M to 3 P M. Office in
 Bedford's building, two doors above the
 Hotel office, Bridge street. [aug 18-1f]

D. E. SMITH, M. D.,
 HOMEOPATHIC 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 Reiller's Drug
 Store. [aug 18 1869-1f]

ALEX. K. McCLURE,
 ATTORNEY AT LAW,
 144 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
 PHILADELPHIA.
 66127-1f

G. W. McPHERRAN,
Attorney at Law,
 601 SANSON STREET,
 PHILADELPHIA.
 aug 18 1869-1y

CENTRAL CLAIM AGENCY,
JAMES M. SELLERS,
 144 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
 PHILADELPHIA.
 Bonuses, Pensions, Back Pay, Horse
 Claims, State Claims, &c., promptly collected.
 No charge for information, nor when money
 is not collected. [jan27-1f]

Dr. R. A. Simpson
 Treats all forms of disease, and may be con-
 sulted as follows:—At his office in Liverpool
 Pa., every SATURDAY and MONDAY—ap-
 pointments can be made for other days.
 Call on or address
 DR. R. A. SIMPSON,
 Liverpool, Perry Co., Pa.
 dec 7

New Drug Store
 IN PERRYVILLE.
 DR. J. J. APPLEBAUGH has established
 a Drug and Prescription Store in the
 above-named place, and keeps a general as-
 sortment of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
 Also all other articles usually kept in estab-
 lishments of this kind.
 Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal pur-
 poses, Cigars, Tobacco, Stationery, Confection-
 eries (first-class), Notions, etc., etc.
 The Doctor gives advice free

1871. PHILADELPHIA. 1871.
WALL PAPERS.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
 MANUFACTURERS OF
Paper Hangings & Window Shades,
 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SALESDROOMS,
 Corner of Fourth and Market Streets,
 PHILADELPHIA.
 Factory—Cor. Twenty-third and Sanson Sts.
 Oct. 4-3m*

A. G. POSTLETHWAITE & CO.,
 General Commission Merchants
 FOR
 THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY
 PRODUCE.
 No. 264 South Front Street,
 PHILADELPHIA.
 mar11-1f

J. M. KEPHEART
 WITH
BARNES BROTHER & HERRON
 WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS AND CAPS.
 563 Market Street, Philadelphia.
 aug 18, 1869-1y.

BEST CIGARS IN TOWN
 AT
Hollobaugh's Saloon.
 Two for 5 cents. Also, the Finest Lager,
 the Largest Oysters, the Sweetest Cider, the
 Finest Domestic Wines, and, in short, any
 thing 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, 1870-1y

JUNIATA SENTINEL: \$1.50 per year.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.
 WASHINGTON, December 4th.—In
 addressing my third annual message
 to the law making branch of the govern-
 ment, it is gratifying to be able to
 state that during the past year success
 has generally attended the effort
 to execute all laws found upon the
 statute book. The policy has been
 not to inquire into the wisdom of laws
 already enacted, but to learn their
 spirit and intent and to enforce them
 accordingly. The past year has, un-
 der wise Providence, been one of gen-
 eral prosperity to the nation. It has,
 however, been attended with more
 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 finally the
 means of returning to a productive in-
 dustry. Millions of men are now
 maintained to settle the disputes of
 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-
 dren whose suffering they have be-
 lieved.

The relations of the United States
 with foreign powers continue to be
 friendly. The year has been an event-
 ful one, in witnessing two great na-
 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 a productive in-
 dustry. Millions of men are now
 maintained to settle the disputes of
 nations by the layment 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 Britannic 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 arbitration.

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
 Italy, the President of the Swiss Con-
 federation and His Majesty the Em-
 peror of Brazil, have consented on the
 joint request of the two powers, to
 name an arbitrator for the tribunal at
 Geneva. I have caused my thanks
 to be suitably expressed for the readi-
 ness with which the joint request has
 been complied with by the appoint-
 ment 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 as 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 pub-
 lic law for which the United States
 have contended from the commence-
 ment of their history. They have also
 agreed to bring these principles to
 the knowledge of other maritime pow-
 ers, and to invite them to accede to
 them. Negotiations are going on as to
 the form and mode by which invita-
 tions to be extended to other pow-
 ers.

I recommend that the legislation
 necessary on the part of the United
 States 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 legisla-
 tion may become operative before the
 fishermen 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 govern-
 ors of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio,
 Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Wis-
 consin, urging upon the governors of
 these States respectively the necessary
 action on their part to carry into ef-
 fect 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 ben-
 efits to flow therefrom, will secure the
 speedy approval and legislative sanc-
 tion of the states concerned. I renew
 the recommendation for an appropria-
 tion 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 sum-
 mit of the Rocky mountains. The
 early action of congress on this re-
 commendation would put in the
 power of the war department to place
 a force in the field during next sum-
 mer.

The resumption of diplomatic rela-
 tions between France and Germany
 has enabled me to give directions for
 the withdrawal of France by the diplo-
 matic 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 gen-
 eral of Paris, and the various consults
 in France, under the supervision of
 the latter, with great kindness and
 with prudence and tact. Their course

has received the commendation of the
 German government, and has wound-
 ed no susceptibility of the French.—
 The government of the Emperor of
 Germany continues to manifest a
 friendly feeling toward the United
 States and a desire to harmonize with
 the moderate and just policy which
 this government maintains in its re-
 lations with the Asiatic powers, as
 well as with the South American re-
 public. I have given assurances that
 the friendly feelings of that govern-
 ment are fully shared by the people
 of the United States.

The ratification of the consular and
 naturalization convention with the
 Austro-Hungarian Empire has been
 exchanged. I have been officially in-
 formed of the annexation of the
 States of the Church to the Kingdom
 of Italy, and the removal of the cap-
 ital of that kingdom to Rome, and in
 conformity with the established policy
 of the United States I have recog-
 nized this change. The ratification
 of the new treaty of commerce be-
 tween 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-
 gations of nations.
 The forty-first congress at its third
 session made an appropriation for an
 organization of a mixed commission
 for adjusting upon the claims of citi-
 zens 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 for-
 mation 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 du-
 ty of the United States to preside over
 a conference at Washington between
 the plenipotentiaries 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
 government.

The inexcusable course of the
 Russian minister at Washington, ren-
 dered it necessary to ask his recall,
 and to decline to longer receive that
 functionary as a diplomatic representa-
 tive. 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 inter-
 course with this government after his
 personal abuse of our government offi-
 cial, and during his persistent inter-
 ference, through various means, with
 the relations between the United
 States and other powers. In accord-
 ance with my wishes this government
 has been relieved of further inter-
 course with Mr. Catacazy, and the
 management of the imperial legation
 has passed into the hands of a gen-
 tleman entirely unobjectionable. With
 Japan we continue to maintain intima-
 te 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 of-
 fices of importance in several depart-
 ments of the government. I have
 reason to think that the selection is
 due to an appreciation of the disinter-
 estedness of the policy which the
 United States has pursued toward Ja-
 pan.

It is our desire to continue this dis-
 interestedness and just policy with
 China and Japan. The correspon-
 dence 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 Korean coast I instructed our
 minister at Peking to endeavor to
 conclude a convention with Korea for
 securing the safety and humane treat-
 ment of such mariners. Admiral
 Rodgers was instructed to accompa-
 ny him with sufficient force to pro-
 tect him in case of need. A small
 surveying party sent out, on reaching
 the coast, was treacherously attacked
 at a disadvantage; ample opportu-
 nity was given for explanation and
 apology for the insult; neither came;
 a force then landed after an arduous
 march over a rugged and difficult
 country. The forts from which the
 outrages were committed were re-
 duced by the gallant assault and were
 destroyed. Having thus punished crim-
 inals and having vindicated the hon-
 or of the flag the expedition returned,
 finding it impossible under the cir-
 cumstances 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
 objectionable law 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 re-
 taining lawless persons on its fron-
 tiers. I hope that Mexico by its own
 action will soon relieve this govern-
 ment 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
 under the award of the Venezuela
 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 exchange-
 d. 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 here-
 after find it for its interest as well as
 intrinsically right, to advance to-
 ward entire emancipation more rap-
 idly than the present act contem-
 plates.

The true prosperity and greatness of
 a nation is to be found in the eleva-
 tion and education of its laborers.—
 It is a subject for regret that the re-
 forms in this direction, which were
 voluntarily promised by the states-
 men of Spain have not been carried
 out in West Indies colonies. The
 laws and regulations for the apparent
 abolition of slavery in Cuba and Por-
 to 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 citi-
 zens 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 interest-
 ed 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 con-
 tinue to be a source of annoyance and
 anxiety.

The existence of a protracted strug-
 gle in such close proximity to our own
 territory, without apparent prospect
 of an early termination cannot be other
 than a subject of concern to a people
 who, while abstaining from inter-
 course 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 citi-
 zens and to maintain the dignity of
 the flag.

It is hoped that all pending questions
 with Spain growing out of the affairs
 in Cuba, may be adjusted in the spirit
 of peace and conciliation which has
 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 appropria-
 tion 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 inter-
 preters and translators upon natives
 of those countries who know our lan-
 guage imperfectly or procure for the
 occasion the services of employees in
 foreign business houses or the inter-
 preters to other foreign ministers.—
 I would also recommend liberal meas-
 ures for the purpose of posting the
 American lines of steamers now ply-
 ing between San Francisco and Jap-
 an and China, and the Australian
 line, almost our only remaining lines
 of ocean steamers, and of increasing
 their services.

The national debt has been re-
 duced to the extent of \$86,957,126.80
 during the year, and by the negotia-
 tion 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 list of
 March, 1869. It was highly desir-
 able 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
 banking upon the current expendi-
 tures of the government, the interest
 account and a sinking fund; that this
 surplus be 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 con-
 sumption, through articles which are
 manufactured at home, such as medi-
 cines, compounds, etc., from which
 very little revenue is derived, but
 which enter into general use. All
 such articles I recommend to be plac-
 ed 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 entered into fig-
 ures, because to do so would be to re-
 peat 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, but provide
 for motives, shares in all seizures,
 which, at principal ports of entry par-
 ticularly, raise the compensation of
 those officials to a large sum. It has
 always seemed to me as if this sys-
 tem must, at times, work perniciously;
 it holds out an inducement to dishon-
 est men, should such get possession of
 those offices, 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 develop-
 ment of the country in keeping up
 prices of all articles necessary in every
 day life. It fosters a spirit of gam-
 bling prejudicial 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,
 to give a 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 main-
 taining it, the estimates for the ensu-
 ing year, and for continuing sea coast
 and other improvements conducted
 under the supervision of the war
 department, I refer you to the ac-
 companying report of the secretary of
 war.

I call your attention to the provi-
 sions of the act of congress, approved
 March 3rd, 1869, which disconti-
 nues promotions in the staff corps
 of the army until provided for by
 law.

I recommend that the number of of-
 ficers in each grade in the staff corps
 be fixed, and that whenever the num-
 ber in any one grade falls below the
 number 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 se-
 lection from the corps in which the
 vacancy exists. The report of the se-
 cretary of the navy shows an improve-
 ment in the number and efficiency of
 the naval force without material in-
 crease in the expense of supporting it.
 This is due to the policy which has
 been adopted and is being extended
 as far as our material will admit of
 using smaller vessels as cruisers on the
 several stations. By this measure we
 have been enabled to occupy at once
 a larger extent of cruising ground, to
 visit more frequently to posts where
 the presence of our flag is desirable,
 and generally to discharge more ef-
 ficiently the appropriate duties of the
 navy in time of peace, without ex-
 ceeding the number of men or of the
 expense authorized by law. Dur-
 ing the past year the navy has, in ad-
 dition 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 Isthmus of Darien and Tehuante-
 pec, and under like authority has sent
 out an expedition completely furnish-
 ed and equipped, to explore the un-
 known ocean of the north. The sug-
 gestions of the report as to the neces-
 sity for increasing and improving the
 material of the navy, and the plan
 recommended for reducing the person-
 nel of the peace standard by the grad-
 ual abolition of certain grades of of-
 ficers, the reduction of others, and the
 employment of some in the service of
 the commercial marine, are well con-
 sidered, and deserve the thoughtful at-
 tention of congress. I also recom-
 mend that all promotions in the navy,
 above the rank of captain, be by se-
 lection instead of by seniority.

This course will secure it in the
 higher grades, greater efficiency and
 hold out an incentive to young offi-
 cers to improve themselves in the
 knowledge of their profession. The
 present cost of maintaining the navy,
 its cost compared with that of the
 preceding 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 accom-
 panying report of the postmaster gen-
 eral, exhibits a gratifying increase in
 the branch of the public service. It
 is the index of the growth of educa-
 tion and of the prosperity of the peo-
 ple; two elements highly conducive
 to the vigor and stability of republics.
 With a vast territory like ours, much
 of sparsely populated, but rich in
 the service of the mail, it is not at pre-
 sent to be expected that this depart-
 ment 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 govern-
 ment will prove a much greater bless-
 ing to the whole people than it is now.
 The suggestions of the postmaster gen-
 eral for improvements in the depart-
 ment presided over by him, are earnestly
 recommended to your special at-
 tention. 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 service as
 well if not better rendered. It would
 secure the further advantage of ex-
 tending the telegraph through portions
 of the country where private enter-
 prise will not construct it.

Commerce—trade, above all the ef-
 forts to bring a people widely separ-
 ated into a community of interest, are
 always benefited by rapid intercom-
 munication. Education—the ground-
 work of republican institutions, is en-

couraged by increasing the facilities
 together, speedy news from all parts
 of the country, and the desire to reap
 the benefit of such improvements 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-
 rages. 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 necessity 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 pas-
 sage of this law information was re-
 ceived from time to time that comi-
 tions of the character referred to
 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
 citizens.

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 these
 combinations to disperse within five
 days and to deliver to the marshal or
 military officers of the United States
 all arms, ammunition, uniforms, dis-
 guises, and other means or imple-
 ments used by them for carrying out
 their unlawful purposes. This warn-
 ing not having been heeded, on the
 13th of October another proclama-
 tion was issued suspending the privi-
 lege of the writ of habeas corpus in
 nine counties in that state. Direc-
 tions were given that within the coun-
 ties so designated persons supposed
 upon credible information to be
 members of such unlawful combina-
 tions should be arrested by the mili-
 tary 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 that
 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 appear-
 ed that the authorities of the United
 States were about to take vigorous
 measures to enforce the law, many per-
 sons 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 submitted to congress
 by the attorney general. In Utah
 there still remains a remnant of bar-
 barism repugnant to civilization, to
 decency and to the laws of the United
 States. Territorial officers, however,
 have been found who are willing to
 perform their 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 statutes will be
 permitted within the territory of the
 United States. It is not with the re-
 ligious of the self styled saints that we
 are now dealing, but with their prac-
 tices