## THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

is a question upon which political economists by legislation, but must be left to the irre-

At the beginning of the rebellion the baux-While is is urged by some that this amount circulation with depreciated paper. Not- by an increase of the army to the maximum should be increased, others contend that a withstanding a coinage by our mints, since decided reduction is absolutely essential to 1849, of eight hundred and seventy-four the best interests of the country. In view millions of dollars, the people are now stran- like bands of Indians inhabiting the district of these diverse opinions, it may be well to gers to the currency which was designed of country between the Arkansas and Platte ascertain the real value of our paper issues, for their use and benefit, and specimens of when compored with a metallic or converti- the precious metals bearing the national required the presence of a large military force ble currency. For this purpose, let us in- device are seldom seen, except when proquire how much gold and silver could be duced to gratify the interest excited by their inery grievances, the Indians occasionally purchased by the seven hundred millions of novelty. If depreciated paper is to be con- committed acts of barbarous violence upon paper money now in circulation? Probably tinued as the permanent currency of the emigrants and our frontier settlements; but not more than half the amount of the latter country, and all our coin is to become a general Indian war has been providentially -showing that when our paper currency is compared with gold and silver, its value is enhancement in price of all that is indis-of 20th July, 1867, were invested with full compressed into three hundred and fifty pensable to the comfort of the people, it power to adjust existing difficulties, negotimillions. This striking fact makes it the would be wise e onomy to abolish our mints, ate treaties with the disaffected bands, and obvious duty of the Government, as early as thus saving the nation the care and expense select for them reservations remote from the may be consistent with the principles of incident to such establishments, and let our travelled routes between the Mississippi sound political economy, to take such meas- precious metals be exported in bullion. and the Pacific. They entered without deurs as will enable the holders of its notes The time has come, however, when the Gov- lay upon the execution of their trust, but and those of the National Banks to convert ernment and National Banks should be re- have not yet made any official report of their them, without loss, into specie or its equivalent. A reduction of our paper circulating medium need not necessarily follow. This, however, would depend upon the law of demand and supply, though it should be berne having been once resumed by the Govern- of national importance, should not be interin mind that by making legal tender and ment and Banks, all notes or bills of paper bank notes convertible into coin or its equiv-alent, their present specie value, in the twenty dollars should by law be excluded hands of their holders would be enhanced one hundred per cent.

Legislation for the accomplishment of a result so desirable is demanded by the highest public considerations. The Constitution | home and abroad. contemplates that the circulating medium of the country shall be uniform in quality and value. At the time of the formation | honestly possesses, or to obtain what he can of that instrument, the country had just emerged from the War of the Revolution, and was suffering from the effects of a redundant and worthless paper currency. The sages of that period were anxious to protect their posterity from the evils which they themselves had experienced. Hence, in providing a circulating medium, they conferred upon Congress the power to coin dermines the virtues necessary to the sup-Sierra Nevada. The remarkable energy e-money and regulate the value thereof, at port of the social system, and encourages vinced by the Companies offers the strongthe same time prohibiting the States from propensities destructive of its happiness; it est assurance that the completion of the road making anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts.

The anomalous condition of our currency is in striking contrast with that which was ted by one of our profound and most gifted forty-one thousand one hundred and fouroriginaly designed. Our circulation now embraces, first notes of the National Banks, which are made receivable for all dues to the Government, excluding imposts, and by which deludes them with paper money. alized from those sources during the precedall its creditors, excepting in payment of in- | This is the most effectual of inventions to | ing year. The amount paid to pensioners, terest upon its bonds and its securities themselves; second legal tender notes, is-sued by the United States, and which the opression, excessive taxation—these bear hundred and eighty-two names were added to the rolls. The entire number of the second legal tender hundred and eighty-two names were added be received as well in payment of all debts between citizens as of all community compared with a fraudulent cur- ers on the 30th of June last was 155,474. Government dues, excepting imposts; and, third, gold and silver coin. By the operation of our present system of finance, how ever, the metalic currency, when collected, is reserved only for one class of Government creditors, who, holding its bonds, semi-anually receive their interest in coin from the graded paper currency, authorized by law or National Treasury. They are thus made to occupy an invidious position, which may be used to strengthen the arguments of those who would bring into disrepute the obligations of the nation. In the payment of all its debts, the plightful faith of the Government should be inviolably maintained. But while it acts with fidelity toward the bondholder who loaned his money that the integrity of the Union might be preserved, it should at the same time observe good faith | resulting from the use of a depreciated and with the great masses of the people, who having rescued the Union from the perils of rebellion, now bear the burdens of taxation, that the Government may be able to fulfill its engagements. There is no reason which will be accepted as satisfactory by the people, why those who defend us on the land and protect us on the sea; the pensioner of June last it was \$2,692,199,215, showing a upon the gratitude of the nation, bearing the scars and wounds received while in its service; the public servants in the various Departments of the Government; the far- and the expenditures \$346,729,129, leaving mer who supplies the soldiers of the army an available surplus of \$143,904,880. It is and the sailors of the navy; the artisan estimated that the receipts for the fiscal who toils in the nation's workshops, or the mechanics and laborers who build its edifices and construct its forts and vessels of reach the sum of \$393,269,226, leaving in war-should, in payment of their just and hard-earned dues, received depreciated paper, while another class of their countrymen. no more deserving, are paid in coin of gold to \$381,000,000, and that the expenditures and silver. Equal and exact justice requires | will be \$372,000,000, showing an excess of that all the creditors of the Government should be paid in a currency possessing a uniform value. This can only be accomplished by the restoration of the currency to the standard established by the Constitution; and by this means we would remove a discrimination which may, if it has not already done so, create a prejudice that may become deep-rooted and wide-spread, and imperil the national credit.

have not agreed. Nor can it be controlled completely the inferior currency will super- and of the several Bureaus of the War Desede the better, forcing it from circulation partment. The aggregate strength of our among the masses, and causing it to be ex- military force, on the 30th of September last, merce and trade. The circulating medium ported as a mere article of trade, to add to was 56,315. The total estimate for military will ever irresistably flow to those points the money capital of foreign lands. They appropriations is \$77,124,707, including a where it is in greatest demand. The law of show the necessity of retiring out paper deficiency in last year's appropriation of demand and supply is as unerring as that money, that the return of gold and silver to \$13,600,000. The payments at the Treasuwhich regulates the tides of the ocean; and the avenues of trade may be invited, and a ry on account of the service of the War Deindeed currency, like the tides, has its ebbs demand created which will cause the retenand flows throughout the commercial world. tion at home of at least so much of the productions of our rich and inexaustible note circulation of the country amounted to goid-bearing fields as may be sufficient for establishment, as well as the numbers of not much more than two hundred millions purposes of circulation. It is unreasonable of dollars; now the circulation of National to expect a return to a sound currency so they have ever been in time of peace; while Bank notes and those known as "legal ten- long as the Government, by continuing to is- the discretionary power is vested in the Exders" is nearly seven hundred millions. sue irredeemable notes, fills the channels of ecutive to add millions to this expenditure

quired to take the most efficient steps and make all necessary arrangements for the resumption of specie payments at the earliest practicable period. Specie payments struction of the Pacific Railroad, an object from circulation, so that the people may ans, can be most effectually secured by conhave the benefit and convenience of a gold and silver currency which in all their business transactions will be uniform in value at

"Every man of property or industry, every man who desires to preserve what he honestly earn, has a direct interest in mainmedium as shall be real and substantial, not liable to vibrate with opinions, not subject to be blown up or blown down by the breath of speculation, but to be made stable and secure. A disordered currency is one of the greatest political evils. It undermines the virtues necessary to the supmy, and it fosters the evil spirit of extravagance and speculation." It has been asernone has been more effectual than that

partment from January 1 to October 29, 1867-a period of ten months-amounted to \$109, s07,000. The expenses of the military the army, are now three times as great as high expectations of the French Government. If strength allowed by the l.w.

The menacing attitude of some of the warrivers, and portions of Dacotah Territory, in that region. Instigated by real or imagproceedings. It is of vital importance that our distant Territories should be exempt from Indian outbreaks, and that the conrupted by hostile tribes. These objects, as well as the material interests and the moral and intellectual improvement of the Ind. centrating them upon portions of country set apart for their exclusive use, and located at points remote from our highways and encroaching white settlements.

Since the commencement of the second ession of the Thirty-ninth Congress, five hundred and ten miles of road have been constructed on the main line and branches taining a safe circulating medium-such a of the Pacific Railway. The line from Omaha is rapidly approaching the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, whilst the terminus of the last section of constructed road in California, accepted by the Government on the 24th day of October last, was but eleven miles distant from the summit of the Sierra Nevada. The remarkable energy ewars against industry, frugality, and econo- from Sac amento to Omaha will not be long deferred.

During the last fiscal year seven million statesmen, that "of all the contrivances for | teen acres of public land were disposed of. cheating the laboring classes of mankind, | and the cash receipts from sales and fees exceeded one-half million dollars the sum refertilize the rich man shelds by the sweat of including expenses of disbursements, was the poor man's brow. Ordinary tyranny, \$18,619,956, and thirty-six thousand four htly on the happiness of the mass of the to the rolls. The entire number of pension-

These are important facts, and show how | terim exhibits the operations of the army (still vigorously maintained. On the other hand, Spain have been more than a year suspended. shall, on any proper occasion that may occur. 76 new the conciliatory recommendations which have been already made. Brazil, with enlightened sagacity and comprehensive statesmanship has ened the great channels of the Amazon and its tributaries to universal commerce. One thing more seems needful to assure a rapid and cheer-ing progress in South America I refer to those peaceful habits without which States and Nations cannot, in this age, well expect material prosperity or social advancement.

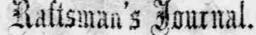
The Exposition of Universal Industry at Paris has passed, and seems to have fully realized the due allowance be made for the recent political de rangement of industry here, the part which the I nited States has borne in this exhibition of invention and art may be regarded with very high satisfaction During the Exposition, a conference was held by delegates from the several nations the United States being one, in which the incon veniences to commerce and social intercourse resulting from divers standards of money value were fully discussed; and plans were developed for establishing by universal consent a common principle for the coinage of gold. These conferences are expected to be renewed with the attendance of many foreign States, not hitherto represented. A report of these interesting proceedings will be submitted to Congress, which will no doubt justly appreciate the great object, and be ready to adopt any measure which may tend to facilitate its ultimate accomplishment.

On the 25th of February, 1862, Congress declared by law that the Trensury notes without interest authorized by that act should be legal tenders in the payment of all debts, public and private. within the United States. An annual remittance of \$30,000, less stipulated expenses, accrues to elaimants under the convention made with Spain in 1831 These remittances, since the passage of the act, have been paid in such notes. The claimants insist that the Government ought to require payment in ccin. The subject may be deemed. worthy of your attention. No arrangements have as yet been reached for

tions under the commerce of the United States, I have felt it my duty to decline a proposition of arbitration made by her Majesty's Government, because it has bitherto been accompanied by res-

ervations and limitations incompatible with the rights, interest and honor of our country. It is not to be apprehended that Great Britain will persist in her refusal to satisfy these just and reason able claims which involve the sacred principle of non-intervention-a principle henceforth not more important to the United States than all other commercial nations.

The West India Islands were settled and colonized by European States, simultaneously with the settlement and colonization of the American Continent. Most of the colonies planted here became independent nations in the close of the last, and beginning of the present century. Our own country embraces communities which at one period were the Colonies of Great Britain France. Sprin, Holand, Sweden and Russia. The people in the West indies, with the exception of those of the Island of Hayti have neither attained or aspired to independence, nor have they become prepared for self-defence; although possessing considerable commercial value they have been held by several Europen States, which colonized or at some time conquered them, chiefly for purposes of military and naval strategy, in carrying on the European policy and designs in regard to this continent. In our revolutionary war parts and harbors in the West India Islands were used by our enemy to the great injury and embarrassment of the United States. We had the same experience in our second war with Great The same European policy for a long time excluded us even from trade with the West Indies, while we were at peace with all nations. In our recent civil war the rebels and their pirat ical and bleckude treating allies found facilities in some ports for work which they too succe-sfully accomplished, of injuring and devastating a com merce which we are now engaged in rebuilding. We labored especially under this disadvantage





S. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. CLEARFIELD, PA., DEC. 11, 1867.

The Great Land Case.

The case of Samuel C. Smith (alias Pruner & Burley) vs. Dr. D. Houtz, which has been on trial in the U.S. Circuit Court, at Pittsburg, for a month past, terminated on Friday last, in a verdict for the Defendant. This case, as our readers will remember, was tried twice in this county. The first trial was a miscarriage, and the verdict was set aside. The second trial resulted in a verdict for the Defendant, but as the Jury filed into the box, the Plaintiffs took a non-suit. An action was then brought in the name of Samuel C. Smith, (a fictithe settlement of our claims for British depreda- tious citizen of New Jersey,) in the U.S. Circuit Court at Pittsburg, which resulted

as above stated. The trial lasted twenty-six days. The Jury was composed of ten members of the Legislature; and two private citizens. The Hon. Wilson M'Candless, one of the most distinguished Judges in the country, presided. Hon. Henry D. Foster of Westmere-

land, John G. Miles. Esq., of Huntingdon, and J. B. M'Enally, Esq., of this place, were counsel for the plaintiff. Hon. S. A. Purviance of Pittsburg, and H. B. Swoope, Esq., of Clearfield, were for the defendant. The case involved the location of thirteen surveys, containing 433 acres and 153 perches each, in Woodward and Decatur townships, Clearfield county. The land immediately in controversy, about 800 acres, is valued at from \$75,000 to \$100,000. Had the Plaintiff recovered, these thirteen survevs would have been moved north, from their received location for the last thirty ears, about three miles, and would have caused a batch of law-suits among the citizens of these townships, that would have lasted for vears to come. Our readers in Woodward and Decatur townships, will be glad to hear that their lines and corners are to remain

undistue bed, as heretofore. The costs of the trial have been enou

## The President's Message.

We print the message of President Johnson entire, this week, to the exclusion of our usual variety of reading matter. The document is of unusual length. It is, in some respects, well written, but many of the conclusions arrived at are based upon false premises. In fact, the President views al. most everything from the Southern stand. point, but more especially the great and important question of reconstruction. Tshow how the message is received, and what is thought of it, we give some brief extracts from several of the leading journals in the country :

The N. Y. TRIBUNE says : "Altogether the President's message is an extraordinary document, a strange compound of statesmanship and passion. From his views on reconstruction, so full of anger and prejudice, we turn to his views on finance, which are patriotic and wise . . . Mr. Johnson hurls a fresh fire-brand into the face of the country.... So untimely, so wantonly, wickedly bale-ful an appeal to outworn prejudices and dying factions has not been made in all our past his tory.'

The Phil'a BULLETIN (Rep.) says: "Conceived in the worst temper of a disappointed demagogue, it is filled with violent appeals to the passions and prejudices of the most ignorant clarses in the country. In its assumptions it is frequently false; in its references to Congress there is scarcely any troub'e taken to soften its insolence ; in its argu ments, it loses even plausibility by the open bit-terness of its hostifity to the laws; in its hypocritical claims to sincerity and deference it is sim ply disgusting

The Phil's Post (Rep.) says : "Mr. Johnson does not appear to remember the rebellion. That ten States, acting in their sovereign capacity, deciar-ed the Union destroyed, and fought for four years to make that declaration good, is a fact which he would gladly persude us to forget. He insulta the Constitutions by avowing it to be the protection of traitors, the bar to all progress—an abadute tyranny over loyal men, and a broad license to all rebels."

The Pittsburg COMMERCIAL (Rep.) says : There is a certain kind of courageousness in it which re-sembles the pluck manifested by the unsubdued adherents of the flost cause.

ELECTION OF CONGRESSMEN.-The excellent idea has been suggested that Congress fix a uniform day for electing members of the House in all the States. Under present arrangements it is provided that each new Congress shall assemble on the 4th of March of the year in which its session commences, and with some of the States holding elections in April. some in May, June, August, September, October and November, it is impossible to have a full House at the proper time. Business is delayed, because Committees cannot be filled, and practically, general business is locked up nutil December.

Another important gain by having a uniform day for elections would be the impossibility of transferring voters from States in which no elections are held and colonizing them in the cities. The recent election in New York city, Democrats themselves giving the evidence, was only a sham, because of the numbers of fraudulent votes imported from Philadelphia. The game would be blocked by having Congressional elections on the same day in Pennsylvania as in New York. We hope Congress will act promptly in this matter, so that the next Congressional elections may be held in all the States on the same day.

The feasibility of making our currency cormay be seen by reference to a few facts derived from our commercial statistics.

The production of precious metals in the United States from 1849 to 1857, inclusive, amounted to \$579,000,000; from 1858 to 1860, inclusive, to \$137,500,000; and from tax, would be followed by results equally ad-1861 to 1867, inclusive, to \$457,500,000- vantageous to the citizen of the Governmaking the grand aggregate of products ment. It would render the execution of the since 1849. \$1,174,000.000. The amount | law less expensive and more certain, remove of specie coined from 1849 to 1857, inclu- obstructions to industry, lessen the temptasive, was \$439,000,000; from 1858 to 1860, tions to evade the law, duminish the violainclusive, \$125,000.060; and from 1861 to tions and frauds perpetrated upon its pro-1867, inclusive, \$310,000,000-making the visions, make its operations less inquisitoritotal coinage since 1849, \$374,000,0 0. al, and greatly reduce in numbers the army From 1849 to 1857, inclusive, the net ex- of tax-gatherers created by the system, which ports of specie amounted to \$271,000,000; "take from the mouth of the honest laborer from 1858 to 1860, inclusive, to \$148,000.- the bread it has earned." 000; and from 1861 to 1867, inclusive, \$322,- reform, and economy should be carried into 000,000-making the aggregate of net ex- every branch of public service that the exports since 1849, \$741,000,000. These fig- penditures of the Government may be reducures show an excess of product over net ex- ed and the people relieved from oppressive ports of \$433,000,000. There are in the taxation; a sound currency should be restored Treasury \$111,000,000 in coin, something and the public faith in regard to the national more than \$40,000,000 in circulation on the debt sacredly observed. The accomplisment Pacific coast, and a few millions in the Na- of these important results, together with tional and other banks-in all about \$160,- the restoration of the Union of the States 000,000. This, however, taking into ac-count the specie in the country prior to would inspire confidence at home and abroad 1849, leaves more than three hundred mil- in the stability of our institutions, and bring lions of dollars which have not yet been ac- to the nation prosperity, peace and good counted for by exportation, and therefore will. may yet remain in the country.

corded for our instruction enough, and more chan enough of the demoralizing tendency, credit of the Patent fund was \$286,607 the injustice, and the intolerable oppression on the virtuous and well disposed of a dein any way countenanced by Government." It is one of the most successfull devices, in times of peace or war, expansions or revulsions, to accomplish the transfer of all the precious metals from the great mass of the people into the hands of the few, where they are hoarded in secret places or deposited in strong boxes under bolts and bars, while the people are left to endure all the inconvenience, sacrifice, and demoralization

worthless paper money. The condition of our finances and the operations of our revenue system are set forth and fully explained in the able and instructive report of the Secretary of the Treasury. On the 30th of June, 1866, the public debt amounted to \$2,783,425,879; on the 30th reduction during the fiscal year of \$91,226,-664. During the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1867, the receipts were 849 (634,010, year ending June 30th, 1868, will be \$417,-161,928, and that the expenditures will the Treasury a surplus of \$23,892,702. For the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1869, it is estimated that the receip's will amount \$9,000,000 in favor of the Government.

The attention of Congress is earnestly invited to the necessity of a thorough revision of our revenue system. Our internal revenue laws and impost system should be so adjusted as to bear most heavily on articles of luxury, leaving the necessaries of life as free from taxation as may be consistent with the real wants of the Government, economically administered. Taxation would not then fall unduly on the man of moderate means; and respond with the constitutional standard while none would be exempt from assessment, all, in proportion to their pecuniary abilities, would contribute toward the support of the State. A modification of the internal revenue system, by a large reduction in the number of articles now subject to Retrenchment,

rency, and the robberies committed by de- 11,655 patents and designs were issued dupreciated paper. Our own history has re- ring the year ending Sept. 30, 1867, and at that date the balance in the Treasury to the

> The report of the Secretary of the Navy state that we have seven squadrons actively and ju i ciously employed, under efficient and able com manders, in protecting the persons and property of American citizens, maintaining the dignity and power of the Government and promoting the comnerce and business interests of our countrymen in every part of the world Of the two hundred and thirty-eight vessels composing the present navy of the United States, fifty-six carrying five hundred and seven guns, are in squadron service. During the year the number of vessels in commission has been reduced twelve, and there are 1 lession squadron duly than there were at the date of the last report A large number of vessels were commenced and in the course of construction when the war terminated, and although Congress had made the necessary appropriations for their completion, the Department has either suspended work upon them or limited the slow completion of the steam vessels, so as to meet the intracts for machinery made with private establishments. The total expenditures of the Navy Department for the fiscal year ending June 30 S67, were \$31 034 011. No appropriations have been made or required since the close of the war for the cons ruction and repair of vessels, for steam machinery, ordnance, provisions and clothing, fuel, hemp, &c., the balances under these several heads having been more than sufficient for current expenditures. It should also be stated to the credit of the Department that, besides asking no appropriations for the above objects for the last years, the Secretary of the Navy, on the 30th of September last, in accordance with the act of May 1, 1820, requested the Secretary of the Treas ury to carry to the surplus fund the sum of sixtyfive millions of dollars, being the amount received from the sales of vessels and other war property, and the remnants of former appropriation

> The report of the Postmaster General shows the business of the Postoffice Department and the condition of the postal service in a very favorable light, and the attention of Congress is called to its practical recommendations. The receipts of Department for the year ending June 30,1867, th including all special appropriations for sea and land service and for free mail matter, were \$19,-978,693. The expenditures for all parposes were \$19,235,483, leaving an unexpended balance in favor of the Department of \$743,210, which can be applied towards the expenses of the Department for the current year. The increase of postal revenue, independent of specific appropropriations, for the year 1867, over that of 1866, was \$850,040. The increase of revenue from the sale of stamps and stamped envelopes was \$783,404. The increase of expenditures for 1867 over those of the previous year was owing chiefly to the extension of the land and ocean mail service. During the past year new postal conventious have een ratified and exchanged with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the North German Union, Italy, and the Colonial Government at Hong Kong, reducing very largely the rates of cean and land postages to and from and within these countries.

> The report of the Acting Commissioner of Agriculture concisely presents the condition, wants, and progress of an interest eminently worthy of the fosterting care of Congress, and exhibits a large measure of useful results achieved during the year to which it refers.

> The re-establishment of peace at home and the resumption of extended trade. travel. and commerce abroad, have served to increase the number and variety of questions in the department of foreign affairs. None of these questions, however. have seriously disturbed our relations with other States

The Republic of Mexico, having been relieved from foreign intervention, is earnestly engaged in efforts to re establish her constitutional system of government. A good understanding continues to exist between our government and the Republies of Hayti and San Domingo, and our cordial relations with the Central and South American States remain unchanged. The tender, made in conformity with a resolution of Congress, of the good offices of the Gov roment, with a view to an amicable adjustment of peace between Brazil and her allies, on one side, and Paraguay on the other and between uhili and her allies, on one side, and Spain on the other, though kindly roceived, has The report of the Secretary of War ad in. in neither case been fully accepted by the bellig-erents. The war in the Valley of the Parada is

when European steam vessels empl oved by o enemies found friendly shelter, protection and supplies in the West Indian ports, while our own naval operations were necessarily carried on from our own distant shores. There was then a universal feeling of the want of an advanced naval outpost between the Atlantic coast and Europe The duty of obtaining such an outpost peacefully and 'awfully, while neither doing nor men-acing injury to the other States carnestly engaged the attention of the Excentive Department before the close of the war, and it has not been lost sight of since that time. A not entirely dissimilar na-

val want revealed itself during the same period on the Pacific coast, and the required foothold there was fortunately secured by our late treaty with the Emperor of Russia, and it now seems imperative that the more obvious necessities of the Atlantic coastshould not be less carefully provided for. A good and convenient port and harbor caps ble of easy defense will supply that want. With the possession of such a station by the United States, neither we nor any other American nation need longer apprehend injury or offense from any trans Atlantic enemy. I agree with our early statesmon, that the West Indies naturally gravitate to, and may be expected ultimately to be ab sorbed by, the continential States, including our I agree with them also that it is wise to own. leave the question of such absorption in this process of natural political gravitation. The islands of St. Thomas and St. Johns, which constitute a portion of the group called Virgin Islands seen-ed to offer us advantages immediately desirable. while their acquisition could be secured in harmony with the principles to which I have alluded A treaty has, therefore, been concluded with the King of Denmark for the cession of those Islands, and will be submitted to the cenate for consideration.

It will hardly be necessary to call the attention of Congress to the subject of providing for the payment to Russia the sum stipulated in the treaty for the cession of Alaska. Possession having been formally delivered to our Commissioner, the territory remains for the present in charge of a military force, awaiting such civil organization as shall be directed by Congress. The annexation of many small German States to Prussia, and the reorganization of that country under a new and liberal Constitution, have induced me to renew the effort to obtain a just and prompt settlement of a long vexed question concerning the claims of foreign States for military service from their subjects naturalized in the Un ted States. In connection with this subject the attention of Congress is respectfully called to a siggalar and embarrassing conflict of laws. Exentive Department of this Government has hitherto uniformly held, as it now holds, that naturalization in Conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States absolves the recipient from his native allegiance. The Courts of Great Britain hold that allegiance to the British crown is indefeasible, and is not absolved by our laws of naturalization, and British judges cite courts and law authorities of the United States in support of that theory against the position held by the Executive authority of the United This conflict perplexes the public mind States. concerning rights of naturalized citizens, and impairs national authority abroad. I called attention to this subject in my last annual message, and now again respectfully appeal to Congress to declare the national will unmistakably upon this important question.

Abuse of our laws by clandestine prosecution of the African slave trade from American ports, or by American citizens, has altogether ceased, and under existing circumstances no apprehension of its renewal in this part of the world are entertained. Under the circumstances, it becomes a question whether we shall not propose to Her Majesty's Government a suspension or discontinuance of stipulations for maintaining a naval force for the suppression of that trade. (Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, December 3, 1867.

The wheat and flour exports of California this year will not fall short of ten millions of dollars. The wine crop this year will am't to three millions of dollars. While there is a falling off on gold product, other branch es of industry afford more than a counterbalance.

declination of Mr. Greeley.

From what we hear, the expenses will not fall short of \$10,000. The case may, probably, be taken by the plaintiff to the U.S. Supreme Court, at Washington

We learn that Dr. Houtz, the winning party, presented each of his counsel, Mr. Purviance and Mr. Swoope, with an elegant gold-headed cane, in addition to handsome fees.

IMPEACHMENT KILLED .- On Saturday, Dec. 7th, in the House, the impeachment resolution was rejected by a vote of 57 to 108. Of the majority 69 were Republicans. It was better, says the Commercial, to take this square vote than lay the question on the table even with the absolute certainty that it would never be revived. Of the negative, not a few wished to have the project fail, but voted as they did for reasons best known to themselves. There is no chance of this disposition of the question being construed into a declaration of confidence in Andrew Johnson. The whole thing is thoroughly understood by the coun-

try. This decision will cause general satisfaction, and there will be freer and deeper breathing by thousands in the land who hold Andrew Johnson in utter detestation. The vote will exert a beneficial influence at a moment when there was need of cultivating confidence in the management of our national affairs. Not only the manner but the promptness with which the question was disposed of will give satisfaction, and create a healthier tone. More especially will this be so, if, as we believe will be the case, Congress follows up this action with equally prompt and wise action on the finances. An earnest of such an intention was given almost the same hour, in the stopping contraction by repealing the law authorizing the Secretary to retire greenbacks at the rate of four millions a month.

The bill offered in the House of Representatives on Friday, by Mr. Hooper, restricting the amount of revenue to be raised to three hundred millions of dollars annually, instructing the Committee on Appropriations to keep all the expense within that limit, and providing for the necessary revision of the revenue laws, looks to important results. Such a reduction, with a wisely balanced plan for levying the taxes and honesty in collecting the revenue, will sensibly relieve the burthen of taxationr.

Still in real estate business-Secretary Seward. At least, it is said that he is now negotiating for the purchase of Cuba, and that the Spanish Government looks favorably upon the proposition.

The Vermont House of Representatives has fixed the salary of the State Treasurer Ex-Senator Foster, of Connecticut, is at \$1,200, that of the Secretary of State at spoken of as Minister to Austria, since the \$500, and that of the Quartermaster General at \$700,

The women of Paraguay have offered to sell all of their silver, cold, and jewels to aid their country. President Lopez thankfully declined the gift, excepting one twentieth part of the gold offering, from which he will have coins made. Heretofore there have been no gold coins in Paraguay, and these first ones will ever be valued as mementoes of the patriotism of the women of 1867.

We hear of some negro prize fights having taken place. What supporter of John Morrissey and his party will after this dare to deny negro capability? Negroes are marching on. They will one day be civilized, and. as we see above, some of them have already reached the lowest round in the ladder.

McClean County, Iowa, has six brothers whose united weight is 2,219 pounds. The largest of these giants weighs 405 pounds, and the smallest 385 pounds. We don't know of any other county that has produced so many great men in one family.

In Pike county the Copperheads were mean enough to elect both Jury Commissioners. The Republicans could have done the same thing iu Bradford, Tioga, &c., but they did not do it.

## New Advertisements.

Advertisements set up in large type, or out of plans style, will be charged double usual rates. No cuts.

CAUTION .- My wife having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, during my absence from home. I hereby caution all persons against harboring or trusting her on my account, as 1 will pay no debts of her contracting unless compelled by due process of law. Luthersburg, Dec. 11-3t. ELI HARMON

## VALUABLE REAL ESTATE SALE.

The following valuable property will be sold at public outery, on

Saturday, January 4, 1868 in the town of Glen-Hope, to wit; One hundred acres of choice timber land, situate in Beccaria township. Clearfield county. Pa., lying within one mile of Big Clearfield creek, and well covered with choice Pine, Oak and Hemlock timber. It is well calculated for timbering or logging. There are siso valuable coal mines opened on lands immediately adjoining the same. The above tract is part of, and taken out of, the tract formerly belonging to William Pusey. Any person wishing to purchase will do well to go and see the same. Mr. Pusey, now living on the tract, will accompa-

ny them over the premises. The conditions of sale are as follows: One half to be paid down on confirmation of sale. and the other half on the first day of May following. to be secured by Bond and Mortgage, with interest from day of sale. Possession will be given immediately. The owner reserves one bid. Grampian Hills. | SAMUEL WIDEMIRE. December '1. 1867. |

CABLE CHAINS-s good article, on hand and for sale by MERRELL & BIGLER.