

service exhibit a diligent economy worthy of commendation. Reference is also made in the report to the necessity of providing for a uniform militia system, and to the propriety of making suitable provision for wounded and disabled officers and soldiers.

The revenue system of the country is a subject of vital interest to its honor and prosperity and should command the earnest consideration of Congress. The Secretary of the Treasury will lay before you a full and detailed report of the receipts and disbursements of the last fiscal year, of the first quarter of the present fiscal year, of the probable receipts and expenditures for the other three quarters, and estimates for the year following the 30th of June, 1866. I might content myself with a reference to that report, in which you will find all the information required for your deliberations and decision. But the paramount importance of the subject to press itself on my own mind, that I cannot but lay before you my views of the measures which are required for the good character, and I might almost say, for the existence of his people. The life of a republic lies certainly in the energy, virtue 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 itself with a debt unprecedented in our annals. Vast as its amount, it fades away into nothing when compared with the countless blessings that will be conferred upon our country and upon men by the preservation of the nation's life.

Now, on the first occasion of the meeting of Congress since the return of peace, it is of the utmost importance to inaugurate a just policy, which shall at once be put in motion, and which shall commend itself to those who come after us for its continuance. We must aim at nothing less than the complete effacement of the financial evils that necessarily followed a state of civil war. We must endeavor to apply the earliest remedy to the deranged state of the currency, and not shrink from devising a policy which, without being oppressive to the people, shall immediately begin to effect a reduction of the debt, and, if persisted in, discharge it fully within a definitely fixed number of years.

It is our first duty to prepare in earnest for our recovery from the ever increasing evils of an irredeemable currency, without a sudden revulsion, and yet without untimely procrastination. For that end we must, each in our respective positions, prepare the way. I hold it the duty of the Executive to insist upon equality in the expenditures; and a sparing economy is itself a great national resource. Of the banks to which authority has been given to issue notes secured by bonds of the United States, we may require the greatest moderation and prudence, and the law must be rigidly enforced within its limits as exceeded. We may each of us, counsel our active and enterprising countrymen to be constantly on their guard, to liquidate debts contracted in a paper currency, and by conducting business as nearly as possible on a system of each payments or short credits, to hold themselves prepared to return to the standard of gold and silver. To aid our fellow citizens in the prudent management of their monetary affairs, the duty devolves upon us to diminish by law the amount of paper money now in circulation. Five years ago the bank-note circulation of the country amounted to not much more than two hundred millions; now the circulation, bank and national, exceeds seven hundred millions. The simple statement of the fact recommends more strongly than any words of mine could do the necessity of our restraining this expansion. The gradual reduction of the currency is the only measure that can save the business of the country from disastrous calamities; and this can be almost imperceptibly accomplished by gradually funding the national circulation in securities that may be made redeemable at the pleasure of the Government.

Our debt is doubly secure—first in the actual wealth and still greater undeveloped resources of the country; and next in the character of our institution. The most intelligent observers among political economists have not failed to remark, that the public debt of a country is safe in proportion as its people are free; that the debt of a republic is the safest of all. Our history confirms and establishes the theory, and is, I firmly believe, destined to give it still more signal illustration. The secret of this superiority springs not merely from the fact that in a republic the national obligations are distributed more widely through countless numbers in all classes of society; it has its root in the character of our laws. Here all men contribute to the welfare, and bear their fair share of the public burdens. During the war, under the impulses of patriotism, the men of the great body of the people, without regard to their own comparative want of wealth, thronged to our armies and filled our fleets of war, and held themselves ready to offer their lives for the public good.

Now, in their turn, the property and income of the country should bear their just proportion of the burden of taxation, while in our impost system, through means of which increased vitality is incidentally imparted to all the industrial interests of the nation, the duties should be so adjusted as to fall most heavily on articles of luxury, leaving the necessities of life as free from taxation as the absolute wants of the Government, economically administered, will justify. No favored class should demand freedom from assessment, and the taxes should be so distributed as not to fall unduly on the poor, but rather on the accumulated wealth of the country. We should look at the national debt just as it is—not as a national blessing, but as a heavy burden on the industry of the country, to be discharged without unnecessary delay.

It is estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury that the expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1866, will exceed the receipts \$112,194,947.

It is gratifying, however, to state that it is also estimated that the revenue for the year ending the 30th of June, 1867, will exceed the expenditures in the sum of \$111,682,818. This amount, or so much as may be deemed sufficient for the purpose, may be applied to the reduction of the public debt, which, on the 31st day of October, 1865, was \$2,740,854,750.—Every reduction will diminish the total amount of interest to be paid, and so enlarge the means of still farther reductions until the whole debt shall be liquidated; and this, as will be seen from the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury, may be accomplished by annual payments even within a period not exceeding thirty years. I have faith we shall do all this within a reasonable time; that as we have amazed the world by the suppression of a civil war which was thought to be beyond the control of any Government, so we shall equally show the superiority of our institutions by the prompt and faithful discharge of our national obligations.

The Department of Agriculture, under its present discretion, is accomplishing much in developing and utilizing the vast agricultural capabilities of the country, and for information respecting the details of its management reference is made to the annual report of the Commissioner.

I have dwelt thus fully on our domestic affairs because of their transcendent importance. Under any circumstances, our great extent of territory and variety of climate, producing almost everything that is necessary for the wants, and even the comforts of men, make us singularly independent of the varying policy, of foreign powers, and protect us against every temptation to "entangling alliances," while at the present moment the re-establishment of harmony, and the strength that comes from harmony, will be our best security against "nations who feel power and forget right." For myself, it has been and will be my constant aim to promote peace and amity with all foreign nations and powers; and I have every reason to believe that they all, without exception, are animated by the same disposition. Our relations with the Emperor of China, so recent in their origin, are most friendly. Our commerce with his dominions is receiving new developments; and it is very pleasing to find that the Government of that great Empire manifests satisfaction with our policy, and reposes just confidence in the fairness which marks our intercourse.—The unbroken harmony between the United States and the Emperor of Russia is receiving a new support from an enterprise designed to carry telegraphic lines across the continent of Asia, through his dominions, and so to connect us with all Europe by a new channel of intercourse. Our commerce with South America is about to receive encouragement by a direct line of mail steamships to the rising Empire of Brazil. The distinguished party of men of science who have recently left our country to make a scientific exploration of the natural history and rivers and mountain ranges of that region, have received from the Emperor that generous welcome which was to have been expected from his constant friendship for the United States, and his well-known seal in promoting the advancement of knowledge. A hope is entertained that our commerce with the rich and populous countries that border the Mediterranean sea may be largely increased. Nothing will be wanting, on the part of this Government, to extend the protection of our flag over the enterprise of our fellow citizens. We receive from the Powers in that region assurances of good will; and it is worthy of note that a special envoy has brought us messages of condolence on the death of our late Chief Magistrate from the Bay of Tunis, whose rule includes the old dominion of Carthage, on the African coast.

Our domestic contest, now happily ended, has left some trace in our relations with one at least of the great maritime Powers. The formal accord of beligerent rights to the insurgent States was unprecedented, and has not been justified by the issue. But in the systems of neutrality pursued by the Powers which made that concession, there was a marked difference. The material of war for the insurgent States were furnished, in a great measure, from the workshops of Great Britain; and British ships, manned by British subjects, and prepared for receiving British armaments, sailed from the ports of Great Britain to make war on American commerce, under the shelter of a commission from the insurgent States. These ships have once escaped from British ports, even afterwards entered them in every part of the world, to rent and so to renew their depredation. The consequences of this conduct were most disastrous to the States then in rebellion, increasing their desolation and misery by the prolongation of our civil contest.

It had, moreover, the effect, to a great extent, to drive the American flag from the sea, and to transfer much of our shipping and a commerce to the very Power whose subjects had created the necessity for such a change. These events took place before I was called to the administration of the Government. The sincere desire for peace by which I am animated led me to approve the proposal, already made, to submit the questions which had thus arisen between the countries to arbitration. These questions are of such moment that they must have commanded the attention of the great Powers, and are so interwoven 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, but, on the other hand, invited to the formation of a joint commission to settle mutual claims between the two countries, from which those for the depredations before mentioned should be excluded. 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 power which was professing the most friendly disposition, but as involving questions of public law, of which the settlement is essential to the peace of nations; and though pecuniary reparation to their injured citizens would have followed incidentally on a decision against Great Britain, such compensation was not their primary object. They had a higher motive, and it was in the interest of peace and justice to establish important principles of international law. The correspondence will be placed before you.—The ground on which the British minister rests his justification is, substantially, that the municipal law of a nation and the domestic interpretations of that law, are the measures of duty as a neutral; and I feel bound to declare my opinion, before you and before the world, that that justification cannot be sustained before the tribunal of nations. At the same time I do not advise any present attempt at redress by acts of legislation.—For the future friendship between the two countries must rest on the basis of mutual justice.

From the moment of the establishment of our free Constitution, the civilized world has been convulsed by revolutions in the interests of democracy or of monarchy; but through all these revolutions the United States have wisely and firmly refused to become propagandists of republicanism. It is the only government suited to our condition; but we have never sought to impose it on others; and we have consistently followed the advice of Washington to recommend it only by the careful preservation and prudent use of the blessing. During all the intervening period of the policy of European Powers and of the United States has, on the whole, been harmonious. Twice, indeed, rumors of the invasion of some parts of America, in the interest of monarchy, have prevailed; twice my predecessors have had occasion to announce the views of this nation in respect to such interference. On occasions the remonstrance of the United States was respected, from a deep conviction, on the part of European Governments, that the system of non-interference and mutual abstinence from propagandism was the true rule of the two hemispheres. Since those times we have advanced in wealth and power; but we retain the same purpose to leave the nations of Europe to choose their own dynasties and form their own systems of government. This consistent moderation may 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 people, as it were, to the defence of republicanism against foreign interference. We cannot foresee and are unwilling to consider what opportunities might present themselves, what combinations might offer to protect ourselves against designs inimical to our form of government. The United States desire to act in the future as they have ever acted heretofore; they will be driven from that course but by the aggression of European Powers; and we rely on the wisdom and justice of those Powers to respect the system of non-interference which has so long been sanctioned by time, and which, by its good results, has approved itself to both continents.

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

When, on the organization of our Government under the Constitution, the President of the United States delivered his inaugural address to the two houses of Congress, he said to them, and through them to the country and to mankind, that "the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty and the destiny of the republican mode of government are justly considered as deeply, perhaps as finally staked on the experiment entrusted to American people." And the House of Representatives answered Washington by the voice of Madison: "We adore the invisible hand which has led the American people through so many difficulties, to cherish a conscientious responsibility for the destiny of republican liberty." More than seventy-six years have glided away since those words were spoken; the United States have passed through severer trials than were foreseen; and now, in this new epoch in our existence, as one nation, with our Union purified by sorrows, and strengthened by conflict, and established by the virtue of the people, the greatness of the occasion invites us once more to repeat with solemnity the pledges of our fathers to hold ourselves answerable before our fellow men for the success of the republican form of government. Experience has proved its sufficiency in peace and in war; it has vindicated its authority through dangers and afflictions, and through sudden and terrible emergencies, which would have crushed any system that had been less firmly fixed in the heart of the people. At the inauguration of Washington the foreign relations of the country were few, and its trade was repressed by hostile regulations; now all the civilized nations of the globe welcome our commerce, and their governments profess towards us amity. Then our country felt its way hesitatingly along an untried path, with States so little bound together by rapid means of communication are hardly known to one another, and with historic traditions extending over very few years; now intercourse between the States is swift and intimate; the experience of centuries has been crowded into a few generations, and has created an intense, indelible nationality. Then our jurisdiction did not reach beyond the inconvenient boundaries of the territories which had achieved independence; now, through cession of lands, first colonized by Spain and France, the country has acquired a more complex character, and has for its natural limits the chain of Lakes, the Gulf of Mexico, and on the East and West the two great oceans. Other nations were wasted by civil wars for ages before they could establish for themselves the necessary degree of unity; the latent conviction that our new form of government is the best ever known to the world, has enabled us to emerge from civil war within four years, with a complete vindication of the constitutional authority of the General Government, and with our local liberties and State institutions unimpaired.

The throngs of emigrants that crowd to our shores are witnesses of the confidence of all people in our permanence. Here is the great land of free labor, where industry is blessed with unexampled rewards, and the bread of the workmen is sweetened by the consciousness that the cause of the country "is his own safety, his own dignity. Here every one enjoys the use of his faculties and the choice of activity as a natural right. Here, under the combined influence of a fruitful soil, genial climate, and happy institutions, population has increased fifteen fold within a century. Here, through the easy development of boundless resources, wealth has increased with two-fold greater rapidity than numbers, so that we have become secure against the financial vicissitudes of other countries, and alike in business and opinion, are self-centred and truly independent. Here more and more care is given to provide education for every one born on our soil. Here religion, released from political connection with the civil government, refuses to subserve the craft of statesmen, and because, in its independence, the spiritual life of the people. Here toleration is extended to every opinion, in the quiet certainty that truth needs only a fair field to secure the victory. Here the human mind goes forth unshackled in the pursuit of science, to collect stores of knowledge and acquire an ever-increasing mastery over the forces of nature. Here the national domain is offered and held in millions of separate freeholds, so that our fellow-citizens, beyond the occupants of any other part of the earth, constitute in reality a people. Here exists the democratic form of government; and that form of government, by the confession of European statesmen, "gives a power of which no other form is capable, because it incorporates every man with the State, and arouses every thing that belongs to the soul."

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

ANDREW JOHNSON.
Washington, December 5, 1865.

Fast Driving.
Mr. John Fisher, of the Union Hotel, having wagered \$50 that he could drive his horse, in a buggy containing one passenger and himself, from this place to M'Connellsburg, a distance of twenty-two miles, in three hours, on Thursday last made the drive in two hours, nine minutes and forty-two seconds. When Mr. F. arrived in M'Connellsburg his horse was in good condition, and exhibited scarcely any evidence of fatigue. After resting his horse he drove back in three hours. When we take into consideration the condition of the turnpike, the number of hills on the route and the mountain (over four miles to the top,) over which he drove, we doubt whether better time was ever made.—Chambersburg Repository.

DIED.
In Stroud township, on the 13th inst., Mr. George B. Armitage, aged about 34 years.

MARRIED.
On the 7th inst., at the Lutheran Parsonage, in Hamilton, by Rev. Henry Seifert, Mr. Joseph A. Bittenbender, and Miss Sallie Ann Woodling, both of Hamilton.

On the 13th inst., by M. M. Burnet, Esq., W. C. Price and Hannah C. Bowman, both of Monroe county.

The Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs, forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for \$80 to \$600 each. THIRTY-FIVE GOLD or SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogues free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.
September 7, 1865.—ly.

List of Letters
Remaining unclaimed in the Post Office Stroudsburg, State of Pennsylvania, 1st day of December, 1865.

Bush, Wilson A. Good, Sabilla
Bush, Ransom Hoffman, Catharine
Burns, Brian Harris, Joseph C.
Buskirk, David Heller, Leonard
Bowman, Geo. Hoffman, E. D.
Barber, Jas. E. Irwin, A. M.
Brown, J. H. McCune, Maggie
Conley, Wm. Pencil, John
Coyte, Thos. O. Road, James
Decker, Danl S. Ray, Mary
Doll, Charles Shook, Mary C.
Dennis, Samuel Shoemaker, Wm. M.
Dennis, Sarah 2 Treat, J. D.
Edinger, Adam Tierney, Martin
Farmer, Patrick Tinsman, J. F.
Fenner, Wm. Vanfleet, A. D.
Gish, Abm. Warner, A. N.
Goshale, Jacob Wilk, Kate
Williams, Mr. col'd

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "Advertised Letters," give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising.
If not called for within one month, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.
THEODORE SCHOCH, P. M.

Saddle and Harness Manufactory.
The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Stroudsburg, and surrounding country, that he has commenced the above business in Fowler's building, on Elizabeth street, and is fully prepared to furnish any article in his line of business at short notice. On hand at all times, a large stock of
Harness, Whips, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Horse-Blankets, Bells, Skates, Oil Cloths, &c.
Carriage Trimming promptly attended to.
JOHN O. SAYLOR.
Stroudsburg, Dec. 14, 1865.

Administrators Notice.
Estate of CHARLES SHOEMAKER, late of Middle Smithfield township, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that letters of administration upon the above named Estate have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Monroe County, in due form of law; therefore, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having any just claims are also requested to present them legally authenticated for settlement to
ANDREW J. COUGAUGH,
Administrator.
M. Smithfield, Dec. 14, 1865.—St.

AGENTS WANTED.
To canvass the new steel engravings of
Woman's Mission, Lincoln's Family, Early Days of Washington, &c.
Ferrograph Cartes de Visite or Album Pictures,
At greatly reduced prices.
SPECIAL TERMS TO DISABLED SOLDIERS.
Send for Catalogue with terms, &c.
JOHN DAINTY, Publisher,
15 S. Sixth St. Philadelphia, Pa.
October 26, 1865.

Money Wanted!
The undersigned hereby gives notice to all indebted to him on book account, or by Note, to call and pay up without delay.
NICHOLAS RUSTER.
Stroudsburg, Nov. 2, 1865.

ESTRAY.
Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Stroud township, during the latter part of October, 1865, a RED BULL, one year old last spring. No marks noticed about him.
The owner or owners thereof, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.
SAMUEL PHILIPS.
November 30, 1865.—St.*

One of the best things of the season is that of Bishop Simpson, who has declared in favor of paying the rebel war debt when it becomes due, viz: "After the independence of the Confederate States shall have been secured."
So great is the corn crop of the west, that it is used in many places remote from favorable shipping points, for fuel, being cheaper at twenty cents per bushel than wood at ten dollars per cord.

Good News for the Million.
The subscriber hastens to lay the important intelligence before the public, that he has added largely to his already large stock of fashionable and seasonable
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., which he will make up to order on short notice, in a manner satisfactory to all. His shelves, literally groan beneath the
Ready Made Clothing
with which they are loaded.
Coats, Overcoats, Pants and Vests made of the best material, and in the most fashionable manner, at prices to suit all.
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c. &c., and indeed every thing with which he heretofore supplied the public, will be found ready for inspection and sale at prices which defy competition.
Thankful for favors heretofore received he hopes to merit a continuance of public favor at the old stand.
NICHOLAS RUSTER.
Stroudsburg, Dec. 8, 1865.

TIN SHOP!
The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has now opened a TIN SHOP, on Main street, below the Stroudsburg Mills, opposite Wallace & Co's lumber yard, where he is prepared to manufacture and sell all kinds of
Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron-Ware, ALSO,
Stoves, Stove Pipe and Elbows.
Old and second hand Stoves bought and sold, at cash rates.
CASH paid for Old Lead, Copper and Brass.
Roofing, Spouting and Repairing promptly attended to and warranted to give satisfaction. Call and see for yourselves.
WILLIAM KEISER.
Stroudsburg, Dec. 8, 1865.

NOTICE TO
Bounty Bond Holders
AND
TAX COLLECTORS.
The following resolutions were entered on the minutes at the last meeting of the County Commissioners.
Resolved, That all Bounty Bonds outstanding against the County be presented to the Commissioners for payment on or before the 25th day of December next, as after that day interest will cease on the same.
Resolved, That Judgment be entered in the Prothonotary's Office, on the Official Bonds of all Collectors up to 1864, against whom there is a balance remaining unpaid, and those of 1864, to have time to make settlement of their Duplicates till the first day of next Court.
JOHN T. WILLIAMS,
NELSON HEFFLEFINGER,
HENRY HELLER
Dec. 8, 1865. Commissioners.

Widows Appraisement.
Notice is hereby given, that the following appraisements of widows, claiming to retain property to the value of \$300—of their deceased husbands Estate, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court, of Monroe County, and will be presented for approval at the next term of said Court, to be held at Stroudsburg, Monday Dec. 25th, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Widow of Peter Snyder, dec'd.
" " John Armitage, "
" " Chas. Miller, "
" " Lewis Socks, "
THOS. M. McILHANEY,
Dec. 8, 1865. Clerk.

Trial List, Dec. T. 1865.
David W. Lee et al. vs. Jay Gould.
Amos Neyhart vs. Chas. W. Row.
David Keller vs. John Merwine.
Hollinshead's Awt's et al. vs. Benjamin Hinds.
Day & Woodring vs. Albert Stull and Adam Stull.
James and Gershon Hull vs. William B. Palmer and Sydenham Palmer.
William Place vs. Martin Courtwright.
THOS. M. McILHANEY,
Dec. 8, 1865. Prot.

Argument List—Dec. T.
Ezra Marvin vs. John J. Frey
Commonwealth vs. Edw'd L. Broadhead.
B F Rogers vs. Gould & Lee
Use of Hollinshead vs same
S J Hollinshead vs same
James A. McGowan vs Jacob Stouffer
same vs Stephen & Chas Kistler
same vs Philip Kresgo
Peter Keller et al. vs County Commissioners et al.
In the matter of vacation of a public road in Stroud township
In the matter of Quaker Alley.
John Merwine et al. vs. Amos Keiper and wife
W D Christman et al. vs Eli Stull and wife
John Merwine et al. vs George L. Altemose and wife.
same et al. vs Elizabeth Keiper
W D Christman et al. vs Geo Bonser.
LHOS. M. McILHANEY, Prot.
Dec. 8, 1865.

Notice to Trespassers!
All persons are forbid hunting or fishing on any of my property under penalty of the law; also taking any gravel or sand from Mount Paul, without paying the following prices, viz:
For gravel 15 cents per load,
" sand 25 " " "
Those indebted for sand or gravel will confer a favor by settling with the subscriber.
JOHN MALVEN.
Stroud twp. Dec. 7, 1865.—St.*

STEPHEN HOLMES, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
SURVEYOR AND CONVEYANCER,
STRODSBURG, PENNA.
Office with S. S. Dreher, Esq.
N. B.—Special attention paid to the filing of Pension papers, and the collection of back-pay, and bounties of soldiers.