The report presents a much more satisfactory condition of our finances than one year ago the most sanguine could have anticipated. During the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1865, the last year of the war, the public debt was increased \$941,99 ,537, and on the 31st of Ocduring a period of fourteen months, commenc mber 1, 1865, and ending October 31, ing September 1, 1865, and enoung occurred to 1866, having been \$206,379,565. In the last annual report on the state of the finances, it was estimated that during the three quarters of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June last, the debt would be increased \$112,194,947. During that period, however, it was re-During that period, however, it was reduced \$31,190,387, the receipts of the year having been \$89 905,905 more, and the expenditures \$200,529,235 less than the estimates. Nothing could more clearly indicate these statements the extent and availadility of the national resources and the rapidi ty and safety with which, under our form of government, great military and naval estab-lishments can be dishanded, and expenses reduced from a war to a peace footing.

During the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1866, the receipts were \$558,032,620. and the expenditures \$520,750.940, leaving an availiable surplus of \$37,281,680. It is esan availiable applies of \$37,281,680. It is estimated what the receipts for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1867, will be 475,061, ted when time shall have given to it a wider development. 866; and that the expenditures will reach the diplie of \$158,638,308. For the fiscal year milis June 30, 1868, it is estimated that the recipies will amount to \$136,000,000, and the he expenditures will be \$350,247,641 chewing an excess of \$86,762,859 in favor of the Government. These estimated receipts may be diminished by a reduction of excise and import duties; but after all necessary one shall have been made, the revenu of the present and of following years will doubtless be sufficient to cover all legitimate sharges upon the treatury, and leage a large annual arrhive to be applied to the payment of the principal of the debt. There are a season why taxes may not a season why taxes may not be the debt as the country advances in populations within the next quarter of a centurol of the debt be extinguished within the next quarter of a centurol.

The report of the Secretary of War furnishen valuable and important information in reference to the operations of his department during the past year. Few volunteers now n in the service, and they are being dis remain in the service, and they are being dis charged as rapidly as they can be replaced by regalar troops. The army has been prompt by paid, carefully provided with medical treatment, well sheltered and subvisted, and is to be furnished with breech loading small arms. The military strength of the nation has been unimpared by the discharge of volnuteers, the disposition of unserviceable or perishable stores, and the retrenchment of expenditure. Sufficient war material to meet any emergency has been retained, and, from disbanded volunteers standing ready to respond to the national call, large armies can rapidly organized, equipped and concentrated. Fortifications on the coast and fron tier have received, or are being prepared for more powerful armaments; lake surveys and harbor and river improvements are in course of energetic prosecution. Preparations have been made for the payment of the additional bounties authorized during the recent sess on of Congress, under such regulations as will he Government from fraud, and secure to the honorably-discharged soldier the well earned reward of his faithfulness and gallantry. More than six thousand maimed oldiers, have already been established. The | credit of the Patent fund was two hun

It is stated in the report of the Secretary of the Navy that the naval force at this time consists of two hundred and seventy-eight ves sels armed with two thousand three hundred as may be necessary for the preservation of the level of the control of the preservation of the level of the lev nd fifty-one guns. Of these one hundred and fifteen vessels, carrying one thousand and wenty-nine guns, are in commission, distribted chiefly among seven equadrons. The aber of men in the service is thirteen thoupd six hundred. Great activity and vigiso have been displayed by all the squadand their movements have been Isly and efficiently arranged in such manner as would best promote American commerce and protect the rights and interests of yed are undergoing repairs or are laid up Intil their services may be required. Most of the iron clad fleet is at League island, in the vicinity of Phi'adelphia, a place which, until decisive action should be taken by Congress, was selected by the Secretary of the Navy as vessels. It is important that a suitable pub-lic station should be provided for the iron clad fleet. It is intended that these vessels shall he in proper condition for any emergency. and it is desirable that the bill accepting League island for naval purposes, which pas sed the House of Representatives at its last session, should receive final action at an early period, in order that there may be a suitapublic station for this class of vessels, as well as a navy yard of area sufficient for the wants of the service, on the Delaware river. The naval pension fund amounts to \$11,750,-000, having been increased \$2,750,000 during The expenditures of the depart ment for the fiscal year ending 30th June last were \$43,324,526, and the estimates for the coming year amount to \$23,568,436. Attention is inuited to the condition of our seamen, and the importance of legislative measures relief and improvement. The suggestions in behalf of this deserving class of our fellow citizens are earnestly recommend. ed to the favorable attention of Congress.

The report of the Postmaster General presents a most satisfactory condition of the postal service and submits recommendations which deserve the consideration of Congress The revenues of the Department for the year ending June 30, 1866, were \$14,386,986, and the expenditures \$15,352 070, showing an of the latter of \$965,093. In antici pation of this deficiency, however, a special appropriation was made by Congress in the act approved July 23, 1856. Including the standing arpropriation of \$700.000 for mail matter, as a legitimate portion of the revenues yet remaining unexpended, the act ual deficiency for the past year is only \$265. 093 -a sum within \$51,141 of the amount estimated in the annual report of 1864. The decrease of revenue compared with the preyear was one and one-fifth per cent. and the increase of expenditures owing prinpally to the enlargement of the mail service in the South, was twelve per cent. On the 3)th of June last there were in operation six thousand nine hundred and thirty mail routes, with an aggregate length of one hundred and eighty thousand six hundred and twenty one miles, an aggregate annual transportation of seventy one million eight hundred and thirty seven thousand nine hundred and fourteen miles, and an aggregate annual cost, including all expenditures, of \$8, 410,184 The length of railroad routes is thirty two thousand and ninety-two miles, the annual transportation thirty million six hundred and pine thousand four hundred and sixty-seven miles. The length of steamhoat routes is fourteen thousand three hundred and forty six miles, and the annua transportation three million four hundred and eleven thousand nine hundred and sixty two miles. The mail service is rapidly increasing throughout the whole country, and its steady on 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 Britian and our own have igreed upon a proliminary basis for a postal envention which it is believed will prove eminently beneficial to the commercial interests the United States, inasmuch as it contemthe a reduction of the international letter to one half the existing rates; a rety the Emperor, since that agreement, that he
would complete the promised evacuation within
the British mail, or in closed mails through
in the British mail, or in closed mails through

THE LARGEST,

thority of the other for the despatch of correspondence, either in open or plosed mails, pedient that he should be attended in the vicinity on the same terms as those applicable to the of Mexico by the Lieutenant General of the Army of the United States, with the view of obtaining means of transmission.

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 means of transmission. supervision. During the last fiscal year, four millions six hundred and twenty-nine thousand three hundred and twelve acres of public land were disposed of, one million eight hundred and ninery two thousand five hundred and sixteen norce of which were entered untober, 1865, it amounted to \$2.710.851.750, and exteen acres at when were entered untober, 1865, it amounted to \$2.710.851.750, and exteen acres at when were entered untober, 1855, it had been ad pred relative to the indicated and had has unreduced to \$2,551,310,006, the diminution, dergone essential modifications. Immediate revenue, and not their rapid settlement, was the cardinal feature of our land system. Long experience and proest discussion have re-

sulted in the conviction that the early devel-opment of our agricultural resources, and the diffusion of an energetic population over our vast territory, are objects of far greater importance to the national growth and prosperi-ty than the proceeds of the sale of the land, to the highest bidder in open market. The pre emption laws confer upon the pioneer who complies with the terms they impose the privilege of purchasing a limited portion of 'unoffered lands' at the minimum price. The homestead enactments relieve the settler from the payment of purchase money and secure him a permanent home, upon the condi-tion of residence for a term of years. This liberal policy invites emigration from the old and from the more crowded portions of the new world. Its propitious results are undoubted and will be more signally manifes-

Congress has made liberal grants of public land to corporations, in sid of the construction of railroads and other internal improvements. Should this policy hereafter prevail, more stringent provi-sions will be required to secure a faithful applica-tion of the fund. The title to the lands should ot pass, by patent or otherwise, but remain in the portion of the road has been actually built. Por ions of them might then from time to time, be convived 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 teneth of the projected improvement. This restriction would not operate to the prejudice of any undertaking conceived in good twith and executed with reaking concerves in given 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 clair so withdrawn but unconveyed, and of title to the lands conveyed which will remain unsold Operations on the several lines of the Pacific Railroad have been prosecuted with unexample vigor and success. Should no unforeseen causes or delay occur, it is confidently anticipated that this great thoroughfare will be completed before the ex-

piration of the period designated by Congress. During the last fiscal year the amount paid to pensioners, including the expenses of disbursement, was thirteen millions four hundred and fifty-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-six 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-six thousand seven hundred and twenty-two. This fact furnishes melancholy and striking proof of the sacrifices made to vindicate the constitutional authority of the Federal Govern-ment, and to maintain inviolate the integrity of the Union. They impose upon us corresponding obli-gations. It is estimated that thirty-three million dollars will be required to meet the exigencies of this brench of the service during the next fiscal

Treaties have been concluded with the Indians, who, enticed into armed opposition to our Govern-ment at the outbreak of the rebellion, have unconditionally submitted to our authority, and manifested an earnest desire for a renewal of friendly re-

ations.

During the year ending September, 30, 1866, soldiers have received artificial limbs or other eight thousand seven hundred and sixteen Patents surgical apparatus; and forty-one national for useful inventions and designs were issued, and cometeries, containing the remains of 104,526 at that date the balance in the Treasury to the total estimate of military appropriations is twenty-eight thousand two hundred and ninety-

levees of the Mississippi river. It is a matter of national importance that early steps should be taken nat only to add to the efficiency of these barriers against destructive inundations, but for the removal of all obstructions to the free and safe navigation of

that great channel of trade and commerce. The District of Columbia, under existing laws, not entitled to that representation in the Nation al Conneils which from our earliest history, has een uniformly accorded to each Territory established from time to time within our limits. It naintains peculiar relations to Congress, to whon countrymen abroad. The vessels unem- the Constitution has granted the power of exercising exclu-ive legislation over the seat of govern-

· Our fellow-citizens residing in the District, whose interests are thus confided to the special guardian-ship of Congress, exceed in number the population of several of our Territories, and no just reason is the most eligible location for that class of 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 securing the local legislation adapted to them. I therefore recoin mend 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 municipal authorities to pro-mote the prosperity of the national metropolis will receive the efficient and generous co operation of

The report of the Commissioner on Agriculture views the operations of his Department during the past year, and asks the aid of Congress in its orte to encourage those States which, ecourged by war, are now earnestly engaged in the re-orization of domestic ind

genization of domestic industry.
It is a subject of congratulation that no foreign mbination against our domestic peace and safety, or our legitimate influence among the nations, have been formed or attempted. While centiments of reconciliation, loyalty and patriotism have increased at home, a more just consideration of our national character and rights has been manifested by for eign nations.

The entire success of the Atlantic Telegraph between the coast of Ireland and the Province of Newfoundland is an achievement which, has been justly celebrated in both hemispheres as the opening of an era in the progress of civilization. There reason to expect that equal success will attend, and even greater results follow, the enterprise for connecting the two Continents through the Pacific Ocean by the projected line of telegraph between Kamechatka and the Russian possessions in Ameri-

The resolution of Congress protesting against pardone by foreign Governments of persons convic-ted of infamous offences, on condition of emigration to our country, has been communicated to the States with which we maintain intercourse, and the practice, so justly the subject of complaint on our

The congratulations of Congress to the Emperor of Russia, upon his escape from attempted assassinalightened ruler, and received by him with expres-

ions of grateful appreciat The Executive, warned of an attempt by Spanish-American adventurers to induce the emigration of freedmen of the United States to a foreign country, protested against the project as one which, it consummated, would reduce them to bondage ever more oppressive then that from which they had just been relieved. Assurance has been received from the Government of the State in which the plan was matured, that the proceeding will next neither its encouragement nor approval. It is a question worthy of your consideration, whether our we upon this subject are adequate to the preven-

ion or punishment of the crime thus meditated.
In the month of April last, as Congress is aware, triendly arrangement was made between the Emperor of France and the President of the United States for the withdrawal from Mexico of the French expeditionary military forces. This withtrawel was to be effected in three detachments, the first of which, it was understood, would leave Mexico in November, now past, the second in March next, and the third and last in November, 1867.-Immediately upon the completion of the evacua-tion, the French Government was to assume the same attitude of non-intervention, in regard to Mexico, as is held by the Government of the United States Repeated accurances have been given

the British mail, or in closed mails through the United Kirgdom; the establishment of uniform and reasonable charges for the sea and territorial transit of correspondence in closed mails; and an allowance to each Post Mee Department of the right to use all mail subject to the sea of th

and humanity, it seemed an obvious duty 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 gov-

rnment.
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 engagement, 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, as soon as the information was received by the Government, care was taken to make

known its dissent to the Emperor of France, I cannot forego the hope that France will re-consider the subject, and adopt some resolution in regard to the evacuation of Mexico, which will conform as nearly as practicable with the existing engagement, 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 evacuation of Mexico by the expeditionary forces, no subject 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 traditional hip between the two countries might in that case

be renewed and permanently restored.

A claim of a citizen of the United States for inemnity for spoliation committed on the high seas y the French authorities, in the exercise of a belgerent power against Mexico, has been met by the lovernment of France with a proposition to defer settlement until a mutual convention for the adjust-ment 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 counties. The suggestion is not deemed unreasonable, but it belongs to Congress to 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. I we 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 ad-

ance has been made towards an adjustment of the differences between the United States and Great Britain, arising out of the depredations upon out national commerce and other trespasses committed uring our civil war by British subjects, in violation of international law and treaty The delay, however, may be brileved to have re-sulted in no small degree from the domestic situation of Great Britain. An entire change of minis try occurred in that country during the last see sion 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 not be considered in a becoming and friendly spirit .--The importance of an early disposition of the question cannot be exaggerated. Whatever might be the wishes of the two Governments, it is manifes that good will and friendship between the two ountries cannot be established until a reciprocity n the practice of good faith and neutrality, shall e reatored between the respective nations. On the 6th of June last, in violation of our neu-

trality laws, a military expedition and enterprise against the British North American Colonies was projected and attempted to be carried on within the projected and attempted to be carried on within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States. In obedience to the obligation imposed upon the Exccutive by the Constitution, to see that the laws are faithfully executed, all citizens were warned, by proclamation, against taking part in or aiding such unlawful proceedings, and the proper civit, military and naval officers were directed to take all necessary measures for the enforcement of the laws. The expedition failed, but it has not been without its painful consequences. Some of our citizens tho, it was alleged, were engaged in the expediion, were captured, and have been brought to tria as for a capital offence, in the Province of Canada ludgment and sentence of death have been proounced against some, while others have been acuitted. Fully believing in the maxim of govern ent, that severity of civil punishment for misguided persons who have engaged in revolutionary at tempts which have disastrously failed, is unsound and unwise, 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, in duce in their cases an exercise of clemency, and judicious 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 die continuance of the prosecutions which were insti-tuted in the courts of the United States against those who tock part in the expedition, has been di-

I have regarded the expedition as not only political in its nature, but as also in a great measure oreign from the United States in its causes, character and objects. The attempt was understood to e made in sympathy with an insurgent party in Ireland, and, by striking at a British Pro this continent, as designed to aid in obtaining re-dress 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 natives of that country, some of whom had, while others had not, become citizens of the United States under our General laws of naturalization .--Complaints of misgovernment in Ireland continu ally engage the attention of the British nation, and o great an agitation is now prevailing in Ireland hat the British Government have de eessary to suspend the writ of hubeas corpus in that country. These circumstances must necessarily modify the opinion which we might otherwise have entertained in regard to an expedition expressly prohibited by our neutrality laws. So long as those laws remain upon our statuate books, they should be faithfully executed, and if they operate harshly, unjustly, or oppressively, Congress alone can apply the remedy, by their modifications or re-

Political and commercial interests of the United States are not unlikely to be affected in some degree by events which are transpiring in the eastern regions of Europe, and the time seems to have come when our Government ought to have a prop-

diplomatic representation in Grecce. This Government has claimed for all persons not convicted, or accused, or suspected of crime, an absolute political right of self expatriation, and a choice of new national allegiance. Most of the European States have dissented from this principle, and have claimed a right to hold such of their subjects as have inmigrated to and been naturalized in the United States, and afterwards returned on transient visit to their native countries, to the performance of military service in like manner as resident 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 Prussia, Italy and Austria, were recently engaged. While Great Britain has never acknowledged the right of expatriation, she has not practically insisted upon France has been equally forbearing, and Prussia has proposed a compromise, which, although, evincreased liberality, has not been accopted by the United States. Peace is now prevailing overy where in Europe, and the present seems to be a favorable time for an assertion by Congress of the rinciple, so long maintained by the Executive Department, that naturalization by one State fully exempts the native born subject of any other State rom the performance of military service under any foreign Government, so long as he does not voluntarily renounce its rights and benefits.

In the performance of a duty imposed upon me the Constitution, I have thus submitted to the Representatives of the States and of the People such information of our domestic and foreign af-fairs as the public interests seem to require. Our Government is now undergoing its most trying ordeal, and my earnest prayer is, that the peril may be successfully and finally passed, withit impairing its original strength and symmetry. The interests of the nation are best to be promoted y, the revival of fraternal relations, the

literation of our past differences, and the re-inaugtration of all the purcuits of peace. Directing our efforts to the early accomplishment of these great ends, let us endeavor to preserve har-mony between the co-ordinate Departments of the Government that each in its proper sphere may ordially co-operate with the other in accuring he maintainance of the Constitution, the preserva on of the Union, and the perpetuity of our free hetitutions.

ANDREW JOHNSON,

WASHINGTON, December 3rd 1866. Whatever may be thought of the recomlepartments forwarded to Congress at the comnoncement of the present session, the official are of the extent, resources, and power of our reat Republic, and of the irresistable force i can, when necessary, concentrate on any given object. The importance of seeking only elevated and truly noble national ends, is increased by the wondrous capacities of the nation.

The Rehigh Begister

ALLENTOWN, PENNA. TO ADVERTISERS.

The REGISTR has a larger circula-tion, by several hundred, than any other English paper in the county.

THESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1866.

The President's Message.

This week we present our readers with complete copy of the President's Message. The position of that (for the time being) public functionary on the various questions that have agitated the public mind since the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, has been the theme upon which every person in the land has expressed an opinion or reiterated that of some of his party friends, and as all public officers should be judged by their public acts and dec arations. Every house should be supplied with a copy of such important documents The message is tolerably well written, and bears upon its very face marks of the faded eloquence of Wm. II. Seward. In a political point of view it is important for what it does of oitizens of Reading, most of whom are not say as well as for what is therein expressed. The old arguments in favor of the admission of er was unfavorable, the room was well filled. senators and Representatives from the South ern States, are ceiterated, together with the before the meeting of the present Congress, he appears to think that the representatives of ed a nation, and that the one man power inested in him by the terms of the Constitution, as he construes it, is the only safe position for good advice, we admit, but would refer him to he verdict of the people as expressed a few weeks ago at the ballot box, as evidence of the act that there is no danger of such a contingency, so long as free discussion is permitted, and by this time he should have learned that he is slightly behind the times, and all danger of either consentration or anarchy have passed away with the overthrow of his power. The President in his message takes strong ground against the constitutional amendment, which may possibly defeat that measure, and result in some more stringent plan being adopted. The people who bore the burden of suppressing the ebellion, will not stand being governed by the men who undertook to break up the Union. Justice to the dead, the maimed, the widows and orphans, and their friends, demand their exclusion from public places of honor and profit, and that demand must be complied

Next week we will give an outline of the several reports accompanying the message, as also an abstract of the proceedings of Congress

from day to day. NEGRO SUFFRAGE .- The democratic papers of this region appear to be either ignorant of the position taken by their leaders in favor of allowing the negro to vote, or afraid to express their opinions upon the subject. Not one of them has yet ventured to refer to the position of the Chicago Post and a number of other leading journals on that subject. No wonder the question is a delicate one for them, occupying the position that they have done and now do, and after making all the political and other capital they possess out of the poor darkey. When the time comes, that he no longer can urnish them with those commodities, their ruin will be near at hand. However, it is a subject they are, or at least should be conver sant with, as they have always stated and maintained the issues of the negro question in every shape it has assumed. Though perhaps that is giving some of them credit for more than they deserve, as their head center has generally furnished the material for them, and as that institution is now bankrupt, we may expect a short resting spell until they can raise the funds from the new appointees of his accidency.

Nocal Record. terms of this paper:

\$2.50 per Year, or \$2.00 if Paid Strictly in Advance.

Acquirren .- Hattie Blane was tried at Easton last week for the murder of William Blane and acquitted. The murder was a de-liberate one, but there was a frail woman in he case and the verdict was what might have een expected.

The house of Mr. Wm. Levan, of outh Whitehall, was entered in the absence of the family, and \$175 taken from a drawer, nd carried off. No traces of the money or thief have yet been found. A reward of \$50 has Leep offered.

ROBBED .- The house of William Miller in Fifth street, was entered on Thursday evening, and two pocket books, one containing 55 and valuable papers, the \$10 were stolen it is supposed to have been done during the beence of a portion of the family at the conert.

Lefr .- A woman left her child, a boy about two weeks old in the depot of the Le-high Valley R. R. at Mauch Chunk on Tuesday evening last, and went on with the train to Rockport where the was arrested and sent back to take charge of her responsibility cause poverty.

BIBLE MEETING .- The annual meeting of the Lebigh Courty Bible Society will be n New Year's evening (let of January) at 74 o'clock in the English Lutheran church Allentown. The managers and members of the Society and all friends of the Bible are

invited to attend. B. F. TREXLER, Sect'y. Bunnen .- Oa Sunday last, a daughter f Mrs. Schuler, residing in North Whitenall, came in contact with the stove, when her dress caught fire. Mr. Evan Guth heard her ories for help, and went to her assistance, and with much difficulty extinguished the flames She had however received such injury as to

cause her death in a short time. lately had a survey of the Susquehanna route mide with the intention of constructing a Railroad to intersect with the New York and Erie at or near Waverly. A road over that route would be one of the best paying roads in the country and we hope the Lehigh Valley Co. will push it through.

A Sharp Damsel — Is it possible, Miss that you don't knew the names of some of your best fiends? inquired a gentleman of a lady. Certainly was the reply. I don't even know what my own will be a year hence. There is one thing she can roly apon that if she goes to Biery & Morts' Boot & Shoe store she can procure a suitable pair to make the change in. THE LEGICH VALLEY RAILROAD. - W.

ERBATA .- The Register in giving "the Religious statistics of Penn'a." last week, stated that the Methodists had 337 churches 492 ministers, 81,192 members. These figures were wrong. They have 1.148 churches, 610 ministers, and 104,765 members. These are the statistics of Pennsylvania, for the Method dist Episcopal church alone; without including others bearing the name of Methodist.

EXCITED.—Our friends in Bethlehem are very much troubled about our Allentown Police and well they may be, for when we send one to that ancient Burg, to make an arrest he always brings his man—a fact they have good reason to know. The cuts of the Chronic's about "ungrammatical" denunciations we have nothing to do with—let them go in. We are inclined to the opinion they will do no harm and may result in a small amount of good.

Reliance.—We deem it to be our duty to say to construct and the their interest inclined to they now he was to come their or pulmonary affection. It is the character and bear proparation in the market. Dyapepia can be surely and permanently cured by Police Typeppia Care. Thousands of dy speptic care sending in their testimonials to the proprietors, saying it has cured thou. We say to those who are suffering from depending one intoing, sour styme, ach, or any disorder of the stomach or bowels, give it a trial. Excited .- Our friends in Bethiehem are very much troubled about our Allentown Police and well they may be, for when we

PROPERTY SALES .- Mr. Henry Shite, sold a house and lot on Sixth street, between Chew and Gordon, to Mathias Weaver, for

J. & W. K. Trexler, sold, a brick house, on Seventh street, to Thomas Strauss, for \$1,375. Wm. H. Seip, sold a brick house and lot of wm. H. Seip, sold a brick meds and lot of ground on the couth side of Chew street, to O. S. Massay, for \$1,500.
Edmund Yost, of Salisbury, sold his mill and store stand, to Lewis Snyder, of Bethle-

hem, for \$7000.

the attention of our readers to the sales ad-

vertised in this weeks issue. The Slate property known as the Franklin quarry is one of the best in the country and worthy the attention of those desiring to invest or engage in that now lu-crative business. The Hotel property at Hok-endaqua is one of the best in the county and so long as the Iron business is carried on will continue to remain so, the farm offered in connection with it will soon be required for building lots. The Leather and Shoe finding store of H. C. Steinman, Bethlehem, offers a rare chance for a man wishing to engage in that kind of business. The house and lot of Mr. Mennig on Fifth street, to any person deiring a good house can now secure one

CONCERT .- On Thursday evening last, the Musart Musical Society, gave a concert in members of church choirs. Though the weath-The "Cantata of Esther, the beautiful Queen," was well rendered, and every part well sus-tained, (though we did not see Prof. Herman President's action in relation to those states at the piano,) exhibiting an evidence of close training, combined with good musical talent, reflecting credit upon their leader. The quartette sung between the two parts, made a the people have no voice in the settlement of very good impression on the audience. Some the most important questions that ever agitat of the voices were most beautiful. The audience, a large portion of whom were members of the different churches, were well pleased, and appeared to be sensible of the good effect, aprovement in our own church music them to adopt. He cautions the people to be would have upon the community. Why can't aware of concentration and anarchy, Very we have a Society of this kind here? Certainly we have musical talent enough among us, to supply the requisite number. to see a move in that direction very soon. The Mozarts do not often give concerts, and when they do it is as much for their own gratification as that of the public. ope they will soon visit our place again with he some object.

> THE HERALD OF HEALTH AND JOUR VAL OF PHYSICAL CULTURE -The New York l'ribung thus speaks of this monthly :

"THE HERALD OF HEALTH presents as agreeable and instructive miscellany of popuar reading, in addition to the lucid exposi tion of Hygiene, to which it is specially de-voted It aims to accomplish the work that s usually neglected by the schoolmaster .-Without maintaining any ultra system of ab stinence, it makes war on alcohol, tobacco and unclean social habits which arise from their se, and earnestly sets forth the importance of purity of mind. The value of frequent bathing, regular exercise, wholesome cooking, and other ordinances of muscular Christianity, s insisted on with apestolic zeal, and the bes methods to turning them of practical account ar fully explained and illustrated. The ar rangement of the matter evinces not a little editorial experience and skill, insuring a valnable family journal which deserves a kindly welcome as an efficient aid to the progress of

popular education."

If there is an invalid in the land, a mother with a feet le child, or a parent desirous of rearing beautiful, healthful children, they should subscribe. It has recently been enlarged and greatly improved. Terms—\$2. per year, 20 cents per number. 169 If you want a new Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine worth \$55 for nothing, send a Club of 30 Subscribers and \$60, and you will get it Address. Miller, Wood & Co., 15 Laight street, New York.

FUN AND EARNEST.

SPLLING CIF AT COST .- Burdge & Jones are now selling a very hands me lot of French Merinoss at that is made. Also a general reduction in all k nds of Dress Goods.

deen't have capital enough to get rich in a minute every person schoolboy or not can raise money sufficient to purchase goods of Shimer Pres. and have ome left for other purposes. By using Breinig's Improved Linseed oil it

ainting, and in the second coat a little Raw Lin-ced oil added, will cover as well as three coats Fqual parts of Broinig's Improved Linecod

il and Ruw Linseed oil surpasses anything hereto ore known for graining purposes. Mer Yes, don'toyou know the best bargain I eve

e; I bought a set of that beautiful queensware r. Walker's new store in West Hamilton street, and no has any quartity left to supply you at the

The ocean steaks eloquently and forever says Beccher, ses retorts Prentice and there is no use of telling it to dry up, just so with Waller C. Smith's greery store you cannot exhaust the stock,

Any paint mixed, and painted with Broirig's

improved Linseed is warranted never to crack, or cale, or wash off. The hest and the cheapest Clothing can be

it go there and try it, and you will find it so. A solendid selection of holiday presents such as Books, Albums, Pocket-books, Games, Puzzles, Pen-knives. Toy-books, &c., just received

an i for sale at the Parmor Book store, E. Most. No. 3i West Hamilton street. Examine his stock before you buy. There is where your falley ties; you are

afraid to purchase, that you allow yourself to be de-cleved in the durability of goods. Why don't you go to M. J. Kramer's, where none but the most du-rable are lept and sold for the lowest cash price without any attempt to deceive. When you tell your secret to snother, that

person will most assure ily keep it as faithfully as you did. There is no secret about the price and quality of the goods to be sold at the cheap cash store of Huber Bross, and any person purchasing will have no darke to return them even should be will have no desire to return them even she have no use for them, as he can make money by selling them to others, try it.

Duty points, with outstretched fingers, Every soul to action high; Woo betide the soul that lingers, Onward! onward!! is the ory,
To Lawfor & Stockel's store and secure a full supply of the chempest and best goods in the market

before cold weather. A Wisconsin Julge has decided that a busband is not liable for his wife's liquor bills, on the ground that they are not necess tries of life, but it never has been decided that he is not liable to pay for a Florence sewing thachine to be had of Mr W F. Wolle, on North 7th street, and we think it never

It is filly to shut our eyes to the fact that life is uncertain, and that dangers surround us-fhe only way to escape them is to keep out of their way but there is no danger in wi-ting Fourts verie-ty sters in the rear of the American Hotel whereall descriptions of Holiday presents are to be found.

will be, as they are necessaries.

seen searching the gutter as though looking for something he had lost, and asket what he was looking for, and replied gold. Very soon half a duen lanterns were procured and twice as many were eagerly searching for the precious commodity. After a long fruitless search one of them ventured to ask where he had lost his gold and gut for a reply, "nowhere" that he was only trying to find rods. This did not occur in front of P. H Breinic's Cithing store where the best obthing can nig's Clothing store where the best clothing can now be bougat considerable under price.

RELIANCE .- We deem it to be our duty to say t

Proceedings of Congress.

Monday Dec. 4, 1860,-The Senate was opened with prayer by the chaplain, Rev. Dr. Gray. The credentials of Mr. Poland of Vt., Mr. Edmonds of Vt., Messrs. Cattell and Frelinghuysen of N. J. were present and they were sworn in-also credentials of George G. Fogg, who was also qualified.

A bill was introduced to prevent illegal ap pointments and regulate the tenure of · fluors. The House was opened with prayer, a the Chaplain Rev. Boynton. The roll was called PROPERTY FOR SALE.—We would call and a committee appointed to inform the President that the flower was ready to pro ceed to business.

A bill was introduced to repeat the act giv ing the President power, to offer general amnesty, also one to regulate the sale of gold, also one to regulate the time of meeting o Congress fixing it on the 4th day of March and first Monday of November, also one t regulate removals from office. The ,President's message was received and

A bill regulating the equalization of boun ties was read and refered.
SENATE.—Tuesday, Dec. 5.—Bills introduced "relating to reconstruction" advertising in the District of Columbia, relating to

Mexican affairs.
The hill relating to the repeal of the amnes ty provision was referred to a committee.

HOUSE.—A resolution relating to the
bounty bill was offered, also one relating to non reporting drafted men, also to repeat the license on retail grocers who grind their own coffee. A resolution relating to the harbors

on Lake Michigan.

Mr. lugersoll of Ill., offered the following: Resolved. That the President of the United States is hereby respectfully requested to inform the House, if not incompatible with the Government" the present body called a Congress is at present, and if it is not nearer the centre than he formerly supposed. A resolution to insist on the adoption of the amendment to the constitution before the States can be no mitted to representation was passed, year 119

unys 32. The committee on Territories were instruc ted to inquire into the propriety of providing Territorial Governments for the late rebel A committee was appointed to inquire into the mede by which the President had released all the Railroads in the southern states.
SENATE.—Dec. 6.—The committees were

nnounced, Resolutions were introduced diecting the committee on retrenchment to inquire into the power of the President to re ore property confiscated under the laws, also the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to private claimants without Juidcial proceedings property or the proceeds of property seized, captured or abandoned, during or nce the rebellion, also . resolution declaring the true principal of reconstruction. A bill was ntroduced to admit Nebraska as a state, also o provide by law that the President shall be n eligitable to a second term. This will be ntirely unnecessary at the close of the term of the present incumbent of that office. HOUSE. - The laws of the Territory

Dakota for 1866 were presented and refered. The bill regulating appointments and re-movals was taken up and debated. Mr. Cooper of Tenn., presented papers to contest the seat of Mr. Arnall.

A Sensible Governor.

Gov. Pierpoint of Virginia, in his message to the Legislature of that State, now in session, states the public debt to be over 43,000,000, and recommends the passage of a law directing the further stay of executions for debt.

In discussing the Constitutional Amendments he says: "The people of the South ought not again to be beguited by the promises of profes sed allies and friends at the North gressional party is/composed of a large class, the equals in wealth and intelligence of the leaders of the party of the President. It embraces the flower and strength of both the old political parties in the Northern States, brought together by the late war, and now held together by a common sentiment and sympathy. It will become stronger for many years to come.

This may be termed the dominant party-led by the ardent and cultivated intellects now repgenting in Congress. He goes on to argue that the adoption of the amendment will place the people of the State

in a better condition than they now are, and it would not be dishonorable to accept the terms offered. As no political power was acquired by the surrender of the Confederate Armies .-That the terms of surrender as to the soldier were the giving up of his arms, and giving his parole that he would go to his home, and there remain until exchanged as a prisoner of war or released from his parole. That the vanguished never did, and never will, dictate the term: of peace, that is left to the conqueror. He further says; "There were, perhaps, more able-bodied Virginians in the State, who were detailed or exempted in one way or another from military service, on the day of the surrender at Appointtiox Court House, than were bearing arms on that day. The disqualifications will fall chiefly on this class. They ought no to complain because they did not expose persons in the strife, to realize victory in a war they so largely contributed to inaugurate.-There were few at Appomattox who had been active in bringing on the war."

The Virginians who were active in bringing on the war, on the day of the surrender at Ap pomattox, could have been found, with their Northern allies the Copperheads, laying plans to get possession of the Government by Iraud, hought at Woiss' store, 35 west Hamilton Street, 3 after they had failed by force.

NEW ADVERTISE TENTS.

FOR SALE.

A house and lot, 30 by 230 feet. Te ms casy. Ap-by to Rev. W. G. MENNIG.

FOR SALE.

The stock and fixtures of a well-established leather and shoe finding store. Good reasons given for selling. Apply to H. C. STEINMAN, deol14t] Bethlehem, Pa.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned having A is horeby given that the undersigned having taken out letters of Administration in the estate of THOMAS PAUL, deceased, late of South White hall twp. Lohigh County, therefore all persons who are indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment within six weeks from the date hereof, and such who have any legal claims against said estate, will present them well authenticated for settlement within the above specified time. within the above specified time.
All claims to be presented to Jonathan Reichard

JONATHAN REICHARD, Administrator Dec. 17.

LEHIGH COUNTY HORSE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE members of this Association will meet at the house of Marcus Fetter, in South Bethlehem, Han-over township, on SATURDAY, January 5th, 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenom. An election for officers for the ensuing year will take place, as also the sutlement of the annual account. A resolution was passed that no collector would hereafter be appointed, but that all the money be paid to the Secretary, and that all such who are in arrears for a longer period than three years would

erenfter not be accepted as members of the society.
Punctual attendance is requested.
ROBT. STECKEL, Sceretary.
December 11th, 1866

Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the members of the "South Whitehan Life Stock Insurance Company," that the annual tax for said Company has now been laid, and that the undersigned Collector, Peter Laux, will be present on the following days and at the following p acce, between the hours of 9 A. M, and 3 P. M. to receive the same. On all taxes not paid P. M., to receive the same. On all taxes not paid at the hereinafter specified times and places, 5 per cent. on the dollar, additional, will be charged:

December 18, 1866, at the house of R Beck, Krei-Dec. 19, Ti'ghman Koh'er, North Whitcha'l. , Evan Guth, , David and Alexander Peter, Washington.

22, Jonas George, Germansvi e 24. Roshersfeibert, Lowbi I. 20, James Yegger. Solid Whitehall. 27, Jacob Litzenberger, Upper Mucungie. 28, Char es Laudenberger, Upper Mucungie. 23, Weaver and Sieger, Al enteward. 31, Weaver and Sieger, Al enteward.

" 31, Wm. Craig, Catasauqua, PETER LAUX, Collector. The members are also at the same time noticed that the above Collector is empowered to put he account of such, as do not pay up on the above inted times into the hands of a Justice of the Peace or collection. By order of the Board

ASSORTMENT OF

JONAS BIERY, Treasure





SUDDEN CHANGE

DRY GOODS. GOLD CAUSED THE FALL.

PRINTS AGAIN AT ELEVEN CENTS. NEAT DARK STYLES 121.

MUSLINS TOUCHED BOATOM. FAIR BLEACHED MUSLIN AT 121 Crs. UNBLEACHED, A YARD WIDE, 21 AND 32. Good Cotton Flannels, .25: Brunner's Balmoral Skirts reduced \$1.90? FLANNELS.

MERINOES.

We marked them down. All Dress Goods lower. SHAWLS.

Prices reduced as low as those of 1801. They are BLANKETS.

They felt the effects of the tumble-down in gold -Grey, brown, b'ue and white They are rushing off with a will, and are of the best quality. We offer special bargains in Cassimeres. Grant en's and boys' wear, direct from the fas-

GROCERIES DOWN. Brown Sugar at 10c. Salt, Coffee, Syrup, New Crop, New Orleans Molasses. We purchased goods at the recent decline, which enables us to offer great

tory at 37½ cts.

LAWFER & STECKEL decl1-tf]

TALUABLE SLATE QUARRY

In pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors of the "Lehigh Slate Co.," the undersigned will sell at public vendue, on Friday, the 21st day of December, A. D., at 1 o'clock P. M., at the borough of Slatington, Lohigh county, Pennsylvanis, that portion of the Real Estate owned by said comknown and designated as

THE FRANKLIN SLATE QUARRY, The tract of land on which this quarry is opened contains about twenty-five acres, and is situated in Washington township, Lenigh county, Pa, about 2 miles distant from the Lehigh Valley Railroad and the caual and railroad of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, by means of which certain and constant communication is had with all parts of the

country.

A branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad has been A brauch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad has been surveyed through this property, which, when completed, will materially enhance its value.

The Quarry is one of the very best in the United States and has now an opening of two hundred and fifty feet breast, showing a depth of upwards of sixty leet of slate, with other large beds of superiar slate underlying the present working.

The Slate of this Quarry is of the very best quality for roofing, billiard tables, black boards and other purposes, and is so well known throughout the country as to render further description unnecessary.

The Quarry is now in first-rate working order with

country as to render further description unnecessary.

The Quarry is now in first-rate working order with two Steam engines and proper appliances, one of twenty-five horse power in full operation, and one of eight horse power, nearly completed, and is capa-ble of producing one thousand squares of Slate per month.

There are comfortable dwelling houses on the premises, sufficient to accommodate seven families of workmen; as also several handsome building lots.

workmen; as also several handsome building lots.

To persons desirous of investing in a permanent, profitable and rapidly increasing business, this property presents unequalled advantages. This property is not offered for sale, because of any defect in the quality of the slate, or any difficuty in working the quarry or in disposing of its products, but for other reasons which are satisfactory to the board of directors, and which will be fully explained to persons deirous of purchasing.

Capitalists are invited to examine the property for

themse ves prior to the sale, for which purpose every facility will be afforded by the undersigned, or ery facility will be another officers of the Company.

J. STEWART, Prost,
Easton, Pa.

R. M'Dowell, Supt. and Treasurer, Slatington, Pa.

C.F.

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THE LADY'S FRIEND.

A BRAUTIFUL PRESIUM BNORAVING. REDUCED PRICES TO CLUB!

The LADY'S FRIEND announces for 1867, the following novellette:—"A' NEW STORY" by Mrs. Ann Wood, author of "East Lynne," "The Channings," &c.; "HOW A WOMAN HAD HER WAY," by Elizabeth Prescott, author of "Told by the Sun." "NO LONGER YOUNG," by Amands M. Douglas, author of "In Trust," &c.; and "DORA CASTEL," by Frank Lee Benedict.

It will give a splendid double page finely colored Fashion Plate—engraved on Steel—in every num-Fashion Plate-engraved on Steel - in every num-

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number.
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