drawn their first breath in this country. can recognize no distinction between our native and naturalized citiizens.

RUSSIA.

Between the great empire of Russia and the United States the mutual friendship and regard United States the mutual friendship and regard which has so long existed still continues to prevail, and, if possible, to increase. Indeed, our relations with that Empire are all that we could desire.

SPAIN.

Our relations with Spain are now of a more complicated though less dangerous character then they have been for many years. Our citizens have long held, and continue to hold. numerous claims against the Spanish government. These had been ably urged for a series of years by our successive diplomatic representatives at Madrid, but without obtaining redress. The Spanish government finally agreed to institute a joint commission for the adjustment of these claims, and on the 5th day of March, 1860, concluded a convention for this purpose with our present minister at Madrid. Under this convention, what have been denomi-"the Cuban claims," amounting to \$128,685,44, in which more than one hundred of our fellow citizens are interested, were re-cognized, and the Spanish government agreed to pay \$100,000 of this amount "within three months following the exchange of ratifications." The payment of the remaining \$28,-635,54 was to await the decision of the commissioners for or against "the Amistad claim; but in any event the balance was to be paid to the claimants either by Spain or the United States. These terms I have every reason to know are highly satisfactory to the holders of the Cuban claims. Indeed, they have made a formal offer authorizing the State Department to settle these claims, and to deduct the amount of the Amistad claim from the sums which they are entitled to receive from Spain.

This offer, of course, cannot be accepted.

All other claims of citiz ns of the United States against Spain, or of subjects of the convention referred to a board of commissioners in the usual form. Neither the validity of the Amistad claim nor of any other claim against either party, with the single exception of the Cuban claim, was recognized by the convention. Indeed, the Spanish government did not insist that the validity of the Amistad claim should be thus recognized, notwithstanding its payment had been recommended to two of my predecessors as well as by myself, and an appropriation for that purpose had passed the Senate of the United States. They were content that it should be submitted to the board for examination and decision, like the other claims. Both governments were board for examination and decision. bound respectively to pay the amounts awarded to the several claimants "at such times and places as may be fixed by and according to the tenor of said awards."

I transmitted the proceedings of this conven-tion to the Senate for their constitutional action on the 8d of May, 1860, and on the 27th of the succeeding June they determined that they would "not advise and consent" to its ratification.

These proceedings place our relations with Spain in an awkward and embarrassing position. It is more than probable that the final adjust ment of these claims will devolve upon my suc-

I reiterate the recommendation contained in my Annual Message of December, 1859, and repeated in that of December, 1859, in favor of the acquisition of Cuba from Spain by fair purchase. I firmly believe that such an acquisition would contribute essentially to the well-being and prosperity of both countries in all future time, as well as prove the certain means of immediately abolishing the African slave trade throughout the world. I would not repeat this recommendation upon the present occasion, if I believed that the transfer of Cuba to the United States, upon conditions highly favorable to Spain, could justly tarnish the national honor of the proud and ancient Spanish Monarchy. Surely no person ever attributed to the first Napoleon a disregard of the national honor of France, for transerring Louisiana to the United States for a fair equivalent both in money and commercial advantages.

AUSTRIA. &C.

With the Emperor of Austria, and the remaining continental powers of Europe, including that of the Sultan, our relations continue to be of the most friendly character.

the 18th of June, 1858, has been faithfully observed by the Chinese authorities. The convention of the 8th November, 1858, supplementary to this treaty, for the adjustment and mentary to this treaty, for the adjustment and satisfaction of the claims of our citizens on China, referred to in my last Annual Message, has been already carried into effect, so far as this was practicable.

talls convention the sum of 500,000 Meanwhile the government of Miramon still held sway at the capital and over the surrounding country, and continued its outcomes. 100,000 for Shanghae and 100,000 for Fuchau ing our unfortunate countrymen were at the were delivered according to the terms of the convention by the respective Chinese collectors of the customs of these ports to the agent seem wounded in the battle, without making

lected by our minister to receive the same.
Since that time the claims of our citizens have been adjusted by the board of commisof March 8, 1859, and their awards, which approved by our minister. In the aggregate they amount to the sum of \$498,604 78. The claimants have already received a large proportion of the sums awarded to them out of the fund provided, and it is confidently expected that the remainder will ere long be entirely paid. After the awards shall have been satised, there will remain a surplus of more than \$200,000 at the disposition of Congress. As priation to some benevolent object in which the Chinese may be specially interested?

Our minister to China, in obedience to his instructions, has remained perfectly neutral in the war between Great Britain and France and the Chinese empire; although, in conjunction with the Russian minister, he was ever ready and willing, had the opportunity offered, to employ his good offices in restoring peace between the parties. It is but an act of simple equal to the delicate, trying and responsible positions in which they have on different occasions been placed.

JAPAN.

The ratifications of the treaty with Japan, concluded at Yedo, on the 29th of July, 1859, were exchanged at Washington on the 22d of May last, and the treaty itself was proclaimed on the succeeding day. There is good reason to expect that, under its protection and influence, our trade and intercourse with that distant and interesting people will rapidly increase.

The ratifications of the treaty were exchanged with unusual solemnity. For this purpose the Tycoon had accredited three of his most distinguished subjects as envoys extraordinary and ments, there is no present danger that such a ministers plenipotentiary, who were received continuous will happen.

where to the same extent as though they had and treated with marked distinction and kind-We noss both by the Government and people of the na- United States. There is every reason to believe

continue to be of the most amicable character

NEW ORANADA.

The exchange of the ratification of the convention with the republic of New Granada, igned at Washington on the 10th September 1857, has been long delayed from accidential causes, for which neither party is consurable. These ratification were duly exchanged in this ity on the 5th of November last. Thus has a controversy been amicably terminated which had become so serious at the period of my in-auguration, as to require me, on the 17th

Queen of Spain against the United States, in-cluding the "Amistad claira," were by this

chants trading thereto had suffered a series of wrongs and outrages such as we have never patiently borne from any other nation. For these our successive ministers, invoking the faith of treaties, had, in the name of their country, persistently demanded redress and indemnification, but without the slightest effect. Indeed, so confident had the Mexican authorities become of our patient endurance, that they universally believed they might commit these outrages upon American citizens with absolute impunity. Thus wrote our minister in 1856, and expressed the opinion that "nothing but a manifestation of the power of the Government, and of its purpose to punish these wrongs, will

avail. Afterwards, in 1857, came the adoption of a new constitution for Mexico, the election of a President and Congress under its provisions, and the inauguration of the President. Within one short month, however, this President was expelled from the canital by a rebellion in the army, and the supreme power of the republic was assigned to General Zuloaga. This surper was in his turn soon compelled to retire and give place to General Miramon.
Under the constitution which had thus been

adopted, Seffor Juarez, as chief justice of the Supreme Court, became the lawful President of the Republic, and it was for the maintenance of the constitution and his authority derived from it that the civil war commenced, and still

continues to be prosecuted.

Throughout the year 1858 the constitutional party grow stronger and stronger. In the previous history of Mexico a successful military revolu-CHINA. tion at the capital had almost universally been the friendly and peaceful policy pursued by the signal for submission throughout the repubthe Government of the United States towards ic. Notso on the present occasion. A majority of the Empire of China, has produced the most satisfactory results. The treaty of Tientsin of the 18th of June, 1858, has been faithfully observed by the Chinese authorities. The con-United States, its authority extended over a large majority of the Mexican States and people including Vera Cruz and all the other important sea ports of the republic. From that period our commerce with Mexico began to vive, and the constitutional government has afforded it all the protection in their power.

for tonnage import, and export duties on courage to remain within its power. To cap American vessels at the ports of Canton, Shanghae, and Fuchau; and it was "agreed April, 1859, Gen. Marquez ordered three citithat this amount shall te in full liquidation of zens of the United States, two of them physiall claims of American citizens at the various clans, to be setzed in the hospital at that ports to this date." Debentures for this place, taken out and shot, without crime and ports to this date." Debentures for this place, taken out and shot, without crime and amount—to wit: 800,000 taels for Canton, without trial. This was done, notwithstand-

any distinction between them.

The time had arrived, in my opinion, when have been adjusted by the board of commis-sioners appointed for that purpose under the act to averge and redress the wrongs of our citizens of March 8, 1859, and their awards, which and to afford them protection in Mexico. The proved satisfactory to the claimants, have been interposing obstacle was that the portion of the interposing observes was the top positive of country under the sway of Miramon could not be reached without passing over territory under the jurisdiction of the constitutional government. ernment. Under these circumstances, I deemed it my duty to recommend to Congress, in my last annual message, the employment of a sufficient military force to penetrate into the interior where the government of Marimon was to be found, with, or, if need be without the conthis will in equity belong to the Chinese government, would not justice require its approsent of the Juarez government, thought it was ed. Never have I had a clearer conviction on any subject than of the justice as well as wisdom of such a policy. No other alternative was left, except the entire abandonment of our

fellow-citizens who had gone to Mexico, under the faith of treaties, to the systematic injustice, cruelty, and oppression of Miramon's govern-ment. Besides, it is almost certain that the simple authority to employ this force would of itself have accomplished all our objects withjustice, both to our present minister and his predecessor, to state that they have proved fully government would then ere this have been established at the city of Mexico, and would have been ready and willing, to the extent of

its ability, to do us justice. In addition—and I deem this a most impor-tant consideration—European governments would have been deprived of all pretext to interfere in the territorial and domestic concerns of Mexico. We should thus have been relieved from the obligation of resisting, even by force, should this become necessary, any attempt by these governments to deprive our neighboring republic of portions of her terri-tory; a duty from which we could not shrink without abandoning the traditional and established policy of the American people. I am happy to observe, that, firmly relying upon the justice and good faith of these govern-

and treated with marked distinction and kindness both by the Government and people of the United States. There is every reason to believe that they have returned to their native hand entirely satisfied with their visit, and inspired by the most friendly feelings for our country. Let us ardently hope, in the language of the treaty itself, that "there shall henceforward be perpetual peace and friendship between the United States of America and his Majesty the Tycon of Japan and his successors."

With the wise, conservative and liberal government of the empire of Brazil, our relations continue to be of the most amicable character.

With the wise, conservative and liberal government of the empire of Brazil, our relations continue to be of the most amicable character.

KANSAS AND UTAB.

Having discovered that my recommendation would not be sustained by Congress, the text alternative was to accomplish, in some degree, if possible, the same objects by treaty stipulations with the constitutional government. Such treaties were accordingly concluded by our late able and excellent in hister to Mexico, and on the South American republics, when the succession of the same objects by treaty stipulations with the constitutions goaling in transit over the different on accomplish, in some degree, if possible, the same objects by treaty stipulations with the constitutional good constitutional goality on cluded by our late able and excellent in hister to Mexico, and on the South American republics, when the constitutional goal the same of the same objects by treaty stipulations with the constitutions possible, the same objects by treaty stipulations with the constitution was and degree, if possible, the same objects by constitutional sense of the constitution and cancer to Mexico and the South American republics, when the constitution was a detailed statement of their provisions. Still may be predicted to promote the agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial republics, when the same of the country which they have a right of the

KANSAS AND UTAH.

At the period of my inauguration I was confronted in Kansas by a revolutionary government, existing under what is called the Topeks constitution. Its avowed object was to subdue the territorial government by force, and; to inaugurate what was called the Topeks government in its sead. To accomplish this object an extensive military organization was formed and its command entrusted to the most violent revolutionary leaders. Under these encumstances, it became my imperative duty to exert the whole constitutional power of the Executive to prevent the flames of civil war from again raging in Kansas, which, in the excited state of the public mind, both North and South, might have extended into the neighboring States.

the hostile parties is Kansas had been inflamed against the hostile parties both from the North and the

controversy been amicably terminated which had become so serious at the period of my inauguration, as to require me, on the 17th April, 1857, to direct our minister to demand his passports and return to the United States.

Under this convention the government of New Granada has specially acknowledged itself to be responsible to our citizens "for damages which were caused by the riot at Panama on the 16th April, 1856," These claims, together with other claims of our citizens which had been long urged in vain, are referred for adjustment to a board of commissioners. I submit a copy of the convention to Congress, and recommend the legislation necessary to carry it into effect.

COSTA RICA AND NICARAGUA.

Persevering efforts have been made for the adjustment of the claims of Amrican citizens gainst the government of Costa Rica, and the city of San Jose, on the 2d of July last, between the minister resident of the United States in Costo Rica and the plenipotentiaries of that republic, Tefering these claims to the specific price is Kanasa sad been inflamed against the government of the United States in Costo Rica and the plenipotentiaries of the trapublic ment of the United States in Costo Rica and the plenipotentiaries of the republic ment of the United States in Costo Rica and the plenipotentiaries of the republic. These claims to the republic of Nicaragua have not yet been provided for by treaty, although diligent efforts for this purpose have been made by our minister resident to that republic. These are still continued with a fair prospect of success.

MEXICO.

Our relations with Mexico remain in a most unsalifactory condition. In my two last annual messages I discussed extensively the subject of these relations, and do not now propose to repeat to length the facts and arguments then presented. They proved conclusively the subject of these relations, and do not now propose to repeat to length the facts and arguments then presented. They proved conclusively the subject of these relations, and do not now propose t

uch submission.
It would not comport with the present purpose to re-

such submission.

It would not comport with the present purpose to review the proceedings of Congress upon the Lecompton constitution. It is sufficient to observe that their final action has removed the last vestige of serious revolutionary troubes. The deeperate band recently assembled, under a notorious outlaw, in the southern portion of the Territory, to resist the execution of the laws and to plunder peaceful citizens, will, I doubt not, be speedily subdued and brought to justice.

Had I treated the Lecompton constitution as a nullity and refused to transmit it to Congress; it is not difficult to imagine, whilst recalling the position of the ccuntry at that moment, what would have been the disastrous consequences, both in and out of the Territory, from such a dereliction of duty on the part of the Executive.

Peace has also been restored within the Territory of Utab, which, at the commencement of my Administration, was in a state of open rebellion. This was the more dangerous, as the people, animated by a fanatical spirit and entrenched within their distant mountain fast ance. Cost what it might, it was necessary to bring them into subjection to the Constitution and the laws.—Sound volley, therefore, as well as human ty, required that this object should, if possible, be accomplished without the effusion of blood. This could only be effected by sending a military force into the Territory sufficiently strong in cost of the trend of the same time to offer them a pardon for past off nees on condition of immediate submission to the Government. This policy was pursued with eminent success; and the only cause for regred with eminent success; and the only cause for regred with eminent success; and the only cause for regred with eminent success; and the only cause for length is now comparatively peaceful and quiet, and the military force has been withdrawn, except that portion of it necessary to keep the Indians in check and to protect the emigrant trains on their way to our Pacific possessions. billed, under a notorous outlaw, in the southern portion of the Territory, to resist the execution of the laws and of the Territory, to resist the execution of the laws and to plunder peaceful citizens, will, I doubt not, be speedily subdued and brought to justice. Had I treated the Lecompton constitution as a nullity and relieved to transmit it to Congress; it is not difficult to plunder peaceful citizens, will, I doubt not, be speedily subdued and brought to justice. Had I treated the Lecompton constitution as a nullity and relieved to transmit it to Congress; it is not difficult to insight the properties of the substitution of the Territory, from such a dereliction of duty on the part of the Executivy of Utab, which, at the commencement of my Administration, was in a state of open rebellion. This was the more dangerous, as the people, animated by a fanatical increase, might have made a long and formidable resisting them into subjection to the Constitution and the laws.—Sound tolicy, therefore, as well as human'ty, required that this object should, if possible, be accomplished within the limits to be constitution and the laws.—Sound tolicy, therefore, as well as human'ty, required that this object should, if possible, be accomplished within the flustion of the same time to older thems partion to the Government. This policy was pursued with one to the constitution and the laws—in the flustion of the same time to older thems partion to the Government. This policy was pursued with one to the constitution of the same time to older thems partion to the Government. This policy was pursued with one to constitute the same time to older thems partion to the Government. This policy was pursued with any to the same time to older thems approached to the same time to older thems approached to the same time to older thems partion to the Government within the limits on the results of the same time to the truth, because a much larger amount of for past off nees on condition of immediate submission in the foreign that the sub

the expenditures of the Government within the limits of a wise and judicious economy. An overflowing treasury had produced habits of prodigality and extravagance which could only be gradually corrected. The work required both time and patience. I applied myself dilitation to this task from the beginning, and was aided by the able and energetic efforts of the heads of the different Executive Departments. The result of our labors in this good cause did not appear in the sum total of our results of the extraordinary expenditures of the first two years, mainly in consequence of the extraordinary expenditure necessarily in of the contingent expenses of Congress during this period the members. For the year ending 90th June, 1888, whilst the pay and mileage amounted to \$4,50,603 79 and for the year ending 30th June, 1889, whilst the pay and mileage amounted to \$5,50,93,909 86, the contingent expenses of the public debt, we re reduced to the sum of \$55,402.

I am happy, however, to be able to inform you that during the last fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1889, whilst the pay and mileage amounted to \$1,409,214, the containing state of the Public debt, we re reduced to the sum of \$55,402.

I am happy, however, to be able to inform you that during the last fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1880, the books of the Treasury show an actual exponditure of the total expenditures of the Government in all its to that expenditures of the Government in all its to the companies of the public debt, we rereduced to the sum of \$55,402.

If the pay and mileage amounted to \$1,000,214, the contain of the contingent of \$1,000,000 and the sum of \$2,000 and th inerester, justify chargeards to the year 1028, most of deducted from the sum of \$59,848, 474 72 in order to ascertain the expenditure for the year ending on the 50th of June, 1860, which leaves a balance for the expenditures of that year of \$56,402,465 46. The interest on the public debt, including Treasury notes for the same fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1800, amounted to \$3,177,314 62, which, added to the above sum of \$55,402,465 46, makes an aggregate of \$85,57,780 08, It ought in justice to be observed that several of the estimates from the departments for the year ending on the 30th of June, 1800, were reduced by Congress below what was and still is deemed compatible with the public interest. Allowing a liberal margin of \$2,000,600 for this reduction, and for other causes, it may be safely asserted that the sum of \$61,000,000, or at the most \$62,000,000, lia amply sufficient to administer the Government and to pay the interest on the public debt, unless contingent events should hereafter render extraordinary expenditures necessary.

enditures necessary.

penditures necessary.

This result has been attained to a considerable degree by the care exercised by the appropriate departments in entering into public contracts. I have myself never interfered with the award of any such contract except in a single case with the Colonization Society, deeming it advisable to cast the whole responsibility in each case on the proper head of the department, with the general instruction that these contracts should always be given to the lowest and best bidder. It has ever been my opision that public contracts are not a legitimate source of patronage to be conferred upon personal or political favorities; but that in all such cases a public officer is beund to act for the Government as a prudent individual would act for himself.

african slave trade, &c.

It is with great satisfaction I communicate the fact, that, since the date of my last Annual Message, not a single slave has been imported into the United States in violation of the laws prohibiting the African slave trade. This statement is founded upon a thorough examination and investigation of the subject. Indeed, the spirit which prevalled some time since among a portion of our follow-citizens in favor of this trade seems to have entirely exhelded.

is illow-citizens in favor of this trade seems to have entirely subsided.

If also congratulate you upon the public sentiment which now exists against the crime of setting on foot military expeditions within the limits of the United States, to proceed from thence and make war upon the people of unoffending States, with whom we are at peace. In this respect a happy change has been effected since the commencement of my Administration. It surely ought to be the prayer of every Christian and patriot, that such expeditions may never again receive countonance. In our country or depart from our abores.

It would be useless repetition to do more than refer, with earnest commendation, to my former recommendations in favor of the Panilic railroad—of the grant of power to the President to employ the naval force in the yielnity, for the protection of the irres and property of

I again recommend to Congress the passage of a law in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution. appointing a day certain previous to the 4th of March, in each year of an odd number, for the election of representatives throughout all the States. A similar power has already been exercised with general approbation, in the appointment of the same day throughout the Union for holding the election of electors for President and Vice President of the United States. My attention was earnostly directed to this subject from the fact, that the 35th C.ngress terminated on the 3d of March, 1859, without making the necessary appropriation for the service of the Post Office Department. I was then forced to consider the best remedy for this omission, and an immediate call of the present Congress was the natural roopt. Upon enquiry, however, I ascertained that filteen out of the thirty-three States composing the Confederacy were without representatives, and that, consequently, these fifteen States would be distrained by such a call.—These fifteen States will be it the same condition on the 4th of March next. Ten of them cannot elect representatives, according to existing State laws, until different periods, extending from the beginning of August next until the months of October and November.

In my last message I gave warning that, in a time of sudden and alarming danger, the salvation of our inetinmediately to assemble a full Congress, to meet the emergency.

gency.

It is now quite evident that the financial necessities of the Government will require a podication of the tariff during your present session, for the purpose of moreasing the revenue. In this aspect, I desire to reiterate the recommendation contained in my last two annual messages, in favor of imposing specific instead of ad valorem duties on all important artitules to which these can be properly applied. From long observation and experience I am convinced that specific duties are necessary, both to protect the revenue and secure to our manufacturing interests that amount of incidental encouragement which unavoidably results from a revenue tariff.

As an abstract proposition it may be admitted that ad valorem duties would, in theory, be the most just and equal. But if the experience of this and all other commercial nations has demonstrated that such duties cannot be assessed and collected without great frauds upon the revenue, then it is the part of wisdom to resort to specific duties. Indeed, from the very nature of an ad valorem duty, this must be the result. Under it the inevitable souragence is, that foreign goods will be entered at less than their true value. The treasury will, therefore, lose the duty on the difference between their real and field tious value, and to this catent we are defrauded.

The tempitations which ad valorem duties present to a dishousest importer are irresistable. His object is to pass

The temptations which ad valorem duties present to a dishonest importer are irresistable. His object is to pass bis goods through the custom-house at the very lowest valuation necessary to save them from confiscation. In this he too often succeeds in spite of the vigilance of the her revenue officers. Hence the resort to false involces, one for the purchaser and another for the custom house, and to other expectations to defend the Government. one for the purchaser and another for the custom house, and to other expedients to defraud the Government.—
The honest importer produces his invoice to the collector, stating the actual price at which he purchased the articles abroad. Not so the dishenest importer and the agent of the foreign manufacturer. And here it may be observed that a very large proportion of the manufactures imported from abroad are consigned for sale to commission merchants who are mere agents employed by the manufacturers. In such cases no actual sale has been made to fix their value. The foreign manufacturer, if he be dishonest, preparesan invoice of the goods, not at their actual value, but at the very lowest rate necessary to escape detection. In this manner the dishonest importer and the foreign manufacturer enjoy a decided advantage over the honest merchant. They are thus enabled to undersell the fair trader, and drive him from the market. In fact, the operation of this system has already driven from the pursuits of honorable commerce many of that class of regular and conscientious merchants whose that class of regular and conscientious merchants whose character, throughout the world, is the pride of ou

ountry,
The remedy for these evils is to be found in specifi

tions which they contain are highly valuable and deserve your careful attention.

The report of the Postmaster General details the circuinstances under which Cornelius Vanderbilt, on my request, agreed, in the month of July last, to carry the coan mails between our Atlantic and Pacific coasts.—Had he not thus acted, thi important intercommunication must have been suspended, at least for a season.—The Postmaster General had no power to make him any other compensation than the postages on the mail matter which he might carry. It was known, at the time, that these postages would fall far short of an adequate compensation, as well as of the sum which the same service had previously cost the Government. Mr. Vanderbilt, in a commendable spirit, was willing to rely upon the justice of Congress to make up the deficiency; and I, therefore, recommend that an appropriation may be granted for this purpose.

I should do great injustice to the Attorney General, were I to omit the mention of his distinguished services in the measures adopted and prosecuted by him for the defence of the Government against numerous and unfounded claims to land in California, purporting to have been made by the Mexican government previous to the treaty of cession. The successful opposition to these claims has saved to the United States public property worth many millions of-dollars, and to individuals holding title under them at least an equal amount.

It has been represented to me, from sources which I deem reliable, that the inhabitants in several portions of Kansas have bren reduced nearly te a state of starvation, on account of the aimost total failure of their crops, whilst the harveste in every other portion of the country have been abundant. The prospect before them for the approaching winter is well calculated to enlist the sympathies of every heart. The destitution appears to be sogeneral that it cannot be relieved by private contributions, and they are in such indigent of cumentances as to be unable to purchase the necessaries of life

WASHINGTON CITY, 3d December,

To KEEP ICE OFF WIEDOWS.—Take an ordi- years imprisonment. nary paint brush or sponge, and rub over the 1sh as can be got in any other way.

Daily Telegraph

EARRISBURG'

Tuesday Afternoon, December 4, 1860.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We are under obliga tions to CAPT. HALL, of the Northern Central Railroad, for an early copy of the President's

REV. DR. DURBIN, a distinguished Methodist minister, is announced to preach in this city next Sunday morning. The special object of his visit at this time is to further the interests of the missionary cause. This learned Divine appreciative audience.

JUVENILE SHOOTING AFFRAY. -On Saturday last a white lad, named James McKee, seven or eight years of age, shot a colored boy, named Robert Henry Humphreys, in the arm with a pistol, inflicting serious injury. It appears from the information made, that McKee was in the habit of carrying a pistol, and had repeatedly threatened to shoot Humphreys. On the day above named these two lads, in company with others, were at the ice house of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, when McKee pulled out a pistol and snapped it at Humphreys The weapon missed fire two or three times, but finally exploded, lodging two small balls in the arm of the latter, one taking effect near the elbow, and the other in the shoulder. The colored lad is still in a suffering condition from the effect of the injuries received. The father of Humphreys yesterday made information against McKee, and a warrant was issued for him. We presume he was arrested to-day and bound over to answer the charge. Much censure at taches to the father of so young a lad for permitting him to go about armed with a deadly weapon; and the vicious disposition exhibited by the latter is strong presumptive evidence that his moral training has been sadly neglected.

ATTEMPT TO DROWN A WOMAN. - About twelve

o'clock on Monday night,a colored woman,Caro line Boon, was thrown into the canal at Wheeler,s upper coal yard, near the Rolling Mill; and narrowly escaped drowning. It appears from the information made before Alderman Kline, by the husband of Caroline, that she had been spending the evening in a boat-cabin with several sable brothers and sisters, among whom the whiskey bottle circulated somewhat freely. Caroline finally started home, and when crossing a plank from the boat to the shore, one Joseph Scott pushed her off the plank into the canal, where she struggled for some minutes, until rescued by two white men, Thomas Henry and John A. Brooks, who chanced to be in the vicinity. After two or three fruitless attempts to rescue the woman from her perilous situation, they finally suc ceeded. Scott interfered, and in emphatic and profane language declared that "the black bitch ought to be drowned." Failing in his efforts to prevent her rescue, he and another rowdy negro rowdy named Bob Parker, assaulthome insensible, and is now lying in a critical condition. The parties were arrested this morning by officers Becker and Wickert, and had a hearing before Alderman Kline. Scott was committed to prison to answer the charge of attempting to drown Caroline Boon, and both he and Parker were held to answer the charge of assault and battery upon the two white men above named. A boatman who was presen states that but for the timely rescue of Mrs. Boon, she would certainly have found a watery grave, not being in a condition to help herself.

SENTENCES.—The Court yesterday afternoon passed sentences upon the following persons, convicted at the last Court, of various crimes,

George Poist, convicted of assault and battery, at the house of Fanny Jones, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1, costs of suit, and thirty days imprisonment.

The name of Fanny Jones, convicted of keeping a disorderly house, was called, but not an swering, a capias was ordered to be issued. Richard Allen, (colored.) convicted of keep-

ing a disorderly house, was sentenced to pay \$10 fine and costs, and ninety days imprisonment. He was also convicted of assault and battery on a female, and for that crime he was sentenced to jail for thirty days after the expiration of the time of his first sentence.

Jacob Boon, (colored) convicted of burglary, in entering the house of Ida Hart, was sentenced to pay a fine \$1 and costs, and undergo two years and six months imprisonment.

Frank Bell, (colored) plead guilty to larceny, by stealing a small portion of coal to warm his sister's child which was sick, from a coal pile in Middletown, was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents, and undergo ten days imprisonment. William Omer, who plead guilty to burglary, in entering the cellar of T. F. Boyer, received a sentence of \$1 fine and costs, and nine

ceived a sentence of \$2 fine and costs and three

George Kelly (colored) convicted of attempt glass, once or twice a day, a little alcohol, and ing to commit a rape on a little white girl and it will keep the glass as free from ice as in the also convicted of assault and battery was senmiddle of summer, and will give as good pol- tenced to an imprisonment of two years, \$25 fine and costs of suit.

DEATH OF AN ASTRONOMER -- Charles F. Egel. man, who for forty-three years past furnished the principal calculations for the Almanacs printed in the United States, died at his residence in Reading on Friday last, at the ripe age of nearly seventy-nine years. Mr. E. emigrated to this country in the year 1803, and always took a lively interest in the cause of education, and particularly that of Astronomy. He was an honorary member of the New England Society of Mathematics, the members of which exhibited their high appreciation of his services by presenting him with valuable works of art. Many days of his life were devoted to the invention of a perpetual motion machine. Although often certain that his difficult task was accomplished, yet he left this stage of action without seeing it perfected. He became is well known here, and his reputation as a an early settler of Berks county, and although pulpit orator will not fail to attract a large and having learned the Cabinet making business, he connected himself with several Protestant churches and became a teacher of the youth connected therewith. He was also organiast and leader of the church choirs, having been an excellent musician in his younger days. He leaves a wife and family of children, grand children, and a large number of friends, to mourn his death, who yesterday afternoon accompanied his remains to their final resting place.

Natest by Telegraph.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE

DAILY TELEGRAPH

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4. House.-The Chaplain, Rev. Mr. STOCKTON. prayed that Congress may wisely consider the propositions presented in the President's mesage, and deliberately act on them in all right

eousness and truth.
The Spraker laid before the House the annual estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury. Referred to the Committee of Ways and

Меарв. Mr. Moorhead, from the Committee to wait on the President, reported that they had performed that duty and the President requested them to say he would communicate his message in

writing to-day noon.

Mr. Pheles. That hour has already arriv-

After some unimportant proceedings, the Message was laid before the House and was read by Col. Forney, the Speaker having first requested gentlemen to be silent.

Senate.—Messrs. Gwin, Harlan, Johnson, (Tenn.,) Thomson, and Wilkinson, appeared in

their seats. Prayer by the Chaplain. Mr. Bigler, one behalf of the committee to wait on the President, reported that they had

performed that duty.

The President's Message was delivered by A. J. Glossbrenner, his private Secretary, and was

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADEDPHIA, Dec. 4.

Flour quiet; sales at \$4 75@5 124 for superfine, \$5 25@5 50 for extras, \$5 44@5 75 for extra family and \$6@6 50 for fancy. Wheat steady; sales 5000 bush, at \$1 20@1 25 for red and \$1 28@1 85 for white. Corn quiet; 4000 bush. sold at 65@66c. for old yellow, and new ed the men who had taken her from the canal, flourished open razors and compelled them to seek safety in flight. Mrs. Boon was carried whisky dull.

Married .

At Cox's town, Dec. 2d, by Rev. G. G. Rakestraw, Mr. JOHN S. WOOLFLEY, of Middletewn, to Miss MARY L. GURTNER, of Cox's town.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

TUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

WILD BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE at
the Public House of Dan'el Wagner, "Seven
Stars," on SATURDAY RVE VING, December 29, 1880.—
The properly situated on Second street in the city of Harrisburg, below Mulberry street, fromting on Second street
26 feet 3 inches, and extending back 210 feet to Raspberry alley, adjoining on the one side property of Theo. F.
Boyer, and on the other side property of Miss I. Koser.
Thereon erected a TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING
HOUSS, with a two-story Brick Back Building. Terms
will be made known on the evening of sale by
C. O. ZIMMERMAN, Arent,
Mo. 28 South Second Street.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

POR SALE on easy terms a highly improved farm of 37 seres, situated within one and a haif miles of the city limits, on the Jonestown root thereon erected a good house with Brick thereon erected a good house with Brick Back Building, a large Bank Barn, and other necessary out-build ngs. There is on the premises a good Orchard of cuoice Fruit. The land is well supplies with running wa'er, and is under good fence and in a high state of cuitivation.

This property, on account of its proximity to market is one of the most desirable locations long since offered for sale in the neighborhood of this city, and is well worthy the attention of capitalists. Terms easy.

Apply to DAVID MUMMA, JR., dd lw Attorney-at-Law, Third Street, Harrisburg.

IMPORTANT NOTICE For the Afflicted with Diseases which Appear to be Incurable.

OCTOR C. WEIGHEL, residing in Har-risburg, Pa., Third street near North street, cured in Germany as well as America, many persons after hav-ing been treated without success by other physicians.— We extract here some passages from German newspapers of this place, containing acknowledgement of such per-sons and their recommendation to apply in similar cases to Dr. WEIGHEL.

a sentence of \$1 fine and costs, and nine months imprisonment. Before sentence was passed he made a most eloquent and feeling appeal to the Court for mercy, attributing the crime he had committed altogether to the use of intoxicating drinks—averring that this was his first offence. The Judge stated that in consequence of his statement he had taken three months from the time the Court had intended to give him.

James Thompson, convicted of stealing keys from Samuel Freeburn, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1 and costs, and undergo two months imprisonment. He also plead guilty to stealing a watch from the house of Wm. M. Kerr for which he was sentenced to an imprisonment of six months, and to pay a fine of \$1 and costs.

Franklin A. Hutton, who had plead guilty on two bills of indictment, to forging the name of his mother on certain promissory notes, received a sentence of \$2 fine and costs and three ceived

the Doctor.

Being confined to an advertisement these instances may suffice to direct the attention of the afflicted with the above mentioned and similar diseases to his office. dec4-daw1m*

PERSONAL.—The person that took the PHOTOGRAPH of GOV. PACKER from the United States Hotel of this city, will confer a favor by returning it again, as the same belonged to the house.