POTTSVILLE, PA. SATURDAY, DECEMBER S. 1866.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. Upon perusing the Message of Andrew Johnson to Congress, it will be found that the sentiments are the same as those he adnor does he hint at any plan of agreement. Last year he expressed himself favorable to admitting the rebel States unconditionally. This year he does the same. descends to misrepresentation. He says that

To make a plausible case for the unreconstructed rebels, the President in his Message the enforcement of the laws is no longer obcourse of judicial proceedings. Now, it is well known that all over the South bands of regulators oppress the Union men and freedmen, burn their houses, flog and even kill. them, and no judicial proceedings can reach the out laws. No attempt has been made to enforce the Civil Rights aci, and the combinations at the South have rendered it a dead letter. Major General Philip H. Sheridan, commanding the Department of the Gulf, in a report to General Grant, dated November 11, 1866, and just submitted to Congress. with the other reports, gives his testimony on this matter in the following language:

on this matter in the following language:

The condition of civil affairs in Texas was anomalous, singular and unsatisfactory. I found the Provisional Governor, backed by a small portion of the penitation, had for his standard of loyalty "abhorrence for the rebellion and glory in its defeat." while his successor, as actual Governor, had for his standard of loyalty "pride in rebellion—that, it was a lighteons but lost cause; being overnowered by the Federal fore;. Both of this se representatives of the civil law, enter digiting oppositie, standards for the loyalty of their subjects. I was required to support, and did it to the best of my ability; but it has been embarrassing in the extreme. Governor, Hamilton, the Provisional Governor, was clamotous for more troops, and in several communications to me asserted that the civil law could not be earlied out; that freedmen would be killed, and Union men driven from the State without military support, which I gave whenever it was possible. Gov. Throckmorton, the present Governor, wants all the troops moved from the settled portions of the State, assection that the civil law was all right; that justice would be done to freedmen. Union men, and our soldiers in the courts. But justice is not done. To give you an instance of this, two soldiers were shot at Brenham, Texas, about two months goo; they were unarmed, and offered no provocation. The grand jury could, flud no bill against their would be assassus, but found a bill against their would be assassus, but found a bill against their would be assassus, but found a bill against their would be assassus, but found a bill against their would be assassus, but found a bill against their would be assassus, but found a bill against their would be assassus, but found a bill against their would be assassus, but found a bill against their would be assassus, but found a bill against their would be assassus.

It is strange that over a white man killed by Indian-on an extensive frontier the greatest excitement will take place, but over the killing of many freedmen in the settlements muthing is done. I cannot help but see, this and I cannot help but tell it to my superiors, no matter how umpleasant it may be to the authorities of This is certainly, reliable festimony. These facts cannot be denied. They prove that for Union men and freedmen the South is a ter animosities engendered by the war are rapid hundred members being present. The followly yielding to the beneficent influences of our ing measures, reported from the select comas and to the kindly effects of unrestricted social and commercial interconrse." Such misrepresentation is unpardonable when we all know that the frightful outrages that darkened the early history of that there is really no protection there for Northern men, or loyalists, or freedmen. In regard to the admission of Representatives from the late insurgent States, the President ignores the obstacles which exist and which must be removed before Congress can admit them. As a guarantee of future good

behavior the Constitutional Amendment must be adopted by the Southern States. They must take that in good faith, or in the end they may be compelled to adopt something not so mild and conciliatory. The condensation of the departmental reports contained in the Message show a very prosperous state of affairs in most of the Departments. The Treasury figures have already been published so generally as to be quite familiar. They exhibit a miscalculation last year on the part of the Treasury Department which is little short of marvelous. The Secretary's estimates footed up an increase of \$112,191,947 of the national debt for the fiscal year, instead of which there was a surplus revenue of \$37,281,680 and the debt was reduced \$31,196,387. It seems that Mr. McCulloch's estimates entirely omitted the receipts from direct tax, and this produced \$1,943,643 He set down the receipts

from customs at \$100,000,000, and they went | Americans cannot tolerate political apostacy, \$32,037,068 beyond that sum. He under- nor a man who wavers in defence of the rated the internal revenue in like manner | Right. \$37,607,927, and the miscellaneous revenue \$18,285,125. The reduction of \$206,079;565 of the national debt in fourteen months is undoubtedly greatly to his credit as a prudent doubtedly greatly to his credit as a prudent for 1867, has been published by A. Winch, 505 manager, and as he estimates a surplus of Chestnut street, Philadelphia. This Almanac contains exclusive of the actual astronomical cal-\$158,683,308 for the year ending June 30, 1867, we may look for the continuation of the same policy. The President and Secretary recommend a gradual reduction of the taxes as the country advances in wealth and population. The Secretary urges the theory

on the Message. The New York Trimese says:

The New York Tenuer says:

It is not so much what the President says as what he declines to say. The first impression of the Mossage is that his Excellence is chastened. He makes no almsions to Congress hanging on the verge of the government. This is something from an Txechrive who has been in the most unreasonable hymor for so many ments. Mr. Flerce could not have written a weaker. Message. Congress would as readily have heard an essay upon the cause of thouder as this tame and harmless disquisition. There is much that the President regrets. There are some good words from Washington and Jefferson, include a backson. We marvet that his Excellency projected the other fathers of their country. For any living fact, for any suggestion, for any helpful thought, we might as well turn to the last novel of Mr. Trollope as this Message. Ephtaim secths irrevocably joined to his idols.

There is much that Mr. Johnson micht have done. He has missed many golden opportunities—but mone so glorious as this. Congress came from the people magnanimous and kind. There was no disposition to remember anything that had been done—not even the shameless antisponism to the people in the recent elections. All good men tracted that one word might be shifted would show a disposition on the part of the President to reach a solution of the many difficulties surrounding the country. All that his Excellency has done-was no lenger remembered when we saw the peace he might bring to a farrassed nation, loving kindness and rest. We bell we that there was no feeling of rescentment to the President, not even in the hearts of the most kindles members of Congress, that

culty that the Collector can annually get the amounts due. We will let them pass as facts well known to the community. In place they have due weight and bearing as causes for expressed hostility to the School Board and its Collector. Besides, the Copperhead party and its organs are consistently hostile to public schools, especially those that are well managed, on the very correct ground that they are inimical to the growth of that party. We have the testimony of so eminent a gentleman as Senator Chandler of Michigan, who says that this is so. The organ here therefore, only discharges its simple duty to its party, when it endeavors to affect the reputation and efficiency of the schools of Pottsville, and impugn the motives of the

Board. In regard to placing the School and Borough duplicates in the hands of one collector, experience demonstrates that this is not advisable. The accounts are kept separate. and to prevent confusion and insure prompt settlement in full of the duplicates it is neces sary that they should be collected separately vanced last year, and that he clings with In former years as will be remembered by pertinacity to his offensive policy. He does our citizens, when the population of the Bornot take a step towards conciliating Congress, ough was comparatively small, the County and Borough duplicates were collected by one man. What was the result? In many cases the collectors became defaulters to one or the other. The Borough has just settled up one case of the kind, in which the Colamount of some eight thousand dollars. To ensure prompt settlement it became neces-

lector was a defaulter to the Borough to the structed in any State by combinations too sary to confide the collection to separate powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary hands, and the Borough has had no difficulty since. To collect the School and Borough duplicates efficiently, is work enough for two persons. If the County authorities do not think so why do they employ two collectors to collect the County and Bounty tax in Pottsville? One, according to the Copperhead organ's reasoning, should be enough. We have no interest in any one man collecting the School or any other tax. We want to see it done efficiently and promptly, even if obstreperous editors or noted badpays are made through "jugging" or other processes, to "toe the mark." We support-

ed Mr. Riland for Borough Collector, because he is faithful, worthy, and a staunch old patriot. We commend Mr. Bindley for prompt y settling up his duplicate, and we would nove the appointment of a day of thanks giving in this County if collectors under Conerhead authority, would go and do likewise. In regard to the character of the Pottsville Public School system, we might state that it is justly regarded as one of the most effective and able in the State. It has furnished rules and regulations which have been adopted by State Superintendents and recommended to County Superintendents. It has received the warmest encomiums of accomplished teachers abroad, and it stands to day a monument of wise and judicious economy. The work lias been done by a series of Boards, and the present one is in no wise inferior to its predecessors. Our citizens recognize the fact, and smile at the animus of Copper-

measures, so alive to the interests of the tax payers, as the Pottsville School Board. REPUBLICAN CAUCUS. A caucus of the Republican members of the House was held at the Capitol on Wedrible blace. Yet the Message says that "the uesday evening last. It was large, nearly a mittee, were agreed upon

First. To pass abili regulating the organization of the House, directing the clerk to place no names on the roll from States not represented in the treeding Con-gress, or declared entitled to representation, and provi-ding that no electoral votes shall be counted from any dieg that no electoral votes shall be counted from any state teat represented at the time in Congress. Sroom. To pass a bill remedying the defect in the law, which may prevent any State from canvassing the votes for President and Vice President.

Thua. To pass a law changing the time of the meeting of every Congress, with a view to assembling on the 4th of March.

Foresti. To raise a special committee for the rigid investigation of the New Orleans riot, the number of lives destroyed, the property burned, and to what extent Government officials were involved therein. The committee to have lower to send for persons and the

SEVENTIL A special committee to investigate the facts connected with the release of the murderers of the Union soldiers in South Carolina recently set at large by the Delaware judge. Mr Raymond was present, and upon the question being asked whether he was a member of the Union party and had any right there, the Chairman [Mr. Morrill of Vermont | replied, amid much laughter: "While the lamp holds out to burn, The vilest sinner may return."

Finally after Mr. Raymond had stated that he approved of the measures reported during the evening, a resolution was adopted, year 66, nays 25, that the gentleman be allowed to remain in the caucus or not, at his option, and to judge for himself whether he was a member of the Union party or not. Raymond can never regain the influence he once possessed in the Republican party.

EDITOR'S TABLE. THE OLD FRANKLIN ALMANAC,—This Almanac contains exclusive of the actual astronomical car-culations, a great variety of statistics, chrono-logical tables, and useful matter, never before in-troduced into a work of this kind, and will-be a valuable acquisition to every household, store, counting room, manufactory office, and place of business. Yearly the "Old Franklin" gains more

that the duties on foreign imports should be equalized with the internal taxes, that is, that the tariff should be reduced, because the excise taxes have been. It is not clear to us that a reduction of duties on foreign imports should be a corollary to a reduction of the internal taxes.

We have only space to give a few brief extracts from the opinions of several journals on the Message.

"How New York City is Governed."—This striking article by Mr. James Parton, originally printed in the North American Review for October, 1866, has been published in paniphlet form by Ticking article by Mr. James Parton, originally printed in the North American Review for October, 1866, has been published in paniphlet form by Ticking article by Mr. James Parton, originally printed in the North American Review for October, 1866, has been published in paniphlet form by Ticking article by Mr. James Parton, originally printed in the North American Review for October, 1866, has been published in paniphlet form by Ticking article by Mr. James Parton, originally printed in the North American Review for October, 1866, has been published in paniphlet form by Ticking article by Mr. James Parton, originally printed in the North American Review for October, 1866, has been published in paniphlet form by Ticking article by Mr. James Parton, originally printed in the North American Review for October, 1866, has been published in paniphlet form by Ticking article by Mr. James Parton, originally printed in the North American Review for October, 1866, has been published in paniphlet form by Ticking article by Mr. James Parton, originally printed in the North American Review for October, 1866, has been published in paniphlet form by Ticking article by Mr. James Parton, originally printed in the North American Review for October, 1866, has been published in paniphlet form by Ticking article by Mr. James Parton, originally printed in the North American Review for October, 1866, has been published in paniphlet form by Ticking article by Mr. James Pa

THE NATIONAL COOK BOOK.—This work by a lady of Philadelphia, and just published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chestunt street, Philadelphia, contains Five Hundred and Seventy-Eight New-American Receipts, never before published, for Cooking and preparing in all the various ways, and in the very best as well as the cheapest methods, Soup, Fish, Oysters, Crabs, Lobsters, Terrapins, Clams, Meste, Poultry, Venison, Rabbits, Pigeons, Salads, Vegetables, Sances, Pickles, Catsups, Pastries, Puddings, Pot-Pie, Sweet Dishes, Ten and Breakfast Cakes, Sweet Cakes, Preserves, Jellies, Jams, Marmalades, Dishes for the Sick and Convalescent, and Miscellaneous Receipts of use to every Housewife, making this the best and most Practical Cook Book for general use ever issued. It can be procured at the book-store of B. Bannan in this Borough. THE NATIONAL COOK BOOK .- This work by

"The Solder's Ordans" "—This is the last of Mrs. Ann S. Stephens' works of fiction, and is equal to the best efforts previously achieved by that talented lady. No one can deny that she passesses in a remarkable degree the power of producing a most absorbing novel. "The Solder's Orphans" is not unnatural, but is a tale of the children of a volunteer—a simple story which probably actually has occurred a score of times within the past five years. It proves that the pathos displayed in "Fashion and Famine" is still within the control of the writer, and that she can whilm the past live years. It proves that the pathos displayed in "Fashion and Famine" is still within the control of the writer, and that she can weave a spirited fiction out of every-day events as well as from the wierd and strange details with which some of her productions abound.—Heretofore Mrs. Stephens has been chiefly celebrated for her wonderful creative powers. Her imagination is vivid, and her powers of description of the first order. Her last work roveals her to us in the field of the natural, and out of the commonplaces of life she has created a romance equal in interest to her most thrilling efforts.—The scene of her story is laid in our very midst, and possesses an additional interest from dealing in facts still fresh in the public mind, and with events which have not yet lost their power to stir the blood with the enthusiasm of patriotism.—Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and for sale at B. Bannan's book-store in this Bereugh.

The New York Herald early is a history had rendered their verdict. It may be compared to a history of France, omitting the revolution which overthrew the Bourbons—as a trivial matter not worth mentioning in pleading their claims to the throne.

The New York Times says:

It will be seen that the President offers nothing new. His statement of the case is a reiteration of the statement of the case is a reiteration of the statement and the president offers nothing new. His statement of the case is a reiteration of the statement and the president offers nothing new has learned nothing from the elections, and forgotted has learned nothing who has a tribe lines of the enemy on dangerous missions; who organized great charities, and pushed on our sanitary enterprises; who were angels of mercy in a thousand terrible situations.

In this book the earthor, Mr. Frank Moore, well known as the compiler of the Rebellion Record, present narratives of the services in the war of some of those noble women who shared its perils, and ought to inherit its glories. Their experiences are varied and include both sufferings and adventurous followed their husbands and brothed on their thusbands and brothed on their thusbands and chreef and comf

To-morrow.—Forty-ninth Sunday of the year and second in Advent. Day's length, 9 hours and In Tamaqua last week a little child of Pierce Sausman was badly burned by its clothing acci-lentally catching fire at a stove. Death of a Soldier.—William Rich, of St. Clair, a soldier of the Regular Army, died in Macon (Ga.) Hospital on the 19th of October last, aged 19 years. Many buildings are still being erected in Mahanov City. It is a wonderfully progressive place, and the maximum of its prosperity has not yet A. Stankowitch, of Philadelphia, tuner and repairer of pianos, is now in town, Orders left at the jewery store of Joseph Duerr, Centre afreet, above the Mortimer House, will receive prompt

The Miners' Bank has placed two lamps on each side of its building, which with a watchman will effectually keep the burglariously-disposed at a respectable distance on the darkest nights. It is a judicious improvement. Skating Park in Minersville—Mr. John R. Davis has fitted up a skating park in Minersville. It occupies eight acres, with necessary buildings for the comfort of skaters. It is undoubtedly, the largest skating park in the State. Fine Confectionery.—Mr. Charles A. Getz, Union Hall, has a fine stock of candies, fruita, nute, toys, etc., on hand for the holidays. Mr. Getz thoroughly understands the business, and cannot fail to afferd satisfaction to those who favor him

During these dull times in some sections of the County, the miners go gunning. But what they find to shoot when they exceed in numbers the game, is a mystery. Probably they enjoy it on the principle of the old fellow who said his place was excellent for hunting. A Fair to pay the expenses of erecting the new building of the Sabbath School in Palo Alto, will be held in the building, commencing on Tuc-day, December 15, and continuing four days. Every effort will be made to render the Fair attractive and it is hoped that the public will patronize it liberally. Distillery Seized. On Thursday last the Collector seized the distillery of Hiram R. Freas, of Shenandoah City. Freas is charged with distill-

onenamoun cury. Tress is charged with distribing without paving the special tax.

Parties in the County who are distilling without having paid this tax, should take warning, as the Collector is resolved to enforce the law strictly in-The other day a colored man of this Borough, expressed his satisfaction at having stopped drinking liquor. Upon being asked why he felt such peculiar satisfaction at having stopped a habit certainly not uncommon if injurious, he replied—"Well, to drink is bad enough, but to be told that. I have the same habit as Johnson and Seward is more than I can stand. I'm glad that I'stopped." A shrewd and sensible fellow.

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*Recorering Masonic.—The following gentlemen have been cheted officers of the Grand Locke of A. Y. M. of Pennsylvania, for the ensuing year:

John L. Goddard, R. W. G. M.; R. Kuchard Vaux, R. W. D.; G. M.; R. A. Lamberton, R. W. S. G. W.; S. C. Perkins, R. W. J. G. W.; Peter Williamson, R. W. G. T.; John Thomson, R. W. G. S. Trustees of the Grand Lodge Charity Fund Joseph S. Riley, J. Loudenslager, George Griscom, John Wilson, Sr., Joseph S. Boswell. Trustees of the Grand Bequest—Samuel H. Perkins, James Hutchinson, David Boyd, George Thomson, Daniel M. Fox. head attacks upon a body so prudent in its

A Jocal and Instrumental Concert will be given at the Union Hall, Thursday evening, January 10, 1867, by Miss Hewlett, (Soprano,) of Philadelphia, assisted by Miss Duegre, (Contalo,) Prof. ohia, assisted by Miss Duegre, (Contain,) 1100. I. O. K. Robarts, (Basso,) and Prof. H. B. Becker, (Pianist).
Miss Hewlett is said to be Perelle's best schol-Miss Hewlett is said to be Perelle's best scholar and possesses one of the best soprano voices in the country. Our citizens can feel assured of a rare musical treat. The subscription list for reserved seats is now open at the bookstore of Messrs. Bosbyshell Bros., Centre street, Pottsville.

The Skating Park at the west end of Market street; this Borough, has been refitted for the season of 1866-7. It has been made one-third larger, with needed improvements and accommodations for skaters. Last season the building through which skaters passed to reach the ice, and in which ladies and children put on their skates, was rather restricted in size. This year it is of ample capacity and will be comfortably heated. A dozen large reflectors have been added, which will light up the ice in grand style on the evenings of the carnivals. As soon as cold weather sets in fairly, there will be much sport at the Park for those who are fond of the exhilarating and healthy exercise of skating.

ing to..... Total in 1866..... Entered upon their Duties.—The following County officers who were elected in October last, entered upon their duties on Monday last:

Benjamin Heilner, of Tamaqua, who was recleted Associate-Judge.

Charles A. Rahn, of Pottsville, who was re-elected Carlo of the Courts.

Charles A. Rahn, of Pottsville, who was re-elected Clerk of the Courts.

Thos. J. McCamant. of Pottsville, Prothonotary, in place of Jos. M. F. ger.
Charles McGee, of Minersville, Register, in place of Adelphus Dohrmann.

Martin Shaefer, of Orwigsburg, Recorder, in place of Dennis Maher.

The new County Commissioner, George Wilson of Butler Township, and the new Director of the Poor, Benj. T. Hughes of Tamaqua, were inducted into office several weeks ago. وبسرم موجها والمستوالين الأراب

ed into office several weeks ago.

Highway Robbery—Airest of the Perpetrators.

On Monday last a bold highway robbery was committed by three Irishmen named Edward McCabe, Daniel McMichael and Roger Lafferty on the road Satween Minersville and Meunt Pleasant. It seems that on that day a man named Benjamin Brosius had sold a load of produce in Minersville, and was returning home when he was sattacked and robbed. One of the robbers seized his borse; another held a loaded pistel to his breast, while the third robbed him of \$35 and his watch. Subsequently Mr. Brosius obtained from Squire Kumsius a warrant for the arrest of the men. They were all arrested by the police of the Forest Improvement Company. Mr. Brosius identified the men and they were on Tuesday committed to prison for trial. Mr. Brosius resides in Upper Mahantongo Township.

Illegal Whisky Distiiting.—On Tuesday last John and Patrick McCullough of St. Clair, had a hearing before United States Commissioner Hobart in this Borongh, charged with distilling and selling whisky without having a Government license. The accused were held for a further hearing on Monday next. ing on Monday next.
The arrest was made by constable Chrisman of this Borough. The accused are held in the sum of \$1500 each to answer in the United States Dis-

of \$1500 each to answer in the Chines states District Court:

We understand that at the time the fixtures of the distillery were seized by the Collector, he obtained some of the liquor made. We are positively assured that some of the materials used in its concection were melasses and horse minure. Truly, a choice and aromatic liquor for a human being to rough down his throat. o pour down his throat.

The Theatre.—This evening Schiller's great tragedy: "The Robbers," will be played, with Mr. J. T. Fannin as Charles De Moor and Miss C. Cappell as Amelia. The performance will conclude with the farce of "Betsey Baker," the principal character by Miss Jenny Kemble. The bill is an excellent one, and should attract a large audience. is an excellent one, and should attract a large sudience.

On Monday evening next Mr. L. Bradford, the efficient business agent of the troupe, will have a benefit, on which occasion Mr. J. H. Taylor, Mr. J. T. Fannin, Miss Cappell, Miss Kemble, and the entire strength of the company will appear in a good bill. For particulars we refer our readers to our advertising columns.

This company is a talented one, and merits really, liberal encouragement. We trust that the houses during the rest of their stay here will prove that the community appreciates the efforts

Counterfeit Nickels.—Counterfeit five cent pieces, in imitation of the "nickels" recently issued by the Government, are in circulation and are reported to be more plentiful than the genuine half dimes. The bogus coin is said to be lighter in weight and darker in appearance than the gennine, but the genuine is so imperfectly known that it is probable large amounts of this stuff may be shoved upon the too guilible public. PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE To the two Houses of Congress, on the Commencement of the Second Session of the XXXIXth Congress. Follow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:—After a brief interval the Congress of the United States resumes its annual legislative labors. An all-wise and merciful Providence has abated the pestilence which visited our shores, leaving its calamitous traces upon some portlone of our country. Peace, order, tranquility and civil authority have been formally declared to exist throughout the whole of the United States. In all the States civil authority has superseded the coercion of arms, and the people, by their voluntary action, are maintaining their governments in full activity and complete operation. The enforcement of the laws is no longer 'obstructed in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of indicial proceedings "and the animosities engendered by the war are rapidly yielding to the beneficent influences of our free institutions, and to the kindly effects of unrestricted social and commercial intercourse. An entire restoration of fraternal feeling must be the earnest wish of every patriotic heart: and we will have accomplished our grandest national achievement when, forgetting the sad events of the past, and remembering only their instructive lessons, we resume our of any correct as a free members and

be shoved upon the too gullible public.

The Fair for the Benefit of the Good Intent Fire Company.—This Fair the proceeds of which will be devoted to enabling the Good Intent to pay for its new steamer, will come off at Union Hall this month, commencing on Wednesday, the 19th and concluding on Saturday evening, 22d. The Isdies who took the initiative in the matter, are busy in making preparations for it, assisted by the Company. The display of articlesson the occasion it is anticipated, will be unusually fine. Two especially interesting contests will mark the progress of the Fair: One will be voting for clergymen, the one receiving the highest number of votes to be presented with a handsome set of silver. The other will be voting for fire com, anies,—the Good presented with a handsome set of silver. The other will be voting for fire com anies,—the Good Intent excepted—the one rec iving the highest number of votes, to be presented with a splendid silver horn. There will be numerous other contests, but these will be the most important.

The object of this Fair is most commendable—to add to the efficiency of our fire apparatus—and we trust that our citizens will take a lively interest in it, and assist to make it a complete success to the Good Intent in a pecuniary point of view.

other will be voting for fire com anisa,—the Good altent exception—the one critical the light and the content of the properties of the Baptica Court, and the properties of the thirty-first, the properties of the thirty-first, the properties of the thirty-first chapter of Proverbe— Who can find a virtual warman for their explained the meaning in the program of the properties of the thirty-first chapter of Proverbe— Who can find a virtual warman for the graphing of the properties of the thirty-first chapter of Proverbe— Who can find a virtual warman for the graphing of the properties of the thirty-first chapter of Proverbe— Who can find a virtual warman for the graphing of the properties of the thirty-first chapter of the properties of

of those States. It would have accorded with the great principle councitated in the Declaration of American Independence, that no people ought bear the burden of texnition and yet be denied the right of representation. It awould have been in consonance with the expressation of the constitution, that "each State shall have at least one Representative," and "that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." These provisions were intended to secure to every State, and to the people of every State, the right of representation, in each House of Congress; and so important was it deemed by the framers of the Constitution that the equality of the States in the Senate should be preserved, that not even by an am-diment to the Constitution can any State, without its consent, be denied as voice in that brauch of the national Legicalium. Proceedings of the Borough Council.—A stated meeting of Council was held on Tuesday evening last. Present Messrs, Dobson Griffith, Heffuer, Shearer, Fox. Reed, Strauch, Kienzle, Moyer, and Cochran, President. national Legislature.
It is true it has been assumed that the existence of The minutes of previous meeting were read and Ine States was terminated by the terminas are of their inhabitants, and that the insurrection having been suppressed, they were thenceforward to be considered merely as conquered territories. The legislative executive and judicial departments of the governim it have, however, with great distinctuess and uniform consistency, refused to sanction an assumption so facompatible with the nature of our republican system, and with the professed objects of the war. Throughout the rece, t legislation of Congress the unificial common nities are nothing less than States of this Union. At the very common incement of the rebellion each House declared, with a unanimity as remarkable as it was significant, that the war was not 'waged, upon our part, in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and all laws made in purenance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity equality, and rights of the serveral states unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects were accomplished the war ought to cense.'

In some instances, Senators were permitted to continue their legislative functions, while in other instances Representatives were cleed and admitted to sees. adopted.
The Street Committee reported that the abut-The Street Committee reported that the abit-ments of the two bridges at Jalappa lind been completed by A. W. Sterner. Also, that the objections to the new road laid out in 1866, have been filed, and that the Schicitor has been requested to withdraw the objections to the road laid out in 1850 near the same place, which was promised to be done. Report accepted and filed.

Comi of Financereported bill of S. Chrisman—88,80—correct. Report accepted and filed.

Com. of Survey reported survey of Church Alley from Dumont street to old Borough line; and modification of grade along Market street in Wood Addition. Addition.

On motion of Mr. Reed it was resolved that the lat er matter be referred back to the Com. of Survey.

The Special Committee on subject of overflow of water in Laurel street, was discharged.

A petition from property-owners and residents on East Market street, complaining of water in their cellars, and praying that a culvert be built;

equanty, and rights of the servar states infinalized; and that as soon as these objects were accompilished the war ought to cease."

In some instances, Senators were permitted to continue their legislative functions, while in other instances Representatives were elected and admitted to sears after their States had formally declared their right to withdraw from the Union, and were endeavoring to maintain that right by force of arms. All of the States whose people we.e. is insurrection, as States, were included in the apportionment of the direct tax of twenty millions of deliars annually laid upon the United States by the act of March 4, 1862, and by the apportionment of representation thereunder, also recognized their presence as States in the Union; and they dave, for judical purposes, been divided impodistries, as States alone can be divided. The same recognition appears in the recent legislation in reference to Tetrassee, which evidently tests upon the fact that the functions of the State were not destroyed by the rebellion, but merely suspended; and that principle is, of course, applicable to those states which, like Fennesse, attempted to renounce their places in the Union.

The actin of the Executive Department of the Government upon the subject bas been ciqually definite and uniform, and the purpose of the war was specifically stated in the proclamation issued by my predecessor out the 22d day of September, 1862. It was then solemily proclaimed and declared that "hereafter, as hierotofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and teach of the States and the people thereof, in which states by the Judicial Department of the Stovernment has also been clear and conclusive in all proceedings affecting them as States had in the Supreme, Circuit and District Courts.

In the admission of Senators and Representatives from any and all of the States, there can be no just ground of apprehension that pressons who are discovering and co was read.
Mr. Moyer offered the following:
Resolved, That Council build a culvert, 3 feet
by 4, in East Market street from Goorge to Jack-The resolution was negatived by the following vote: Yeas-Messrs: Moyer, Kienzle, Fox and Grif-Yeas—Messrs: Moyer, Kienzle, Fox and Griffith—4.

Navs—Messrs, Strauch, Reed, Shearer, Heffner
and Dobson—5.

[The majority of the Council is in favor of the
culvert, but consider the season too far advanced
to commence it now. We presume that in the
Spring Council will build it.]

The statement of Borough Treasurer was read-The statement of Borough Treasurer was read and ordered to be filed.
On motion of Mr. Shearer it was resolved that the fence of Sep. Thomas on Fifth street, be moved back. It is beyond the street line.
On motion of Mr. Moyer it was resolved that the Clerk notify property-swirers to Church Alley between Ninth street and the old Borough line, to move their fences back to the street line.
On motion of Mr. Strauch it was resolved that the Street Committee he instructed to remove

On motion of Mr. Strauch it was resolved that the Street Committee be instructed to remove Farguhar property obstructions on East Centre street.

On motion of Mr. Heffner it was resolved that Mr. Kopitech be notified to remove obstructions at Third and High streets.

On motion of Mr. Fox it was resolved that two creetings at Church Aller, and Second streets. crossings at Church Alley and Second streets.

The following bills were read and ordered to be paid: H. B. Smith & Co.... A. A. Milliner. Humane Hose Co., app. for 1865. Night Police. Schuylkill County Lumber Company,

Previous issue. Total..... COURT PROCEEDINGS BY CHRISTOPHER LITTLE, ESQ.].

REPORTED EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL December Term-Quarter Sessions. The Court opened on Monday morning last—Judg Ryan, Hellner and Kline on the bench: Business h been rapidly despatched during the week. The fo owing cases were disposed of up to the adjournme on Thursday evening—the remaining proceedings is the week to be reported in next Saturday's paper: Jury Trials.

imperatively demanded by every consideration of na-tional interest, sound policy and equal justice, that the admission of loyal members from the now mirep resented States. This would consummate the work of restoration, and exert a most salutary juffacince in the

Thomas McGlone, Pottsville, was tried for an assant and battery on Cornclius O'Leary: found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of \$30 and undergo an imprisonment of 90 days.

Jacob B. Snyder, Pinegrove—Larceny—Wm. L. Reed, prosecutor. Guilty, and sent to prison for 30 days, solitary confinement at labor.

John McCollough was convicted of stealing a horse and wagon belonging to Capt. Jas. Russel, of Pottsville. The theft was convinted at Tamaqua about three weeks ago, and the thief immediately followed and overtaken at Easton. Fined \$300 and costs, and sent to prison for 3 years and 6 months, solitary confinement, at labor.

George Snyder. Pottsville—Assault and Battery on Jos. Reinhart. Convicted, and fined \$50.

Francis Donnelly and Richard Rutt, St. Clair, were tried and convicted of stealing a large collection of old-iron, brass, &c., the property of different persons.—Sentence, 2 years and 3 months imprisonment, solitary confinement, at labor.

Benjamiu Andrews, Mahanoy City, was convicted of a charge of fornication and bastardy with Lydia Gongawsre. ware. Theobold Ruffing, Thomas Williams and Peter Oni-ing, St. Clair, were charged with forcible entry and letalner, by Jane Weskburn. Defts acquitted, and ayment of costs divided equally between the County

| The content of the

seal year ending the 30th of June last, the dest would be increased \$114,194,947. Thereipts of the two care, it was reduced \$31.194,947. The receipts of the two care, it was reduced \$31.194,947. The receipts of the two care and the residual process of the seal of the se

i- only \$265,003 - a sum within \$51.14 of the amount resumated in the annual report of 1864. The decrease of revenue compared with the previous year, was one and one fifth per cent, and the increase of expenditures, owing principally to the enlargement of the mall service in the south, was twelve per cent. On the 30th of June last there were in operation six thousand, nine hundred and thirty mail routes, with an aggregate lepith of one hundred and eighty thousand, six hundred and twenty one miles, an aggregate annual transportation of seventy-one million eight hundred and hitty-seven thousand nine hundred and lourte in miles and an aggregate annual cost, including all expenditures of \$8.40184.

The length of railroad routes is thirty-two thousand and ninely-two miles and the annual transportation. hundred and sixty-seven miles. The length of steam-

and sinely-two mices and the annual transportation thirty millions six hundred and nine thousand four hundred and sixty-seven miles. The length of steambout renies is fourteen thousand three hundred and forty-six miles, and the annual transportation three million four hundred and eleven thousand nine hundred and sixty-two miles. The mall service is rapidly increasing throughout the whole country, and that steady extension in the southern. States indicates their constantly improving condition. The growing importance of the foreign service also merits attention. The Post-office Department of Great, Britain, and our own have agreed upon a preliminary basis for a postal convention, which it is believed will prove eminently beneficial to the commercial interests of the United States, inasmuch as it contemplates a reduction of the international letter postage to one-half the existing rates; a reduction of postage with all other countries to and from, which correspondence is transmitted in the British mall; or in closed malls through the United Stingdom; the establishment of uniform and reasonable charges for the sea and teritorial transist of correspondence in closed mails; and an allowance to each Post-office Department of the right to use all mail communications established under the authority of the other for the dispatch of correspondence, either in open or closed mails, on the same terms as those applicable to the inhabitants of the country providing the means of transmission.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior exhibits the condition of those branches of the public service which are committed to his supervision. During the last fiscal year. Four millions six hundred and twenty-nine thousand three hundred and twelve acress of public land were disposed of, one million eight hundred and intertwo thousand five hundred and interest were the settler from the public profession in a correct of the public lands has undergone essential modifications. Immediate revenue, and not their rapid settlement, was the cyd

title to the lands should not pass, by patent or other wise, but remain in the government, and subject to it control until some portion of the road has been actually wise, our remain in the government, and subject to its control until some portion of the road has been actually built.

Portions of them might then, from time to time, be conveyed to the corporation, but never in a greater ratio to the whole quantity embraced by the grant than the completed parts bear to the entire length of the projected improvement. The restriction would not operate to the projected of any undertaking conceived in good faith and executed with reasonable energy, as it is the settled practice to withdraw from market the lands falling within the operation of such grants, and thus to exclude the inception of a subsequent adverse right. A breach of the conditions which Congress may deem proper to impose should work, a forfeiture of claim to the lands conveyed which remain mostid. Operations on the several lines of the Pacific Railroad have been prosecuted with unexampled vigor and success. Should not anforese causes of delay occur, it is confidently anticlosated that this great thoroughfare will be completed before the expiration of the period designated by Congress.

During the last facal year the amount paid to pensioners, including the expenses of disburcement, was thirteen million four hundred and fifty nine-thousand one hundred and stay nine dollars; and fifty thousand one hundred and stay nine dollars; and fifty thousand one hundred and stay nine dollars; and fity thousand one hundred and stay nine dollars; and fity thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine dollars; and fifty thousand one hundred and seventy-seven names were added to the pension rolls. The entire number of pensioners, June 30, 1866, was one hundred and twenty-two. This fact furnishes melancholy and striking proof of the sacrifices made to yindicate the constitutional authority of the Federal government, and to maintain inviolate the integrity of the Union. They impose upon us corresponding obligations. It is estimated that thirty-three million dollars will be required to meet the exigencies of this branch of the service during the next fiscal year. rear. Treaties have been concluded with the Indians who

the restoration of the Union, and the permanency of our present form of government, my convictions, here-tofore expressed, have undergone no change; but, on the contrary, their correctness has been confirmed by reflection end time. If the admission of loyal members to seats in the respective Houses of Congress was wise and expedient a year ago, it is no less wise and expedient a year ago, it is no less wise and expedient as year ago, it is no less wise and expedient now. If this anomalous condition is right now—14, in the exact condition of these States at the present time, it is lawful to exclude them from representation, I do not see that the question will be changed by the efflux of time. Ten years hence, if these States remain as they are, the right of representation will be no stronger—the right of exclusion will be no weaker. Treaties have been concluded with the Indians who enticed into armed opposition to our government at the outbreak of the rebellion, have unconditionally submitted to our authority, and manifested an earnest desire for a renewal of friendly relations.

During the year ending September, 1866, eight thousand seven hundred and six-een patents for useful inventions and designs were issued, and at that date the balance in the treasury to the credit of the patent find was two hundred and twenty-eight thousand two hundred and ninety-seven dollars.

As a subject upon which depends an immense amount of the production and commerce of the control of the production and commerce of the control of the production and two the desired in the production and commerce of the control of the production and commerce of the control of the leves of the Mississippi river. It is a matter of national importance that carly steps should be taken, not only to add to the that carry steps should be taken, not only to add to the efficiency of these barriers against. desuractive inundations, but for the removal of all obstructions to the free and safe navigation of that great channel of trade and tions, but for the removal of all obstructions to the free and sate navigation of that great channel, of trade and commerce.

The District of Columbia, under existing laws, is not entitled to that representation in the national councils which, from our earliest history, has been uniformly accorded to each territory established from time to time within our limits. It maintains peculiar relations to Congress, to whom the Constitution has granted the power of exercising exclusive legislation over the seat of government. Our fellow-citizens residing in the District, whose interests are thus confided to the special guardianship of Congress, exceed in number the population of several of our territories, and no just reason is perceived why a delegate of their choice should not be admitted to a seat in the House of Representatives. No mode seems so appropriate and effectual of enabling them to make known their peculiar condition and wants, and of securing the local legislation suspided to them. It herefore recommend the passage of a law authorizing the electors of the District of Columbia to choose a delegate, to be allowed the same rights and privileges as a delegate representing a territory. The increasing enterprise and rapid progress of improvement in the District are highly gratifying, and I trust that the efforts of the manificipal authorities to promote the property of the national metropolis will receive the efficient and generous co-operations of Congress.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture reviews the operations of his department during the past year, and asks the all of Courges in the florts to con-

was therefore sent forward, on the 9th day of November last, to assume his proper functions as Minister. Plenipotentiary of the United States to that republic it was also thought expedient that be should be attendwas therefore sent forward, on the 9th day of November last, to assume his proper functions as Minister. Plenipotentiary of the United States to that republic It was also thought expedient that he should be attended in the vicinity of Mexico by the Lieutenant General of the army of the United States, with the vicew of obtaining such information as might be important to determine the course to be pursued by the United States in re-establishing and maintaining necessary and proper intercourse with the republic of Mexico. Deeply interested in the cause of liberty and humanity, it seemed an obvious fluty on our part to exercise, whatever influence we possessed for the restoration and permanent establishment in that country of a domestic and republican form of government;

Such was the condition of affairs in regard to Mexico, when, on the 22d of November last, official information was received from Paris that the Emperor of France had some time before decided not to withdraw a detachment of his forces in the month of November past, according to energement, but that this decision was made with the purpose of withdrawing the whole of those forces in the ensuing spring. Of this determination, however, the United States had not received any notice or intimation; and, so soon as the information was received by the government, care was taken to make known its dissent to the Emperor of France.

I cannot force the hope that France will reconsider the subject, and adopt some resolution in regard to the execution of Mexico which will conform as nearly as practicable with the existing energement, and thus meet the just expectations of the United States. The papers relating to the subject will be laid before, you. It is believed that, with the avacnation of Mexico by the expeditionary forces, no sabject for serious differences between France and the United States would remain. The expressions of the Emperor and people of France warrant a hope that the traditionary friendship between the two countries might in that case be rene

A c'aim of a citizen of the United States for indemity for spollations committed on the high seas by the French authorities. In the exercise of belligerent power against Mexico, has been met by the government of Krance with a proposition to defer settlement until a mitual convention for the adjustment of all claims of citizens and subjects of both countries, arising out of the recent wars on this continent, shall be agreed upon by the two countries. The suggestion is not deemed unreasonable, but it belongs to Congress it direct the manner in which claims, for indemnity by foreigners, as well as by citizens of the United States, arising out of the late civil war, shall be adjudicated, and determined. Thave no doubt that the subject of all such claims will engage your attention at a convenient and

ined. I have no doubt that the subject of all such claims will engage your attention at a convenient and proper time.

It is a matter of regret that no considerable advance has been made towards an adjustment of the differences between the United States and Great Britain, arising out of the depredations upon our national commerce and other trespasses committed during our civil war by British subjects. in violation of international law and trenty obligations. The delay, however, may be believed to have resulted in no small degree from the domestic situation of Grat Britain. An entire change of ministry occurred in that country during the last session of Parliament. The attention of the new ministry was called to the subject at an early day, and there is some reason to expect that it will now be considered in a becoming and friendly spirit. The importance of a early disposition of the question cannot be exaggerated. Whatever might be the wishes of the two governments, it is manifest that go d will and friendship between the two countries cannot be established until a recupracity. In the practice of good faith and neutrality, shall be restored between the respective nations.

On the 6th of June last, in violation of our neutrality laws, a military expedition and enterprise against, the British North American colonies was projected and laws, a military expedition and enterprise against the British North, American colonies was projected and attempted to be carried on within the territory and ju-rediction of the United States. In obedience to the

attempted to be carried on within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States. In obedience to the obligation imposed upon the Executive by the Constitution, to see that the laws are faithfully executed, all citizens were warned, by proclamation, against taking part in, or alding such unlawful proceedings, and the proper civil, military and naval-officers were directed to take full necessary measures for the enforcement of the laws. The exycation failed, but it has not been without its painful consequences. Some of our citizens, who, it was alleged, were engaged in the expeditions were captured, and have been brought trial as for a capital offence, in the province of Canada. Judgment and sentence of death have been pronounced against some, while others have been arquitted. Fully believing in the maxim of government, that severity of civil punishment for misguided persons who have engaged in revolutionary attempts which have disastrously falled is unsound and mixis, such representations have been made to the British government in behalf of the convicted persons, as being sustained by an enlightened and humane judgment, will, it is hoped, induce in their cases an exercise of elemency, and a jedicious amnesty to all who were engaged in the movement. Counsel has been employed by the government to defend citizens of the United States on trial for capital offences in Canada, and a discontinuance of the presentions which were instituted in the courts of the United States against those who took part in the expedition has been directed.

Thave regarded the expedition as not only political internations. directed. ded the expedition as not only political

jects. The attempt was understood to be made in sympathy with an insurgent party in Ireland, and, by a riking at a British Province on this continent, was designed to aid obtaining redress for political grievances which, it was assumed, the people of Ireland had suffered at the hands of the British government during a period of several centuries. The persons engaged in it were chiefly netives of that country, some of the United States under our general laws of naturalization. Complaints of misgovernment in Ireland contrantly engage the attention of the British ration; and so great au agitation is now prevailing in Ireland that the British government have deemed, it necessary to snapend the writ of habeas corpus in that country.—These circumstances must necessarily modify the option which we might otherwise have entertained in great to an expedition expressly prohibited by our regard to an expedition expressly prohibited by our neutrality laws. So long as those laws remain upon tatute books, they should be faithfully executand if they operate harshly, unjustly, or oppressively, Congre-s alone can apply the remedy, by their modifiand if they operate harshy, unjustly, or oppressively, Congress alone can apply the remedy, by their modification or repeal.

Political? and commercial interests of the United States are not anlikely to be affected in some degree by events which are transpirium in the castern regions of Europe, and the time seems to have come when our government ought to have a proper diplomatic representation in Greece.

The government has claimed for all persons not convicted, or accused, or asspected of crime, an absolute political right of self-expatriation, and a choice of new national allegistice. Must of the European States have dissented from this principle, and have claimed a right to hold such of their subjects as have immigrated to and been, naturalized in the United States and afterwards returned on transient visit to their native countries, to the performance of millitary services in like manner as esident subjects. Complaints arising from the claim in this respect made by foreign. States have heretofore been matters of controversy between the United States and some of the European Powers and the irritation consequent upon the failure to settle this question increased during the war in which Prassial Italy and Austria were recently energed. While Great Britain has never acknowledged the right of expiration she has not practically insisted upon it.

slå Ilaly and Austria were recently engaged. While Great Britain has never acknowledged the right of exputriation she has not practically insisted upon it putriation she has not practically insisted upon it proposed a compromise, which although evineir in freeze-ed liberality, has not been accepted by the United States. Peace is now prevailing everywhere in Europe and the present seems to be a favorable time for an assertion by Congress of the principle; so long maintained by the Executive Department, naturalization by one State fully exempts the native-born subject of any other State from the performance of military service under any forigin government, so long as he does not voluntarily renounce its rights and benefits.

In the performance of a duty imposed upon me by the Constitution, I have thus submitted to the representatives of the States and of the people such information of our domestic and foreign inflars as the public interests seem to require. Our government is now undergoing its miss trying ordea? and my earnest pay ris, that the peril may be successfully and finally passed, without impairing its original strength and symmetry. The interests of the nation are best to be promoted by the revival of fraternal relations, the complete obliteration of our past differences, and the re-inanguration of our past differences, and the re-inanguration to the early accomplishment of these great ends, let us endeavor to preserve harmony between the co-ordinate departments of the government, that each in its proper sphere may cordially co-operate with the other in securing maintenance of the Constitution, the preservation of the Union; and the perpetuity of our free institutions.

Andrew Johnson.

THE DEPARTMENT REPORTS. The Report of Secretary Stanton,

The Report of Secretary Stanton,
The annual report of Secretary Stanton, although
lengthy, is naturally a most important and interesting
document. It informs us that between November18th, 1855, and November-1st. 1866, 222,085 volunteers,
white and colored, were mustered out of service, leaving in ervice 11,088. This reduction was of course,
attended with a corresponding reduction of material
and retreniment of expenses; but the discharge of
men and disposition of animals, wagons, transports,
stores &c. we are informed, will not interfere with ing in ervice 11,148. This reduction was, or course, attended with a corresponding reduction of material and retrenchment of expenses; but the discharge of men and disposition of animals, wagons, transports, stores, &c. we are informed, will not interfere with the prompt organization and cequiment of another immense army, if it should be again necessary to issue a call for our countrymen to rally around the standard of freedom or as the Secretary expresses it, while the war expenses have been reduced to the footing of a moderate and economical peace establishment, the national military strength remains unimpaired, and in a condition to be premptly put forth." During the year recruiting for the regular army has progressed favorably, and as soon as the ranks are well filled it is designed to raise the standard of qualifications, and thus increase the efficiency of the force. In regard to the care and attention bestowed upon our defenders, when sick or wounded, no better evidence can be adduced of the consideration of the Government and the skill of our surgeons, than the fact that of the 64,433 patients in the general hospituls on June 30, 1865, and admitted during the year, there were on the 80th of June of the present rear, less than one hundred remaining under treatment. The return of peace has given the department the opportunity to purchase subsistence stores at many of the points where they are to be consumed, and while, most of those required for the troops stationed along and near the Guil of Mexico are purchased in New Orleans, a number of contracts have been given cut in different sections of the South at satisfactory rates. The importance of specially providing the army with preech loading small arms of the best pattern to referred to, and the afteration of the Springdeld musket into this kind of arm, it is stated, makes it better, in all respects, than the Prussian needle gun, while its metallic ammunition is regarded as superior. The present organization of the military department, thirties in intume

ly in insurrection—States in which he says it is idle to expect that industry will be restored or productions increased as long as they have no participation in the Government, to the support of which they are compelled to contribute. If his suggestions are respected he is confident that specie payments can be resumed in less than two years.

The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, are estimated at \$436,000,000; and the expenditures at \$350,247,641.92. Appending to the report is a list of the acts authorizing loans, with a synopsis of each, and the Register's statement of annual receipts and expending

Report of the Commissioner of Interna Revenue. Mr. Rollins, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, reports that the amount received by him, in 19%, its amounts refunded for drawbacks, is \$310.381;140 64 being ninety-nine millions and odd berond the receipts of 18%. This, in face of some reduction in the rates of taxation since last year, shows that the country has been very active. In regard to the subjects of taxation, and the returns made, there are some interesting facts. The taxation on banks dividends circulation, deposits, capital, &c., produces \$5,641.161 37. extracion, and the returns made, there are some interesting facts. The taxation on banks, dividends, circulation, deposite, capital, &c., produces \$7,641.16177.
being \$1,925.918 78 less than the receipts from the
same sources to 1865. Railroads bring in about the
same sources to 1865. Railroads bring in about the
same sum as in 1895. Insurance Companies increase ta
hundred thousand dollars or so. Salaries of persons in
the service of the United States, increase the taxation
from that source nearly a million of dollars. Revenue
stamp receipts have increased nearly four millions and
dollars. Licenses, or special tax increases five millions
and a half. The income tax is increased over forty
millions of dollars. Iron and steel, notwithstanding a
reduction this year, yield considerably more than a
million and a quarter beyond the total receipts from
those articles last year. Petroleum and coal oil increase two millions and a quarter. The increase increases
millions and smoking tobacco increase three millions
and three-quarters. Fermented liquors increase a
million and a haif, and distilled spirits thirteen millions, notwithstanding the wide-spread evasions of the
law.

aw. In regard to the estimated receipts for the fiscal year, ments of the law. One is that the returns upon incomes and carriages, gold watches, &c., mentioned in Schedule A. shall be made earlier than the present time, which is the first Monday in May in each year. He recommends that butchers, plumbers and gas fitters shall be assessed on their sales the same as dealers. He also recommends that the exemption of incomes liable to tax shall be increased from \$600 to \$1000, with a like exemption to officers of the United States Government who pay a tax on salaries. There is much interest in the workings of the Internal Revenue department, and the subject is clearly presented by Mr. Rollins. The Report of the Secretary of the Navy

The Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

The annual report of Gideon Welles, Secretary of
the Navy, occupies forly two pages, document, size,—
He states that the large navy necessary during the war,
has been reduced and brought within the limits of a
proper, peace establishment, and congratulates the
country that since the surrender of the armies and the
termination of the blockade, "tranquillity has pervaded
the States which were in rebellion." He then discour
see at length upon the peaceful submission of the South
to the result of the war; observes that he is not at all
surprised the its recome whould convex the stream to see at length upon the peacetti snomestion of the Sonta to the result of the war; observes that he is not at all surprised that its people should oppose the attempt to impose upon them terms which are regarded as in the nature of Extent Particularly, and a constitutional amendment "in the preparation and presentment of which they had no voice representation." The New Orleans massacre he asserts was in the beginning "at domestic disturbance of a local character, having its origin in a controversey concerning the State government," and proclaims the fart that he riot was speedly in suppressed without assistance from the naval vessels which were in front of the city "and ready to render add if required." In the next paragraph a general exhibit of the navy is given, from which we learn that the total number of vessels at this time is two hundred and seventy-eight, armed with two thousand three bundred and fifty one guns, one hundred and fifteen of the number armed with one thousand and twenty-nine gnus, being in commission and on active duty. The total number of seamen is about 13,600. A list of the vessels composing the different squadrons, and the total numer or seamen is about 15,000. A list of the vessels composing, the different equatrons, and the movements of each during the year, is given; that the policy of the department is not to allow the country, to become complicated in the controversies of other powers with Japan; is announced; and the course pursued by Commodore Rodgers in maintaining a strict neutrality during the second of the provided in the control of the control by Commodore Rodgers in maintaining a strict neu-trality during the bombardment of Valpariaso is ap-proved. In regard to the building of vessels, he be-lieves that the Government should have its own shops and machinery and construct its own from and armored unval vessels; and that, in the event of a foreign war, one of the navy yards north of the Chesapeake could be better dispensed with than the one at Pensacola or at Norfolk and he threafore recommends that the two better dispensed with than the one at Pensacola or at Norfolk, and he therefore recommends that the two named should be placed in an efficient condition, par named should be placed in an efficient condition, particularly as the peace and unity, which constitute the North and South one country and one people, have been re-established. The Secretary recommends the establishment of a bureau which shall have in charge all subjects relating to men-of wars-men and the shipped seamen of the merchant service; urges the Senate to speedily pass the bill accepting League island for naval purposes, so that the necessary appropriations may be made for deepening the channel: sreparing docks and making other arrangements for the care and protection of the iron clads now there, and earnestly advocates the establishment of a navy yard on the Delaware which should have ten times the water front and twenty times the area of the one in Philadelphia.

The Report of the Secretary of the Inte-The exhibit of the ope The exhibit of the operations of the Department of the Interior during the past year made, by Secretar Browning, gives a complete account of the various in terests committed to its charge. From it we lear that during the fi-cal year ending June 20 1866, 4.629 312,87 acres of public land were disposed of, the number of homestead entries exceeding that of any previous year by more than sixty per cent. The entire amount, of public domain is 1.465.469,800, acres of which 17,160.851, acres have been survived. amount, of public domain is 1.465.495,500, acres of which ATL166,551 acres have been surveyed; and the coal land of the United States is estimated at two hundred thousand square inlies. The invalid pensions of wars prior to the rebellion are said to be only three thousand, and the widows and children who receive a market by the configuration. of wars prior to the rebellion are said to be only three thousaind, and the widows and children who receive a pension by reason of the services and death of those who served in sigh wars, one thousand two hundred and twenty-seven. "Of New army pensioners added to the rolls during the year ending June 50, 1566, three were 19, 721, requiring for the repayment \$4,000,523 37 per annum; and on the same day there were in all 124,500 army pensioners, and an annual aggregate of \$11,-413,122 26, and 2,213 naval pensioners, requiring for their annual payment \$201302 05. The navy pension fund accurring from the sale of prizes amounts to \$11,50,000, the interest on which is more than double the amount necessary to pay the navy pensions. In alluding to the Indian troubles, the Secretary states that collisions have been less frequent than is generally believed, and that peace has been the rule, and not the exception, between the Mississipp river and the Rocky Mountains. In the Patent Office, as large amount of ousiness has been attended to over, fourteen thousand applicants having been received, and nearly injections and patents issued. The received and nearly injections and patents issued. The received and the report of the progress of the Union Pacific and other railroads in process of building in the Far West; as statements belowing the sums advanced to United States marshas

The Postmaster General's Report. Postmaster General Raudal, announces that the evenues of his department, for the year ending June 0, 1866, were \$14,850,996 21, and the expenditures 15,520,79 30, or a dedicioney of \$965,093 98. Postmaster of the postmaster of t

30, 1896, were \$14,886,986 21, and the expenditures \$15,382,079 30, role age stamps, stamical envelopes and stamped wrappers, age stamps, stamical envelopes and stamped wrappers, representing in all \$1,989,08 20 were issued. On the 30th of 'une there were 6,930 mail routes of an aggregate length of 180,921 miles in operation, over which the mails were transported at an annual cost of nearly four millions of dollars. A table is given, showing the mail service in operation in the Southern States last September as compared with its condition in November of last year: another shows the number, terming and length of Southern routes not in operation last September; and a third shows the number, description and cost of mail bags, locks and keys purchased. The increased correspondence with foreign countries, particularly with Europe. during the year has been unprecedented, but even a still greater improvement is predicted for the future. The deliberations of the proposed postal convention with Great Ritlain result in reduced rates of postage and more frequent communication. During the year ending June 30, 1986, there were 23,825 post offices in operation 2,778 of which were in the robe! States, and 10,074 appointments of postmasters were made. During the same period gbout four and a half millions of dead letters were received and examined, and the nominal value of the money, drafts, &c., enclosed, amounted to \$7,8,6,81,68. Au interesting chapter is devoted to the postal money-order system, and under the caption of 'miscellaneous' several interesting subjects connected with the operations of the department are referred to. PREPARED OIL OF PALM AND MACE.

Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat. REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION, AND SHOULD BE OHECKED. IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE, ritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Discease, or Consumption, IS OFTEN THE RESULT. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES HAVING A DIRECT INFLUENCE TO THE PARTS, For Bronchitis, Asthun, Cyfurth, Con-numptive and Thront Diseases, TROCHES ARE USED WITH ALWAYS OOD SUCCESS. SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS ill find Troches useful in clearing the voice when ta n before singing or Speaking, and relieving the broat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Phy-delans, and have had testimonials from eminent men roughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy, by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the Troches are universall

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n general.
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS cure, Sick Read. ache, and all disorders of the Liver, indicated by saiow skip, coated tongue, costiveness, drousiness, and a general feeling of weariness and lassitude, showing hat the liver is in a torpid or obstructed condition. In short, these Pills may be used with advantage in I cases when a purgative or alterative n bserve that the two likenesses of the that or one of he Government stamp—one when in the last stage of Sold by all Druggists and dealers Price of the

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It is particularly snited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

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These Pills should not be taken by Femules during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Preguering the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Preguering, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other timesthey are safe.

In all cises of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Faligne on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

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TEVER and Agne is not the only consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation. In malarious districts, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarri, Asthms, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "Curn" expels the poison from the blood, and thus cares them all alike. It is not only the most effectual remedy ever discovered for this class of complaints, but it is the cheapest and moreover is perfectly safe. No harm can arise from its use, and the patient when cured is left as healthy as if he had never had the disease. Can this be said of any other cure for Chills and Fever? It is true of this, and its importance to those afflicted with the complaint cannot be over estimated. So sure is it to cure the Fever and Agne, that it may be truthfully said to be a certain remedy. One Dealer complains that it is not a good medicine to self, because one botter.

cure the Fever and Ague that it may be truthfully said to be a certain remedy. One Dealer complains that it is not a good medicine to sell, because one bottle cures a whole neighborhood.

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