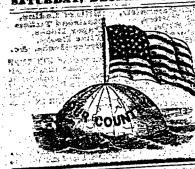
Miners' Journal. POTTSVILLE, PA. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1965



THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND. There is no doubt that we were saved during the Rebellion from serious complication with England by the diplomacy of Mr. Sewand, the American Secretary of State, and by the sagacity, experience, well regulated temper and practical common sense of Lord Palmerston, the English Premier, We had

great and grievous cause of complaint against the English Government, growing out of the violation of strict neutrality, in permitting the departure from its ports of vessels to depredate upon our commerce. It was hoped that after the Rebellion had been subdued, a just and equitable claim for damages would be entertained by England, and if necessary, submitted to arbitration. Possibly, if Lord Palmerston had lived such a claim would have received from him courteous attention. Such however, is not the treatment accorded the question by his successor, Lord Russell. Pressed closely by Mr. Adams on the question of Eugland's liability for damages, he evades a decided reply; says that England did all she could to prevent the construction

and fitting out of pirates ; she could not stop them, and in fact, the United States must make the best of an inefficient Foreign En-

Now, the tendency of this curt, unsatisfaclistment Act. tory, we might justly say insulting conduct of Lord Russell, is to create war feeling in the minds of the American people. This Government asks in a respectful but firm manner, that our people who have suffered serious loss from the piratical acts of vessels. built, fluted out and manned in English ports, shall receive compensation. If it be denied, although we have just emerged from a protracted and bloody civil war, though our public debt is heavy ; though peace would be highly appreciated by our people, we must again buckle on the armor and compel by force of arms, that justice which we are de-

nied after courteous application. Lord Russell has the reputation of bullying small powers while he is obsequious to the great. But if he quarrels with this nation under the impression that we have been weakened by the late war into the position of a second-rate power, he "reckons without his host," and will find his bill a heavy one when he comes finally to settle it. The entire course of the English Government, from the time the pirate Alabama sailed from Liverpool to the releasing unconditionally, of Captain Waddell of the Shenandoah and his ruffian crew has been one of

bitter hostility to this country. We are in no mood to take in addition, the insults of "Charlotte County, Va.," camot receive attention

REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT By the annexed summary of Mr. McOulloch's statement of the public debt, for the month ending November 30, 1865, it will be perceived that the exhibit is very gratifying. In fact it is much more anspicious than had

been looked for, and will go far to secure the public, that the policy of reduction, which access. 1780. and Hazeh in the affirmative add-Messes Torrey, Sherman and Mariz in the nega-tive. Dr. Chas, H. Hæseler will lecture on Mon-itay evening next, and the English question will be continued. was entered upon by Mr. McCulloch several months ago, was undertaken in carnest, and will be prosecuted meadily. Since the first The Mahanoy City Gazette thus notices the

The Mahanoy Oity Gazette thma motions the death of Mr. Walliza; sgod about 22 years; died in Lock Haven, on Monday, the 27th ult. He was one of the first settlers in Mahanoy City, where he put in 5 sash and door factory; and planing mill, and was the first man who blew an engine whistle in this valley. He left this place in the spring of 1864 and went to Lock Haven, where he carried on the same business, in connection with lumber, for about a year. He then went to the oil region to try his fortune, but before meeting with much success, he ded. of October our "astional" debt has been reduced twenty-six and a quarter million of dollars. At the close of November the aggregate debt was \$2,714,633,814.75, and from the progress already made, it is now rendered certain that before the close of the year the total will be brought below \$2,700,000,000. Each succeeding month brings its share of reduction, showing that this is now the prin-

cipal financial point in our policy; and that the aim of the national government is to bring down the burden of debt steadily while we

have peace, thereby economizing our resourees for a future day of need. A notable fact also, in this statement, is a further reduction of the volume of legal-tender currency some seven millions: Whole debt deducting funds on 52,740,854,758 Do. do. do. Nov. 30. 2,714,633,314

\$26,221,444 Decrease 1,177,531,144

\$6,393,45 *Increase..... Debt bearing interest in currency, \$1.191.819.787 Oct. 31. do. do. Nov. 30 1,177,531,149 \$14,288,638 Decrease Accounted for as follows :-

\$99,107 745 emporary, October 31..... Do. November 30.... \$9.584.63 \$173,012,141 167,012,141 Compound Interest Notes, Oct. 31.. Do. do. Nov. 30. \$6,000,000 Certificates of Indebt. Oct. 31.....

do Nov. 30.... \$16,000 1,280,000 \$1,296,00 \$14,288,638 Net decrease in Currency

\$34,554,98 Coin in hand October 31..... Do. Nov. 30...... 47,224,37 \$12,669,39 Increase derived from deposits on \$7.200.440 33,800,591 44,587,141 Nov. 30. \$10.786.550 Increase. Legal Tenders in circ'n, Oct. 31 633,709,61

626,290.43 Nov. 30. \$7.419.17; Decrease..... *This is accounted for by the additi of Five-Twenties in exchange for Legal-Tender The National Debt is not Four Thousand

Million Dollars as the Copperheads say it is; but it would have exceeded even FOUR THOUSAND MILLIONS OF DOL-LARS if they had controlled the management of the war. They were an awful hungry crew and there would have been no end to their stealings. But thank God, the people are rapidly putting them in a position where they will not be able to do the country much harm. The recent elections have tolled the

death-knell of Copperheadism. EDITOR'S TABLE.

"ANONYMOUS."-Your communication, date oise; arose and came down stairs to see what was going on. The men chased him to his room, ing Beers on the st

Ty Barrison's theatre closed here of governing last, after a very access The company is now performing in Pa netion of the one is use a second of the preservation of one is the preservation of the second my views of the state of the Constitution and the State which I have The Polympile Literary Club was well siterated last Monday evening. Rev. W. Biley reads a bean-tiful original poen entitled. Truss." The disout-ion of the English question was collined. Meases. Phot and Hazen in the affirmative and

inv administration II has been my Meadlest object empty from the sway of momentary parameters derive a healing policy from the fundamental and a charging principles of the Constitutions. I found the Stabes sufficient from the effects of a ch war. Resistance to the General Government appear to have exhausted their forts and simetais a their arraics were in the occupation of every Siz which had attempted to seenes. Whether the territor within the limits of those States should be held as on quered. terr. A sy sunder military authority emanating from the President as the head of the army was the from the President as the head of the army, from the Bresident as the head of the army, fore question that presented itself for decision. Now, military governmenta, established for a alte period, would have offered no security for the impression of discussion of the security for the

alte period, would have offered no security for suppression of discontent; would have divide ple into the varguishers and the vargani would have envernoged hatred, rather than stored affection. Once established, po precis their continuance) was conceivable. They w occasioned an inculculable and exhausing Record an inculculable and exhausing Praceful emigration to and from that port

Prescently emigration, to, and from, that partien, of the country, is one of the best means that can be thought of for the restoration of harmony : and that 'emigration would have been prevented : for, what emigratul from abroad, what industrious citizen at home: would place himself willingly under milifary rule ?. The chief per-sons who, would have followed in the train of the army would have been dependants on the General Govern-ment, or men who expected profit from the misseres of their erring fellow.clitzens. The powers of patronage and rule which would have been exercised, under the President, over a vast, and populous, and naturally wealthy region; are greater than, unless under extreme precessity. The power have for our to any one man; they are such as, for myself. I could hever, unless Fatal Accident on the Mill Creek Railroad .-

President, over a vast, and populous, and naturally wealthy region, are greater than, unless under extreme pecessity, J. should be willing to entrust to any one man; they are such as, for myself. I could never, unless on occasions of great emergency, consent to exercise. The wilful use of each powers, if continued through a period of years, would have endangered the purity of the general administration and the liberties of the States which remained loyal. Besides, the policy of milliary rule over a conquered erritory would have implied that the States whose in-abiliants may have taken part in the rebellion had. by the act of those inhabitants, censed to exist. But the true theory is, that all pretended acts of secession were from the beginning null and vold. The States cannot commit treaton, nor screen the individual citizens who may have committed treaton, any more than they can make valid treaties or engage in lawin commerce with any foreign power. The States attempting to see each benefits at a condition where their vitality was impaired, but not extinguished—their functions suspended but not destroyed. But if any State neglects or refuses to perform its offices, there is the more need that the General Gov-erument should maintain all its authourly, and, as soon as practicable, resume the exercise of all its functions and of the States. To that, end: Provisional Gover-nors have been appointed for the States. Conventions cuiled, Governors cletted: Legislatures assembled, and the Senators and Representatives chosen to the Con-igress of the United States. At the same of the Chief States may be enforced through their ngency. The blockare has been removed and the transform house re-established in ports of entry, so that the insert of the United States may be collected. The Post office De-partment remeys it eesistes activity, and the General Government is ' thereby' enabled to commiserer blockare has been removed and the restorm house re-established in ports of entry, so that the restormitions of the general

"Democratic" County Meeting.--A meeting of the so-called Democracy of Schnylkill County, was held at the Court House in this Borough, on Monday, afternoon last, to take into consideration the question of revising their present Delegate-system. 'A report from the County Committee, giving two delegates to each election district, with the exception of a few of the largeet townships in which the number was increased, was not adopted. A committee of thirteen was then appointed to whom the whole matter was referred. Pend-ing the absence of the committee, the meeting e promise of harmony and renewed attach the Union that after all that has happened, the return of the General Government is known only as a benefi-

to whom the whole matter was referred. Fend-ing the absence of the committee, the meeting-adjourned to receive its report at the annual. County inceting in June next. Some of the "Democrate" present were warmly opposed to any change, as to them it wears the appearance of a "d.dge," to chouse the strong "Democrat-ic" districts ont of the full representation to which they are entitled. The weith we so the state to so exence? I know very well that this policy is attended with I know, very well that this policy is attended with some risk; that for its success it requires at least the acquiescence of the States which it concerns; that it implies an invitation to those States, by renewing their aller innce to the United States, to resume their func-tions as States of the United. But it is a risk that must be taken; in the choice of officialies; it is the smallest risk; and to diminish, and, if possible; to remove all danger; I have falt it incumbent on me to assert one other power of the General Government—the power of paidon. As no State can throw a defeace over the crime of treason, the power of pardon is exclusively vested in the Excentive Government of the United States: In excensibile; that power i have taken every press themselves. The meeting evidently thought it prudent to postpone' action in the matter. Hence its hasty adjournment before the commit-tee of thriteen had a chance to report:

Shooting Affair .-On Tuesday morning last be-tween 12 and 1 o'clock, three men, two belong-ing to this Borough and one to Mount Carbon, went to a house of ill-repute in Third street above Callowind, kept by Stephen Beers. Hearing found rapping at the cellar door hears are from his bed and went down with a lamp in his hand. He in quited who was there, without open-ing the door, when the men gave their names. Beers told them that they could not enter, as it was too hate. Beers sten went from the back door to the stains leading above, when stidden-ly the door and casing were broken in, and the men cutered. Beers ordered them to go out. They did not go but approached him and took the lamp from him. A man named Suyder a boar der in the house, who was in bed, hearing the noise, arose and came down stairs to see what crime of treason, the power of pardon is exclusively vested in the Executive Government of the United States. In exercising that power. I have taken every precaution 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 slavery which has grown out of the war. The next step which I have taken to restore the con-reliutional relations of the States, has been an invita-tion to them to participate in the high office of amending the Constitution. Every patriot must wish for a grac-ral annext state, and there is need of a concur-rence of all opinions, and the spirit of nutual concilia-tion. All parties in the late terrible conflict must work together in harmony. It is not too much to ask, in the part of the whole people that, on the one side; the plan of restoration shall proceed in conformity with a willingness to cast the disorders of the part into oblivi-on , and that, on the other, the evidence of sincerity in the future maintenance of the Union shall be put, be youd, any doubly by the ratification of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, which provides for the body doubly the constitution, which provides for the proposed of the Union shall be put be youd, any doubly by the ratification of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, which provides for the body for of shavery forever within the limits of of our

all parts of the civilized world to assist in developing rations and the standard resources which has a state the to state the state of the state of the state of the state full of the state and of exchematifer tills, a cli-must field by to forg life, and can ensuin a denser

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applied to the reduction of the public debt, which on the 31st day of October 1863, was \$2,740,854,750. Every reduction will diminish the total amount of interest for he paid, and so enlarge the means of still further reduction until the whole shall be liquidated; and the, as will be seen from the estimates of the Sec-retary of the Treasury, maybe accomplished by annual payments even within a period not exceed-ing thirty years. I have faith that we shall do all this within a reasonable time; that, as we have amased the world by the suppression of a civil war which was thought to be beyond the events. the fature infine of populatio from the North, or from the r Barope. From the suffering to the future, which is sure to The temptral of the manopoly of hirs, interfa-ting the temptral of the manopoly of hirs, interfa-ting the second states of the perpetence of the second enterprising population, which will yie with an Union in compactness, inventive gentus, weath destry. control of any Governments so we shall equally show the superiority of our institutions by the promit and faithful discharge of our national with any in si

applied to the

Out tovernment springs from and was made for the people not the poole for the Government. To then it owes allesiance, from them it many derive its cour age, strength and wisdom. But, while the Govern ment is thus bound to deter to the people from who

Fi over allerinne, from them it must derive its cour-age, strength and wisdom. But, while the Govern-ment is thus bound to defer to the people from whom it derives its existence, it should, from the very consid-eration of its origin be strong in its, power of realst-nice to the establishment, of inequalities. A Monopo-lies, perpetuities, and class legislation, are contrary to the genus of free government, and ought not to be al-lowed. Here, there is no room, for favored classes or monopolies : the principle of our Gyveriment is that of equal laws and freedom of minustry. Whenever mo-monopolies : the principle of our Gyveriment is that of equal laws and freedom of minustry. Whenever mo-monopolies : the principle of bur, gyveriment is that of danger, discord and trouble. We shall but faill our daties as legislators by according requal and exact instice to all men." special privileges to mose. 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 themselves, ought never 60 be granted, and which, where they arist, must be subridinate and yield to the Government." The Constitution c ullers 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 between States. The posi-tion of many States is each that, if they were allowed to take advantage of it, for purposes of Jocal revenie, the commerce between States might be injuriously hur-dender or even withously prohibiled. If its befty, to use the power of Congress no as to prevent any selfash impediment to the f e circulation of men and mer-chaddise. A tax: on travel and merchandise, in their transit, constitutes one of the worst forms of monoport use the power of Congress on as to prevent any selfash impediment to the f e circulation of men and mer-chandise. A tax: on travel and merchandise, in their transit, constitutes one of the worst forms of monoport use the power of

successful operation of the Homestead act, nu provisions of which 1.160.833 acres of the public were entered during the last facal year-more the fourth of the whole number of acres sold or of fourth of the whole number of acres sold or of disposed of during that period cceipts derived from this source are sufficient to recepts derived from this source are summarized to over, the expenses incident to the survey and disposal of the lands entered under this Act, and that payments in cash to the extent of from forty to filty per cent, will be made by settlers, who may thus at any time acquire (the be-fore the expiration of the period at which it bould oth-erwise 'vest... The homestend, policy was established only after long and earnest resistance: experience only after long and earnest resistance :- experience proves its wish m. The lands, in the hands of the in-dustrious settlers, whose labor, creates wealth and conributes to the public resources, are worth more to the United States than if they had been reserved as a solitide for future puchasers The lamentable events of the last four years, an

actifices mide by the gallant men of our army and ha y, have welled the records of the Pension Bureau to in mp coedented extent. On the such day of Jun hat, the total number of pensioners was 85.986, ing f r their annual pay, exclusive of expension of \$5,923,445. The number of application have been allowed since that date will require a large increase of this amount for the next fiscal year. The increase of this amount for the next fiscal year. The means for the payment of the sipends due, under ex-sting lays, to our disabled soldiers and easilogs and to the families of such as have perished in the service of the contry, will no deabt be cheerfully and promptly granted. A grateful people will not hesitate to sanc-tion any measures having for their object the relief of sudders mutilated and families made fatherless in the

der the shelter of a commission from the insu gent States. These ships, having once escape solders mutilated and families made fatherless in the efforts to preserve our national existence. The report of the Postmaster General presents an encouraging exhibit of the operations of the Post. Office-Department during the year. The revenues of the past year from the loyal States alone exceeded the maximum annual receipts from all the States previous to the robellion, in the sum of \$6.085,001; and the an-nual average increase of revenue, during the last four years compared with the revenues of the four years immediately preceding the rebellion, was \$8.553,545.55 The revenues of the last fiscal year anounted to \$14, 556 185 and the seneral time of \$13, 694, 7.8, leaving a

The revenues of the last fiscal year automated to \$14, 556,155, and the expenditures to \$13,695,47,8, leaving a surplus of receives over expenditures of \$661,430. Pro-gress has been made in restoring the postal' service in the Southern States. The views presented by the Postmaster General nearing the policy of granting sub-sidies to ocean mail, streamship, inner upon established routes, and in favor of continning the present system, which limits the compensation for ocean service to the p-stage carnings. Are recommended to the careful con-sideration of Congress. It appears from the report of the Secretary of the Navy, that while at the commencement of the present year the evero in commission 530 vessels of all classes and descriptions, armed with 3,000 guns and manned by 51,660 men. the minimer of viscels at present ju proposal, already made, to show the questions which had risen between the countries to arbitra-tion. These questions are of such moment that they must have commanded the attention of the great by 51 600 men, the number of yes

Powers, and are so intervoven with the peace and interests of every one of them as to have ensured an impartial decision. I regret to inform you that Great Britain declined the arbitration, bur, on the other hand, invited us to the formation of els at present in a joint commission to settle mutual claims becommission is 117, with 830 gnns and 12,123 men. By his prompt reduction of the naval forces the expenses ween the two countries, from which those for

molitical connection with political connection with the civil more ment, refuses to give re the craft of states men, and becomes, in its independence, the spiritual life of the people. Here to exist on a citication to every spinlon, in the quiet certainty that to the needs only a fair field to secure the victory. Here the human mind goes forth undaskled in the pur-mit of acience, to collect stores of knowledge and acquire an ever-increasing mastery over the forces of nature. Here the mational domain is offered and held in millions of separate free holds, so that our fellow sitizens, beyond the occupants of any other part of the earth, constitute in re-sility a people. Here exists the democratic form of any other part of the earth, constitute in re-ality a people. Here exists the democratic form

The confession of European attaction of government; and that form of government, by the confession of European attacted from of government; and that form of government, by the confession of European attacted from a government; and that form of government, by the confession of European attacted from a government; and the state of the the war util the national if incorporates every man with the State, and arouses every thing that belongs to the soul." Where, in past history, does a parallel exist to the people of the United States? Where, in and the people at the presidential election encount part of the globe, can institutions be found so suited to their habits or so entitled to their lows attee of constitution? Every one of them, then, in whatever part of the lind he has his hom , must wish its perpetuity. Who of the mould be restored appeared in the national so is them will not now acknowledge, in the words of Washington, that "every step by which the peop-ple of the United States have advanced to the character of an independent nation, seems to the canses that have agomp The Department of Agriculture, under its pre-The Department of Agriculture, under its pre-sent direction, is accomplishing much in develop-ing and utilizing the yast agricultural, capabili-ties of the country, and for information respect-ing the details of its imanagement reference is inade to the annual report of the Commissioner. I have dwelt thus fully on our domestic affairs because of their transcertlant importance. Under any circumstances, our great extent of territory and variety of climate, producing almost every-thing that is necessary for the wants, and even the conforts of man, make as singularly inde-pendent of the varying policy of Foreign, powers, and protect us against every temptation to "en-tang alliances," while at the present moment them will not now acknowindge, in the words of Washington, that "every step by which the peo-ple of the United States have advanced to the charaoter of an independent mation, seems to have been distinguished by some taken of Provi-dential agency?" Who will not join with me in the the investigation of the bord which here led pendent of the varving policy of Foreign powers, and protect us against every temptation to "an-tangling alliances," while at the present moment the re-establishment of harmony, and the strength that comes from harmony, will be our best secu-rity against "hations who feel power and forget right." For myself, it has been and will be my constant sin to promote peace and amity with all foreign pations and Powers; and I have every reason to believe that they all, without exception, are animated by the same disposition. Our rela-tions with the Emperor of Chins, so recent in their origin, are most friendly. Our commerce with his dominions are receiving new develop-ments; and it is very pleasing to find that the Government of that great Empire man-ifests satisfaction with our policy, and reposes just confidence in the fairness which marks our intercourse. The unbroken harmony between dential agency ?" Who will not join with me in the prarer, that the invisible band which has led its through the clouds that glouned around our path, will so guide us onward to a perfect resto-ration of fraternal affection, that we of this day may be able to transmitt our great inheritance, of State governments in all their rights, of the Gen-eral Government in its whole constitutional vigor,

o our posterity, and they to theirs through count less generations? ANDREW JOHNSON. WASHINGTON, December 4, 1865.

Abstracts of the Departmental Reports.

The Secretary of the Treasury

ntercourse. The unbroken harmony between The Secretary says that the Currency, the Public br, and the Rerenue demand the early and careful iention of Congress. The present legal-tender acts were war measures. signed to carry telegraphic rises across and con-tinent of Asia, through his dominions, and so to connect us with all Europe by a new channel of intercourse. Our commerce with South America is about to receive encoursement by a direct line of mail steamehups to the rising Empire of Brazil.

attention of Congress. The, present legal-tender acts were, war measures, and, while the repcal of those provisions which made the United States notes lawful money is not now re-commended, the Secretary is of the option that they onght notito remain in force one day longer than shall be necessary to enable, the people to prepare for a re-turn it to the constitutional currency. He thinks that the work of retiring the legal-tender notes should be cummenced at once, and gradually and persistently continued until all are retired. The raoidity with which the government notes can be withdrawn will depend upon the sublity of the Sec-retary to dispose of seturities. The influences of fun-ing upon the money market will sufficiently prevent their too-rapid withdrawal. The Secretary, however, believes that a decided movement towards a contrac-tion of the currency is not only a public necessity, but that it will speedily dissipate the aprehension which very generally exists, that the effect of such a policy must necessarily be to make money secure and to di-minish the prosperity of the contry. To prevent while epread disaster : encourage produc-tion by the secure on the very much field the very encour-tion of the prosperity of the country.

friendship for the United States, and his well-known zeal in promoting the advancement of knowledge. A hope is entertained that our com-merce with the rich and populous countries that border the Mediterranean sea may be largely in-creased. Nothing will be wanting on the part of this Government, to extend the protection of our flag over the enterprise of our fellow-eitizens. We receive from the Powers in that region asso-rances of good will; and it is worthy of note that a created enterprise to con-To prevent wide spread disaster : encourt tive industry, and reduce high prices, so mi rances of good will; and it is worthy of note that a special envoy has brought us messages of con-dolence on the death of our late Chief Magistrate from the Bey of Tunis, whose rule includes the old dominion of Carthage, on the African coast. Our domestic contest, now hapily ended, has left some traces in our relations with one at least of the great maritime Powers. The formal ac-cordance of beligerent rights to the insurgent States was unprecedented, and has not been jus-tified by the issue. But in the systems of neu-trality pursued by the Powers which made that concession, there was a marked difference. The materials of war for the insurgent States were furtive industry, and reince high prices, so minth ten by the poor, the remedy is, in the opinion of the Secretary, to be found in the reduction of the currency. The paper circulation on the 31st of October last was \$104,218,033 20, and likely to be increased. The Secretary, respectfully but carnestly recom-mends— First. That Congress doclars that the compound in-terest potes shall cease to be a legal tender from the

First. This Congress doclar- that the compound in-terest notes shall cease to be a legal tender from the date of their maturity. Second. That the Secretary be anthorized in his dis-cretion to sell bonds of the United States, bearing. In-terest at a rate not exceeding six per cent. and redeen-able and payable at such periods as may be conductive to the interests of the government, for the purpose of retiring not only compound interest notes, but the Uni-ted States notes

concession, intere was a marked interence. The materials of war, for the insurgent Sitates were fur-nished, in a great measure, from the workshops of Great Britain; and British ships, manned by British subjects, and prepared for receiving Brit-ish armaments, sallied from the ports of Great The interfact store is to institute measures for the states notes the period interest notes, but the Uni-ted States notes It is the opinion of the Secretary, as has been already stated, that the process of contraction cannot be inju-riously rapid; and that it will not be necessary to re-tice more than one hundred, or at most two hundred millions of United States notes. In addition to the com-pound notes, before the desired result will be attained; But neither the amount of reduction, nor the time that will be required to bring up the currency to the specie standard, can now be estimated with any degree of ac-curacy. The first thing to be done is to establish the pol-ley of contraction. When, this is effected; the Secreta Ty believes that the buy ness of the country will reavily accommodate itself to the proposed change in the action of government, and that specie payments may be re-stored without a shock to trade, and without a diminui-tion of the public revenues or of pr-ductive industry. The Secretary speaks of the national debt, and the necessity of removing it. This can be done by increas-ing the national income beyond the unitional expendi-tions. from British ports, ever afterwards entered them in every part of the world, to refit, and so to re-new their depredations. The consequences of this conduct were most disastrous to the States then in rebellion, increasing their desolation and then in reperior, increasing their desolution and misery by the prolongation of our civil contest. If had, moreover, the effect, to a great extent, to drive the Ameaican flag from the sea, and to transfer much of our shipping and our commerce to the prover power whose which the desolution the transfer much of our simpling subjects had created the necessity for such a change. Those events took place before I was called to the administration of the Government. The sincer a desire for peace by which I am animated led me to approve the

The first step to be taken is to institute measures fo The first step to be taken is to institute measures for funding the obligations that are soon to mature The next is to provide for ralsing in a munner the least odf-ous and oppressive to tax-pavers, the revenue-necessa-ry to pay the interest on the debt; and a certain defa. The Secretary respectfully suggests that on this subject the expression of congress should be decided and emiscellanc ous articl suggement of a matter of so surpassing interest, that the right start should be made. Nothing hus revenue will be sustain the national credit, and nothing less than a fixed policy for the reduction of the public debt will be likely to prevent its increase.

cing with the next fiscal year

Secretary of War.

1865 :

cing the draft gave pra

enforcing the draft gave practical direction to the pa-triotic purposes of the people to maintain a nutronal existence that should afford protection and respect by means of the Pederal Union. 33-Patriotic measures adopted by the Governors of loyal States, and the efficient and they rendered the War Department in filling up the ranks of the army, and furnishing succor and relief to the sites, and wound-ed, largely contributed to the mational preservator. Of these measures of the most important was the aid tendered by the Governers of Ohio. Indiana, fill-nois, and Michigan, in the opening of the campsign of 1964.

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1864. 4. The result of the presidential election of 1864 er-4. The result of the presidential election of 1864 ex-erted an important influence upon the war. Intercepted letters and despatches between the rebel leaders show-ed that their hopes of success rested greatly upon the presidential election. If the Union party prevailed, the prosecution of the war until the national authority should be restored appeared inevitable, and the rebel cutse desperate. Even on the battle-field the influence of the election was felt. The overwhelming voice of the neoviest estimation is bleching worked of the sectored appeared in the restored appeared to be appeared the influence.

of the election was feit. The overwhelming voice of the people at the presidential election eboouraged the heroic daring of our own troops, and dismayed those who were fighting in a hopeless canse. b. The faith of the people in the national success, as manifested by their support of the government credit, also contributed much to the anspicious result. While thousands upon thousands of brave men filled the ranks of the army, millions of money were required for the treasanty. These were furnished by the people, who ad-vanced their money are required for the supple. Looking to the causes that have ational deliverance, there scens no room henceforth to doubt the stability of the Federal Union. They

causes are permanent, and mate always have an active existence. The majesty of nutional power has been ex-bibited in the courage and faith of our citizens, and the ignoming of rebellion is witnessed by the hopeless and of the great rebellion.

Postmaster Generat. The revenues of this Department for the year ded June 30, 1865, were \$14,556,158 70, and the expenditures \$13,694,728, 28, leaving a surplus of \$561,430 42.

S61,430 42. The ratio of increase of revenue was 17 per ent., and of expenditure 18 per cent., compared

Making in all. An increase of \$1,873,103 over the privous year. The amount sold was \$12,399,727 85, being \$1,-623,139 27 more than the previous year. The mail service in operation on 30th of June, 1855, embra ed 6,012 routes, of the aggregate length of 142.340 miles, costing \$6,246,834 (exclu-

leamboat... elerity. &c... 2,444,696 und was 11; cents; steamboat, 14; cents; celer-ty, Ac., 10 cents. The increased length of routes was 3,169 miles;

of transportation, 1,678,137 miles; and of cost, \$428,415. The number of routes ordered into operation in

States lately in rebellion is 241; their length 18,-640j miles; and compensation \$721,949, a reduc-tion compared with former cost of service in those States, of \$881,109 per annum.

The aggregate postages, sea, inland, and foreign, upon the correspondence exchanged with foreign countries, amounted fo \$1,819;928

56. The number of post offices established on the 30th June, 1865, including suspended offices in southern. States, was 28,882; number subject southern. States, was 28,882; number subject to appointment by the President, 712; by the Postmaster General, 28,170. New offices established during the year, 586; offices discontinued, 582; changes of names and sites 200

The number of dead letters received, examined and disposed of was 4,368.057, an increase of 659,-262 over the previous year. The number containing money, and remailed

to owners, wes 42,154, with encloanres amounting to \$241,373 97. Of these, 35,269, containing \$210, 954 90, were delivered, leaving 6,886 undelivered, with cuclosures of the value of \$33,419 07. The number containing sum# loss than one dollar was 16,709, amounting to \$4,647–23, of which 12,594, containing \$3,577–62, were delivered to the writers. The number of registered lotters and packages Tas 3,966:

as 3,966. The number of letters containing checks, bills The number of letters containing checks, bills of, exchange, deeds, and other papers of value, was 15, 304, with a nominal value of 83, 320, 305, of which 13,746, containing \$3,246,149, were denver-ed, leaving unclaimed 1.558, of value \$83,739. The number containing photographs, jewelry, and miscellancous articles was 69,902. Of these, 41,600 were delivered, and 28,302 remain for dis-posal, or being worthless, have been destroyed. The number of valuable letters sent out was 107,-979; an increase of 33,792 over previous year. There were returned to public offices, including franked letters, 23,677.



the English Lord. Much more of it will responsible name. bring on war, a contest in comparison with proper, and we will review your position. which all previous contests between the two

which all previous contests between the stay of the space with the stay bolt of the space of the space with the space of the space with the space of the space with the space of the space of the space of the space with the space of countries were but child's-play. the good feeling which should exist between

them as it was by Congress on the day it was read before both Houses. Owing to the peculiar position of the country just at the close of the Rebellion, the message was looked forward to with great interest. It is an able document, and its passages asserting that traitors should be punished and the offence made infamous, and at the same time the question judicially settled, finally, and forever, that no State of its own will has the right to renounce its place in the Union; that a tax on travel and merchandise in their transit constitutes one of the worst kinds of mononoly, and the evil is increased if coupled with a denial of the choice of routes; and the President's declaration that the justification of England in fitting out cruisers during the rebellion, cannot be sustained before the tribunal of nations, and that the friendship between the two countries must hereafter rest on the basis of mutual justice will challenge the admiration of all. To Congress now that the anti-slavery Amendment has been adopt-

ed, belongs the matter of reconstruction, in the President's opinion. If the freedman is fully protected in his rights, and feels assured in that protection, the President be_

to the use of the legislative power of the national government to protect the freedmen against oppression by the planting aristocracy. He says, emphatically, "We shall but

fulfil our duty as legislators by according equal and exact justice to all men. special privileges to none." These sentiments indicate

that the President looks to Congress to com plete the work of reconstruction, and to perfect such legislation as will protect the rights of the freedmen. Had the President said Daily News. that the freedmen should receive at the hands of the country the right of suffrage, the majority of the American people would approve it. He thinks however, that it is a matter which should be regulated by the respective

mount.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The number for Jan-uary, 1866, is remarkably fine. We rarely have seen its superior from the hands of friend Godey,

passing Beers on the stains. An altercation then took place, during which the light was extin-guished. During the nelece one of the men who belongs to town, caught hold of Beers, who fired a shot from a pistol, the ball entering the abdo-men of his assailant. As the wounded man re-treated after being struck, Beers fired two shots more, both balls entering the retreating man's back. The wounded man was taken to Dr. Ber-luchy's office, and afterwards removed to his residence. His condition yesterday gave strong hopes that he would recover. hopes that he would recover.

> MESSAGE OF THE President of the United States.

Follow Citizens of the Senate and House of Rep-

Felling Cuizens of the Senale and House of Rep-resentatives: To express cratitude to God, in the name of the peo-pe, for the preservation of the United States, is my first duty in addressing yon. Our thoughts next revert to the death of the late Precident by an act, of particulal trenson. The grief of the pation is still fresh it finds some volace, in the consideration that he lived to enjoy the bighest proof of its confidence, by entering on the renewes term of the Chief Magistracy, to which he had been elected; that he brought the civil war substan-tially to a close; that his loss was deplored in all parts of the Union; and that foreign nations have rendered justice to his memory. His removal, cast ppon me a heavier weight of cares than ever devolved upon shay one of his predecesors. To fulfil my trust I need the support and confidence of the people. There is not deal way in which I can hope to main their necessary aid; it is to state, with frankness the principles which cuide my conduct, and their application to, the present state of affinis, well aware that the efficiency of my labore will, in a great measure, depend on your and their an-divided approbation The Union of the United States of America, was in-tended by its anthors to last as long as the States them, where the union of the United States of America, was in-tended by its anthors to last as long as the States them.

the good feeling which should exist between the people of the two councries. We hope for the best, but are prepared for the worst **THE MESSAGE.** The message of President Johnson is before the people and is as favorably received by Now is an excellent time to form clubs for the Book, commencing with the new volume.

	Affairs.
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Weekly Almanac. UN'I BUN 1865 .-- Dec. MOON'S. CHANGE BISES SETS

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 SATERDAT ... MONDAY . TUESDAY...... WEDNEBDAY. THUESDAY .

To-morrow.—Fiftieth Sunday of the year, and second in Advent. Day's length, 9 hours and 19 minutes.

Albert Shicerstein of Tamaqua, had one of hi broken on the Catawissa Railroad las l egs[:] week.

"Four Shures" makes a suggestion which we will take into consideration next week, our space being too limited to-day.

A large fly wheel in the Fishbach Rolling Mill burst last week. No material damage beyond the breaking of the wheel, was sustained.

Coal .- Jonathan McAnally advertises that he lieves that he will work. The President looks will deliver a good quality of Broken, Egg and Stoye at \$5 50, and Chestnut at \$4 50 per tou. See advertisement for places where orders can be.

Mr. Lewis Buchler, of the Union Hotel, Tama-qua, inherits \$150,000 by the death of a relative in Germany. His brother, Charles Buchler, por-ter bottler, of Harrisburg; inherits a similar.

A Daily Paper. We understand that Messers, Richards & Smith have made arrangements to commence the publication of a daily piper here on the 1st priximo, to be named the "Pottaville Daily News"

Raynor's Minstrels .- This troupe of minstrels, formerly Christs's, will give an entertainment in the Town Hall this evening. It will be their clo-sing concert here. In their line they are juimi-table performers.

which should be regulated by the respective States. On this question there is a differ-ence of opinion in regard to the manner of conferring the right, but President Johnson

yond any doubt by the ratification of the proposed immediate to the Constitution, which provides for the abolition of slavery forever within the limits of our country. So long as the adoption of this amendment is delayed, so long will doubt, and jealousy, and un-certainty prevail. This is the measure which will ef-face the rad memory of the past; this is the measure which will most certainly call population, and capitals and security to those parts of the Union that need them most. Indeed, it is not too much to ask of the states which are now resuming their places in the fam-ily of the Union to give this pledge of perpetual loyality and hence. Until it is done, the past, however much we may desire it will not be forg Aten. The adoption of the amendment remittes us beyond all power of dis-raption. It heals, the wound that is still imperfectly closed; it removes slavery, the element which has so long perplexed and divided the country; it makes of us once more a united people, renewed and strength engept.

us once more a unice people releved and strength ened, bound more than ever to mutual affection and support. 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 com-plete the work of restoration. Here it is for you, fal-low, citizens of the States whose powers have been of the Honse of Heyresentatives, to judge, each of you for yourselves, of the elections, returns, and qualifica-tions of your own members. The full assertion of the powers of the General Gov, ernment requires the holding, of Circuit Courts of the United States within the districts where their authority has been interrupted. In the present posture of our holding, these Courts in any of the States whole one the bellion has existed : and it was accertained by inquiry. that the Circuit Court of the United States would not be held within the District of Virginia'during the au-turn or early winter uor unit Congres should have "an opportunity to consider and art on the whole sub-'encore necessarily referred, with the hope that early provision will be made for the restoration of this branch of the civil authority of the United States is therefore necessarily referred, with the hope that early provision will be made for the restoration of this functions. It is minifiest that treason, most flartant in charged with its commission -hould have fair and im-partial trials in the highest civil tribunals of the coun-try in order that the Constitution and the laws may

of rathins, we in avare that the endiciency of y moute will, in a great measure depend or your and their ga-divided approbation. The Union of the United States of America was in-the day is anti-meror to the states of America was in-the states is the declared purpose of the Constitution is the state of the Constitution and the laws may array of Exros, "by an ordinance of the people of the United States is the declared purpose of the Constitution and the laws may array of Exros," by an ordinance of the people of the United States is the declared purpose of the Constitution and the laws may array of Exros, "by an ordinance of the people of the United States is the declared purpose of the Constitution and the laws may be and the adoption of that instrument. It is beyond comparison, the irrelate exercise in American bies the propute the low of all depend on every people in divide a state of a laws within the experiment of the public orthogone is the state of a continuent which the freedmen electors by the prolamation of the Exer-mate optical states of the University in the approach to experiment and when for its wildity it required the approval of a people that, corcupid a large part of a continent which it reason, all feelings and all options were all and the constitution to which life was thus (mparied and the constitution to which life was thus (mparied and when for its wildity it required the approval of a people that, corcupid a large part of a continent to make the interpretations of the tinterpretations of the tinterpretations of the instrument by its anthers in advected for its test of a continuent is pro-tion defaultion to which life was thus (mparied at the solvestor). The constitution to the constitution is the solvestor of the more proves of the United States (maried and the officer and State to declife for itself the con-ting decision of the provestor in the system. The constitution is the solvestor within itself and the officer and states of itse transol and heave do and all options were allower

a alog abroad." The constitution is the work of the People of the United States," and it should be as in destrictible as the people. It is not strange that the framers of the Constitution, which had no model in the past, should not have full the states, must have been extended to all colored men. wherever found, and so, must have established may from a struggle 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 have the states and the states, would have been an assumption of pow-of the State Government. The subjects that come unquestionably within its infections of the come in the decisions of the registration of the context, weat for a struggle against arbitrary power, many of volers, and whether the states, would have created a new class of volers, and whether thich souther structured way from their orbits. But the very greaness of our country should allay the apprehens in of encreach come unquestions by within its infections are so mi-merous, that it ous ever niturally relives to be cumbar inseed, by questions that it beyond it. Were it other, wise, the Executive would be choked : legislation would be obstructed by excess ; so that there is a great there there in the declations of the majority, was at the be-ginning of the cumur, enforced by defierson "as the general Government is " and the events of the institutes in the states four years have established, we will huge forever, that there its no appeal to force. The maintaines of the tunion of the singulate formers in the fored men. The indext like the state four years have established, we will huge forever, that there its no appeal to force. The maintaines of the tunion of the singulate it is not one of the induct in the fored men in the elective franchise in the several States, it is not one of the rights of any state Government is a state of the inducts in a strue of the wis of the Union. The largest likery is to an inor

er by the President which including in thesinapic of prime or laws of the United States, would have warranted. On the other hand, every darger of, conflict is avoid-ed when the settlement of the question is referred to the reverse States. They can, each for itself, decide on the measure, and whether it is to be ad, pied at once and inhashitely, or introduced gradually and with condi-tions. In my indement, the freedmen, if they show patience and manly virtues, will sconer obtain a par-itionation in the elective, franchise through the States. than through the General Government, even if, it that power to intervene. When the tunuit of ermotions that have been raised by the sudd nness of the social chance shall have subsided, it may powe that they will receive the kindlest usage from some of those on whom they have been raised by the sudd nness of the social chance shall have subsided, it may powe that they will receive the kindlest usage from some of those on whom they have been raised by the find in the general Govern-ment to extend the elective franchise in tho several States, it is not competent for the General Govern-perty, their right to labor, and their right to claim the spectry of the freedmen in their likeriy and helf pro-perty, their right to labor, and their right to claim the scates, it is equally clear that good faith requires the security of the freedmen in their likeriy and helf pro-perty, their right to labor, and their right to claim the scates, it is not competent for the classe of that experiment in good faith, and not be two casily disheartened. The country is in need of albor. So and the freedmen are in heed of eurolog ment, culture and pro-tection. While their right of violantly migration and expatriation is in to be questioned. Twould not ad-vise, their, forced removal a d colonization. Let us rather encourage them to four spatiations of the cer-tisticy of failure, let there be methicing waiting to the erontry, and instead of herst anticipations of the cer-tisting of failures if t

a number of vessels, purchased for naval purposes from he meichant marine, have been returned to the peaceul pursuits of commerce. Since the suppression of aclive hostilities our foreign squadrons have been re-es-tablished, and consist of vessels much more efficient tablished, and consist of resels, much more endicing than those employed on similar service previous to the recellion. The suggestion for the enlargement of the navy varies, and especially for the establishment of one in tresh water for mon-clad vessels. Is describing of con-sideration, as is also the recommendation for a differ-

self with a reference to that report. In, which you, will find all the information required for your deliberations, and devision. ... But the paramount importance of the subject so presents itself in my, own miud, that I can-not but hay before you my views of the measures which are required to the good character, and, I might almost say, for the existence of this people. The life of a republic life certainly in the ener gy, virue and intelligence of its citizens; but it is equally true that a good revenue system is the life of an organized government. I meet you at a time when the nation has voluntarily, burdened when compared with the countless blessings that

will be conferred upon our country by the preser vation of the nation's life. Now on the first occa sion of the meeting of Congress since the return of peace, it is of the utmost importance to inangrate a just policy, which shall at once be put into motion, and which shall commend itself to those who come after us for its continuanie. We must sim at nothing less than the complete effacement of th financial evils that necessarily followed So the indicated evidential increasingly choiced as state of civil war. We must endeavor to apply the earliest remedy to the deranged state of the currency, and not to shrink from devising a rol-icy which, without being oppressive to the people shalimmediately begin to effect a reduction of the debt, and, if persisted in, discharg, it fully within a definitely fixed number of years. It is our duty to prepare in carnest, for our re-It is our duty to prepare in earnest for our re-covery from the even-increasing, evils of an irre-demable currency, without a sudden revilsion, and yet without untimely procrastination. For that cud, we must, each in our respective posi-tions, prepare the way. I hold it the duty of he Executive to insist upon frugality in the expendi-tures; and a sparing economy is itself a great ma-tional resource. Of the banks to which authority has been given to issue notes general by bonds of as been given to issue notes secured by bonds of the United States, we may re use the greatest moderation and pudence, and the law must be rigidly enforced when its limits are exceeded. We may each one of us, counsel; our active, and en-

two hundred millions how the circulation bank and national, exceeds seven hundred millions. The simple statement of the fact recommends

The proposition, in that very unsatisfactory form has been declined. The United States did not present the subject as an impeachment of the good faith of a Powe which was professing the, most friendly dispos tions, but as involving questions of public law.

receiving a new support from an enterprise de signed to carry telegraphic lass across the cor

The distinguished party of men of science who have recently left our country to make a scien-ific exploration of the natural history and rivers

and mountain ranges of that region, have receive

rom the Emperor that generous welcome which vise to have been expected from his constant riendship for the United States, and his well-

Britain to make war on American commerce, un

posal, already made, to submit the questions

The book of the second standard state of the second state ward the payment of the debt itself. The Secretary believes that the debt can be paid without greatly hurdening the nation, in thirty years. After careful reflection the Secretary concludes that After rareful reflection the certainty choines that no act of Compress (except for raising the necessary revenue) would be more acceptable to the people, of better calculated to strengthen the national credit than one which should provide that two hundred milin as of uppers, commencing with the beat meet year, shall be annually applied to the payment of the interest and principle of the pational debt. The estimates for the next fixed year indicate that a very much larger. and principle of the initional debt. The estimates for the next facal year indicate that a very much larger the next facal year indicate that a very much larger the secretary recommends revision of the present system of internal revenue. The Secretary speaks of the labors of the commission on the subject. Messrs, David A. Wells, Stephen Col-well and S.S. Hayes, and says: It is understood to be the opinion of the commission-ors that it, would be inexpedient at once to make any radical and violent changes in the nature and working of the pre-ent revenue system, and that we should rath-er seek. through experience and study, to perfect the present revenue, when and that we should rath-er seek. through experience and study, to perfect the present revenue system, without any increase in the rate of taxation, but by the commissioners that it cerems certain to them, without any increase in the rate of taxation, but by the enactment of some mod-ifications and amendments of the present law, coujled, possibly, even with some reduction in the rates, an in-trease of spacence from comparatively few sources to the extent of some fifty or sixty millions of dollars per anum, over and above that now obtained, may be con-fidentions (in the rate of the revent of some a carly repeal of a multitude of small taxes which. from the in-quisitorial character of their method of election, have become extremely odious and opjectionable, will be ad-visable. The attention of Congress is again called to the im-Enrephi Governments, that the system of hoa-interference and mutual abstinence from propa-gandism was the true rule for the two hemis-pheres. Since these times we have advanced in wealth and power; but we retain the same pur-properties of Leave the nations of Europe to cho e them The attention of Congress is again called to the importance of early and definite action upon the subject of our mineral lands. In which subject are involved questions not only of revenue, but social questions of the subject of the windynasties and form, their own systems of government. This consistent inderation may justly demand a corresponding moderation. We appears that sixteen hundred and one banks had been been and the sixteen hundred and one banks had been hundred and one banks had been to the Sixteen hundred and one banks had been to the Sixteen hundred hundred and seventy. -justly demand a corresponding moderation. We should regard it as a great calamity to ourselves, to the cause of good government, and to the peace of the world, should any European Power challenge the American peorle, as it were; to the defence of republicanism against foreign inter-ference. We cannot foresee and are unwilling to consider what opp stunities might present them-selves, what comb nations might refler to project and a scient dealers timical to us forms of tional Banking act. Of these, eix hundreit and seventy-nine were original organizations, and nine hundred and twenty-two conversions from State Institutions. The national banking system was designed not only to furnish the people with a sound circulation, but one of uniform value; and this is not likely to be fully ac-complished until the banks by compulsion or their own voluntary act, keep their notes at par in the principal money markets of the country. The establishment of the national banking system is one of the great compensations of the war-one of the selves, what comb flations might iffer to, project ourselves, against designs inimical to our forms 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; and we rely on the wisdom and justice of these, powers to re-spect the system of non-interference which has so long been sanctioned be time, and which, by its good results, has approved itself to both con-tinents. one of the great compensations of the war-one of great achievements of this remarkable period. ut two years and a hall from the organization first national bank, the whole system of banking and State laws has been superseded, and the people of t United States have been furnished with a circulati

tinents. The correspondence between the United States and France, in reference to questions which have become subjects of discussion between the two Governments, will, at a proper time, be laid be-fore Congress ore Congress.

When, on the organization of our Governmen under the Constitution, the President of the Uni ted States delivered his inaugural address to the of this very interesting document. Secr etary of War. The military appropriations by the last Congress amounted to the sum of the bundred and sixteen mil-lions two hundred and forty thous nd one hindred and thirty-one dollars and seventy cents. (516,240,131,70.) The military estimates for the next fixed year, after careful revision, amount to thirty-three millions eight bundred and fourteen thousand four hundred and six-ty-one dollars and eighty-three cents (\$33,514,301,53.) The national military force on the first of May, 1665, numbered one million five hundred and sixteen men. It is proposed to reduce the military establishment to fifty thou and troops, and over eight hundred thousand processioned this reduction of force and expenditure in the war bepartment, it is the purpose of this report to explain. teo States derivered his marginal 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 saared fire of liber-ty and the destiny of the republican model of government are justly considered as deeply, per-haps as finally ataked on the experiment intrust ed to the American people." And the House rigidly enforced when fit limits are exceeded. We haps as finally staked on the experiment infrate-may, each one of us, connact: our active and en-terprising countrymen to be constantly on their guard, to liquidate debts, contracted by a paper currency, and, by conducting, bisiness as nearly as possible on a system of cash payments or short credits, to hold themselves prepared to return to the standard of vold and siver. To aid our fel-but billing these were problem, the line of the standard the standard of vold and siver. The standard of going any streer. To ald our rel- nore than seventy-six years have goined away how citizens in the management of their moment. since these words were spoken ; the United States ary affairs, the duty devolves on us to diminish by have the amount of paper money now in circula-tion. Five years ago the bank-note circulation of the country amounted to not much more than of the country amounted to not much more than bar bar devolves on a state of the sevent of the country amounted to the more than bar bar devolves on the the sevent of the sevent of the country amounted to the sevent of lished by the virtue of the parple, the greatbas of the occasion invites us once more to repeat with solemnity, the places of our fathers to hold our-selves answerable before our fellow-men for the

without additional organizations, to experimental arms. This estimate has been made after conference and careful consideration, and is believed to be adquate for any national exigency. If the country should be blessed with peace. The reduction of the national military force in its rapidity and numbers is without example, and if there be any alarm in the public mind because this reduction is made while grave questions at home and abroad are unsettled, a brief consideration of the subject will show that there is no cause for ap-prehension.

ber containing stamps and articles On the 31st of October, 1865. the public debt was \$2, 505,540,457 55. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, were \$1,895,532 533 24.; the expendi-tures, \$1,897,674,224 69. Leaving a balance in the Decomposition that have a full set of the set of t

Thress \$1,807.674.224 09. Leaving a balance in the Trossury on the lat day of July, 1805. of \$555,809 16. "The following statement exhibits the items of in-crease and decrease of the public debt for the fiscal year 1965 : Amount of public debt June 30, 1965, \$2,682,593,062,58 1864, 1,740,090,489 49

The number containing stamps and articles of small value was \$209; and unpaid and misdi-rected letters 166,215. The number of ordinary dead letters returned to the writers was 1,188,599, and the number not delivered was 297,304 being about 23 per cent. of the whole. Of these not delivered, less than 4 p. r cent, were refused by the writers. The number of foreign letters returned was 167,449, and the number received from foreign countries was \$3,361. The number of postal money-order offices is 419, including those in the Pacific States and Territories, and some of the principal offices in a the Southern States. Orders have been issued for putting into operation, fifty-five additional offices. Balances were due from Southern postmasters

at the outbreak of the rebellion amounting to \$369,027 87, few of which have been paid. Means are being employed, through courts and other agencies, to collect the amount due to the Gov-

Although the service has been restored in each. of the Southern States, it is not so general as the department has desired and the wants of the citirepartment in the destination of the deficiently of procur-ing contractors and postmasters, who can take the onth prescribed by the acts of July 2, 1862, and March 3, 1863, requiring uniform loyalty to dition of holding office and for the conveying of

the mails. Mr. Dennison expresses the hope that the De-partment may soon become celf-supporting, and that not only domestic but international postage will be reduced.

Religious Intelligence.

A FAIR.--A fair, for the benefit of the M. E. hurch in St. Clair, will be held at the Depot Hall, to commence on Monday, December 11th, 1956. The doors will be opened from 3 P. M. to 10 P. M., every day da-ing the week. The community are generally invited attend. A pleasant time is anticipat Dec. 2, '65.

Decision.--The new M. E. Church just com-lettin Mahanoy City, will, Providence permitting, he dedicated to the worship of God on Sabbath Ath nst. Services throughout the day. Rev J. B Mc-zullough of Pottsville, Rev. J. Aspril of Minersville, and others, will assist in the dedicatory services. 21

THE Rector of Trinity Church requests that those embers of the congregation who were prevented from ontributing to the collection taken up on Thanksgivng Day for the Fishbach Chapel, would deposit their fferings on Sunday next, in a bax, which will be provided for the purpose.

NOTICES.' IF. Teinity Episcopal Church.---While the Church is undergoing repairs services will be held in the Court House at 10% o'clock. A. M., and 7% P. M. IF. Lawns, services every Sabbath alternately, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock, P. M. IF. Lawns, services every Sabbath alternately, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock, P. M. IF. Lawns, services every Sabbath alternately, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock, P. M. IF. Lawns, o'clock.) Corner Mahantongo and The street, Sunday evening service (To 'clock.) 5d street, near Cal-lowhill. Residence Mahantongo above 7th Street.

 Statuty, Certaing Correct, R. H. AUSTIN, Pastor. Residence Mahantongo above 7th Street. EF Union Prayer. Theeting, every Sunday morning, from S% to 9% o'clock, in the frame Church on Second Street, between Market and Norwegian Sts. All are invited. EF Evangelical Church, Callowall. street— Rev. Sast. G. Ruoans, Pastor, will preach German ev-ery Sunday morning at 10 oclock, and English in the Evening at 7 oclock.
 EF German Reformed Church; Market United States have been furnished with a circulation bearing upon it the seal of the Treasury Department as a guaranty of its solvency. It only remains that this circulation shall be a redeemable circulation : redeema-ble not only at the counters of the hanks, but at the commercial cities, to make the national banking sys-tem of almost inconceivable benefit to the country. These are the important points of the 'report, which is lengthy. We have not now for a lengthis shares?

We have not room for a lengthier abstract

Evening at 7 o'clock. **197** German Reformed Church, Market Street, Rev J. C. Breazz, Pastor. Regular services, alternately, in the German and English languages, ev-ory Sabbath day, at 10 A. M. & 7 P. M. Prayer Mect-ng and Lecture every Wednesday evening at 7 P. M. October Sth and 22d, English in the morning and Common in the Security.

Serman in the evening. October 15th and 29th, German in the morning and

October 15th and 25th (er man ha are anti-English in the evening, 27 Methodist E. Church, Second street, above Market, Rev. J. B. McCentoren, Pastor. Services: Sabhath, at 10, A. M., and T. P. M. Prayer Meeting, inesday evening, at 1% evclock. 28 First Presbyterian Church, corner Ma-18 First Presbyterian Church, Bary, Pas-

hantongo and Third Streets, Rev. Isaac Riter, Pas-tor, Services, Sunday 1037 A. M. and T.P. M. Lec-ture, Thursday evening at T.P. M. Prayer Meeting, quarter before 10, Sunday morning, Sunday School, P. M. Monthly multic meeting 21 Sunday of court quarter before 10, Sunday morning. Sunday of every 2 P. M. Monthly public meeting 31 Sunday of every

 month.
 C37 2d Presbyterian Church. Market Square,
 WM. S. PLEMER, D. D., Pastor. Services Substitution of the service state of the service science of the service services at the service service service service services at the service servic Pastor's residence, Mabantongo St., 6th or Courtland street. -

MARRIED. All Marriage Notices must be accompanied with 25 ents to appear in the JOURNAL

Absent without leave..... 19,683 DOERFLINGER-FERNSLER-On the 7th of Dec. at the residence of the bride's father, GESTAV A. Donst. LINGER to Miss HANNAN ELIZABETH, daughter of Frid-erick D. and Harriet Fernsler. 965.591

JONES-BEDDOW-ON Sunday, Nov. 29th. by the Rev. Mr. Watkins, of Minereville, DAVID A. JONES Eeq., of Pottaville, to Mise MARY BEDDOW, of Minere-ville, Pa.

Gred and sixteen of all arms, officers and men (1,000,515) READENES FOR TOREIGN WAR. The war appropriations at the last session of Con-gress, as has been stated, amounted to the sum of \$516,-240,131 Tol. The estimates for the next facal year, commencing June 30, 1865, are \$33,814,461 83. The estimates are based upon a standing force of fifty thousand men, so organized as to admit of an increase, without additional organizations, to 82,000 troops of all arms. LETCHER-SHEPPERD-On the 7th inst., by the ev, Joseph McCool, Mr. Journ LETCHER to Miss JANE SHEPPERD, both of Pottsville.

SHEPPERD, both of Potteville: MILLER_TILL—At the house of the bride's parents, on the evening of Thanksgiving Day, by the Rev. J. B. McCullough. Mr. HARVEY MILLER of Springfield, Ol-sega County. N Y., tor Miss Eama ThL of this Borough. PAUL—HANTONAGE, ON NOV. 4th, at Orwige burg, by Rev. D. Z. Kembel, Mr. Ww. PAUL to Miss EMMA HANTONAGE, both of, East Brunswick Township Market Day Strength and State States and States

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> at home and abroad are unsettled, a brief consideration of the subject will show that there is no cuise for apprehension.
b for prehension.
c for ot to subdue the rebellion. But the only reasons for demanding greater force are list; remewal of the insurrection: 2d, a foreign war. For main ample. The chief demands for war, as shown by our experience are, last; troops; 2d, a rms and at mean static is the rapportation; and 5th euch means for demands for war, as shown by sistence supplies. The Scretary shows conclusively that we have abundance of all for any war that can be waged against us by any nation.
Beldus the signal success voncheafed to gurarent Among the chief demand to correct our static of the size corrections of the anony network of the subject will be able to subdue the rebellion.
b for out only reasons for demands for war, as shown by our experience are, last; troops; 2d, arms and at mean sittence supplies. The Scretary shows conclusively that we have abundance of all for any war that can be waged against us by any nation.
c main ample the chief demands for or any war that can be waged against us by any nation.
d more the bief demand state or or or the sub and the dimension of the chief demand to correct the sub and the s istence rupplies. The Secretary shows conclusively that we have abundance of all for any war that can be waged against as by any nation. Be dides the signal euccess vonchasted to our arms, other causes contributed to overthrow the rebellion.- Among the chief of these may be reckoned:
 The steadfast adherence of the President to the measure of emarcipating the slaves in the rebellion to the content of the system millions of people. Constituting nearly the leaders of the trebellion of the Sth. were employed in producing supplies on the rebellion of the both were employed in producing supplies of the states. The understand the most substantian of the soft, were employed in producing supplies of free dom, kindled by the emaincipation proclamation, paralyzed the industrial power of the "rebellion."
 were engendered. The hopes of the slaves and distrust were engendered. The hopes of the fabric balit.
 The resolute purpose of Congress to maintain the Federal Union at all hazards, manifested by the leaves, of a maintain the Federal Union at all hazards, manifested by the leaver, and manuer. He also has now ready, some beautiful coupt manuer. He also has now ready, some beautiful coupt manuer. He also has now ready, some beautiful coupt manuer. He also has now ready, some beautiful coupt manuer. He also has now ready, some beautiful coupt manuer. He also has now ready, some beautiful coupt manuer. He also has now ready, some beautiful coupt manuer. He also has now ready, some beautiful coupt manuer. He also has now ready, some beautiful coupt of supplying the treasury, careful revision and amendment of the laws for recruiting the army and amendment of the laws for recruiting the army and amendment of the laws for recruiting the army and amendment of the laws for recruiting the army and amendment of the laws for recruiting the army and amendment of the laws for recruiting the army and amendment of the laws for recruiting the army and amendment of the laws for recruiting th

지수는 것이다. 지수가들은 것으로 이 모양한 것이다. 그는 것이다. 그는 것이 같은 것을 잘 못했는 것이다. 이는 것은 것은 것이다. 그는 것이다. 그는 것이다. 수영이 가 많은 것이 같은 것이다.