

organic structure of the Government; and if there be neither judicial remedy for wrongs. it inflicts, nor power in the people to protect themselves without the official aid of their elected defenders :- if, for instance, the Legislative Department should pass an act, even through all forms of law, to abolish a co-ordinate department of the Government. in such case the President must take the high responsibility of his office and save the life of the nation at all hazards.

The so-called reconstruction acts, though as plainly unconstitutional as any that can be imagined, were not believed to be within the class last mentioned. The people were not wholly disarme l of the power of selfdefen e. In all the Northern States they still had in their hands the sacred right of the ballot, and it was safe to believe that in due time they would come to the rescue of their own institutions. It gives me pleasure to add that the appeal to our common constituents was not taken in vain, and that my confidence in their wisdom and virtue seems not to have been misplaced.

It is well and publicly known that enormous frauds have been perpetrated on the Treasury, and that colossal fortunes have been made at the public expense. This species of corruption has increased, is increasing, and if not diminished, will soon bring us into total ruin and disgrace. Public creditors and tax payers are alike interested in an honest administration of finances, and neither class will long endure large handed robberics of the recent past. For this discreditable state of things there are several causes .--Some of the taxes are so laid as to present an irresistible temptation to evade payment. Great sums which officers may hold, will, by connivance with fraud, create a pressure which is more than the virtue of many can withstand, and there can be no doubt that open disregard of Constitutional obligations, avowed by some of the highest and most influential men in the country, has greatly weakened the moral sense of those who serve in subordinate places.

The expenses of the United States, including the interest on the public debt, are more than six times as much as they were seven years ago. To collect and disburse this vast amount requires careful supervision, as well as systematic vigilance. The system, never perfected, was much disorganized by the tenure of office bill, which has almost destroyed official accountability.

The President may be thoroughly convinced that an officer is incapable, dishonest or unfaithful to the Constitution, but under the law which I have named his utmost endeavors will be to complain to the Senate, and ask the privilege of supplying his place with a better man. If the Senate be regarded as personally or politically opposed to the President, it is natural and not altogether unreasonable for the officer to expect that it will take his part as far as possible, and restore him to his place, and give him a triumph over his executive superior. The officer has other chances of impunity arising from accidental defects of evidence. Under the peculiar mode of investigating it, and the secrecy of hearing it, it is not wonderful that official malfeasance should become bold in proportion as deliquents learn to think themselves safe. I am entirely persuaded that under such an irresponsible rule the President cannot perform the great duty assigned to him of seeing the laws faithfully executed, and that it disables him most especially from enforcing that rigid accountability which is necessary to the due execution of the revenue laws. The Constitution invests the President with authority to decide whether a removal shall be made in any given case. The act of Congress declares in substance that he shall only accuse such as he supposes to be unworthy of their trust. The Constitution makes him sole judge in the premises, but the statute takes away his jurisdiction and transfers it to the Senate, and leaves him nothing but the odious and sometimes impracticable duty of becoming a prosecutor. Prosecution is to be conductol before a tribunal whose members are not, like him, responsible to the whole people, but to separate constituent bodies, and who may hear his accusation with great disfavor. The Senate is absolutely without any known standard of decision applicable to such a case. Its judgment cannot be anticipated, for it is not governed by any rule .---Law does not define what shall be deemed a good cause for removal. It is impossible even to conjecture what may or may not be so considered by the Senate-the nature of the subject forbids clear proof. If a charge be incapacity, what evidence would support it? Fidelity to the Constitution may be understood or misunderstood in a thousand different ways by violent party men in violent party times. Unfaithfulness to the Constitution may even come to be considered meritorious. If officers be accused of dishonesty how shall it be made out? Will it be inferred from acts unconnected with publie duty, from private history, or from general reputation? Or must the President a vait the commission of an actual misdemeanor in office? Shall he in the meantime risk the character and interests of the nation in the hands of men to whom he cannot give his confidence? Must he forbear his complaint until mischief is done and cannot be prevented? If his zeal in the public service should impel him to anticipate an overt act. must he move at peril of being tried himself for the offence of shanderis g his subordinate? In the present circumstances of the country some one must be held responsible for official delinquencies of every kind. It is extremsly difficult to say where that responsibility should be thrown, if it is not left where it has been placed by the Constitution ; but all just now will admit that the l'resident ought to be entirely relieved from such responsibility if he cannot meet it by reason of restrictions placed by law upon his actions. The unrestricted power of removal from office is a very great one to be trusted even to a magistrate chosen by the general suffrage of the whole people, and accountable to them for his acts. It is undoubtedly hable to abuse, and at some periods of our history, perhaps, has been abused. If it he thought desirable and constitutional that it should be so limited as to make the President werely a common informer against other public agents, he should at least be permitted to act in that capacity before some open tribunal, independent of party politics, ready to investigate the curits of every case, furnished with the means of taking evidence, and bound to decide according to established rules. This would guarantee the safety of the accuser when he acts in good fands, and at the same time secure the rights of the other party. I speak, of course, with all proper respect for the present Senate, but it does not seem to me that any legislative body can be so constituted as to insure its fitness for these functions. It is not the theory of this government that public offices are the property of those who hold them .--They are given merely as a trust for the public benefit-sometimes for a fixed periodsometimes during good behavior ; but gen-

erally they are liable to be terminated at the pleasure of the appointing power, which represents the collective majesty and speaks the will of the people. The forced retention in office of a single dishonest person may work great injury to the public interests .-Danger to the public service comes not from the power to appoint; therefore it was that the framers of the Constitution left the power of removal uprestricted, while they gave the Senate the right to reject all appointments which, in its opinion, were not fit to be made.

A little reflection on this subject will, probably, satisfy all who have the good of the country at heart, that our best course is to take the Constitution for our gnide, walk in the path marked out by the founders of the Republic, and obey the rules, made sacred by observance, of our great predecessors.

The present condition of our finances and circulating medium is one to which your early consideration is invited. The proportion which the currency of any country should bear to the whole value of the annual produce circulated by its means is a question upon which political economists have not agreed ; nor can it be controlled by legislation, but must be left to irrevocable laws which everywhere regulate commerce and trade. The circulating medium will ever irresistibly flow to those points where it is in greatest demand. The law of demand and supply is as unerring as that which regulates the tides of the ocean, and indeed the currency, like the tide, has its ebbs and flows throughout the commerial world. At the beginning of the rebellion, the bank note circulation of the country amounted to not much more than two hundred millions of dollars. Now the circulation of National bank notes and those known as legal tenders, is nearly seven hundred millions. while it is urged by some that this amount should be increased. Others contend that a decided reduction is absolutely essential to the best interests of the country. In view of these diverse opinions, it may be well to ascertain the real value of our paper issues, when compared with a metallic inconvertible currency. For this purpose we inquire how much gold and silver could be purchased by seven hundred millions of paper money now in circulation. Probably not more than half the amount of the latter, showing that when our paper currency is compared with gold and silver, its commercial value is compressed into three hundred and fifty millions .--This striking fact makes it the obvious duty of the Government as early as may be consistent with the principles of sound political economy to take such measures as will enable holders of its notes and those of National banks to convert 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 borne in mind that by making legal tender and bank notes convertible into coin or its equivalent, their present specie value in the hands of their holders would be enhanded one hundred per cent. The legislation for the accomplishment of a result so desirable, is demanded by the highest public considerations. The constitution contemplates that the circulating medium of the country shall be uniform in quality and value. At the time of the formation 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 evils which they themselves had experienced, hence, in providing a circulating medium, they conferred upon Congress the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof, at the same time prohibiting the States from making anything but gold and silver

paid in coin, gold and silver. Equal and exact justice requires that all 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 deeprooted and wide-spread, and imperil the national credit.

The fessibility of making our currency correspond with the constitutional standard, may 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 1861 to 1867, inclusive, to \$457,500,000-making a grand aggregate of products since 1849 of \$1.-174,000,000. The amount of specie coined from 1849 to 1857, inclusive, was \$639,000,000 ; from 1858 to 1860, inclusive, it was \$125,000,000, and from 1861 to 1867, inclusive, it was \$310,-000,000-making the total coinage since 1849, \$874,000,000. From 1849 to 1857, inclusive, the net exports of specie amounted to \$271,000,000; from 1858 to 1860, inclusive, to \$148,000,000, and from 1861 to 1867, inclusive, it was \$322,000,000-making the aggregate net exports since 1849, \$741,000,000. These figures show an excess of product over the net exports of \$433,000,000. There are in the Treasury \$111,000,000 in coin, something more than \$40,000,000 in circulation on the Pacific coast, and a few millions in national and other banks-in all about \$160,000,000. This, however, sions, make its operation less inquisitorial, taking into account the specie in the country prior to 1849, leaves more than \$300,-000,000 which have not been accounted for by exportation, and therefore may yet remain in the country. These are important facts, and show how completely inferior currency will supercede better, forcing it from circulation among the masses, and causing it to be exported as a mere article of trade, to add to the money capital of foreign lands. They show the necessity of retiring our paper money, that the return of gold and silver to the avenues of trade may be invited, and a demand created which will cause a retention at home of at least so much of the productions of our rich and inexhaustible goldbearing fields as may be sufficient for purposes of circulation. It is unreasonable to expect a return to a sound currency so long as the government, by continuing to issue irredeemable notes, fills the channels of circulation with depreciated paper .---Notwithstanding the coinage by our mints since 1849 of \$874,000,000, the people are now strangers to currency which was designed for their use and benefit, and specimens of precious metals bearing national devices, are seldom seen except when produced to gratify the interest excited by their novelty. If depreciated paper is to be continued as the permanent currency of the country, and all our coin is to become a mere article of traffic and speculation, to the enhancement in price of all that is indispensable to the comfort of the people, it would be wise economy to abolish our mints, thus saving the nation the care and expense incident to such establishments, and let all our precious metals be exported in bullion. The time has come, however, when the Government and national banks should be required to take most efficient steps and make all necessary arrangements for a resumption of specie payments at the earliest practicable period. Specie payments having been once resumed by the Government and banks, all notes or bills of paper issued by either, of a less denomination than twenty dollars, should, by law, be excluded from circulation, so that the people may have the benefit and convenience of a gold and silver currency, which in all their business transactions will be uniform in value at home and abroad. Every man of property or industry, every man who desires to preserve what he honestly possesses, or to obtain what he has honestly earned, has a direct interest in maintaining a safe circulating medium-such a medium 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 for the support of the social system, and encourages properties destructive to its happiness. It wars against industry, frugality and economy, and it fosters the evil spirits of extravagance and speculation. It has been asserted by one of our profound and gifted statesmen, that of all contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none has been more effectual than that which deludes them with paper money. This is the most effectual of inventions to fertilize the rich man's field by the sweat of the poor man's brow. Ordinary tyranny, oppressions, excessive taxation-these bear lightly on the happiness of the mass of community, compared with a fraudulent currency and robberies committed by depreciated paper. Our own history has recorded for our instruction enough and more than enough of demoralizing tendency, injustice and intolerable oppression on the virtuous and well disposed, of a degraded paper currency, authorized by law or in any other way countenanced by the government. It is one of the most successful devices in times of peace or war, expansions or revulsions, to accomplish the transfer of all 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 resulting from the use of paper money. The condition of our finances and the

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 of June last it was \$2,~ 692,199,215, showing a reduction during the fiscal year of \$91,226,664. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, the receipts were \$490,634,010, and expenditures \$\$46,729,129, leaving an available surplus of \$143,904,880. It is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, will be \$417,161,-928, and that the expenditures will reach the sum of \$393,269,226, leaving in the Treasury a surplus of \$23,892,702. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to \$381,000.000, and that the expenditores will be \$372,000,000, showing an excess of \$9,000,000 in favor of 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 wants of the government, economically administered. Taxmoderate means, and while none would be entirely exempt from assessment, all, in proportion to their pecuniary abilities, wou'd contribute towards the support of the State. A modification of the Internal Revenue system, by a large reduction of the number of articles now subject to tax, would be followed by results equally advantageous to the citizens and the government. It would render the execution of the law less expensive and more certemptations to evade the law, diminish violations and frauds perpetrated upon its proviand greatly reduce in numbers the army of tax gatherers created by the system, who take from the mouth of honest labor the bread it has earned. Retrenchment, reform and economy should be carried into every branch of the public service, that the expenditures of the government may be reduced and the peocurrency should be restored, and public faith in regard to the national debt faithfully observed. The accomplishment of these importutions, and bring to the nation prosperity, gold. peace and good will.

The report of the Secretary of War ad interim exhibits the operations of the army and interest, authorized by that act, should be the several Bureaus of the War Department. The aggregate strength of our mili- and private, within the United States. An tary force, on the 30th of September last, was annual remittance of \$30,000, less stipulated 56,315. The total estimate for military ap- expenses, accraes to claimants under the propriations is \$77,124,707, including a deficiency in last year's appropriations of remittances, since the passage of that act, \$13,600.000. The payments at the Treasury have been paid in such notes. The claimon account of the service of the War Department from January 1 to October 29, 1867-a period of ten months-amounted to \$109 .-807,000, The expenses of the military establishment, as well as the numbers of the army, are now three times as great as they ever have been in time of peace; while the discretionary power is vested in the Executive to add millions to this expenditure by Majesty's Government, because it has hithan increase of the army to the maximum strength allowed by the law. The menacing attitude of some of the warlike bands of Indians inhabiting the district to be apprehended that Great Britain will of country between the Arkansas and Platte rivers, and portions of Dakota Territory, required the presence of a large military force in that region. Instigated by real or imaginary grievances, the Indians occasionally committed acts of barbarous violence upon emigrants and our frontier settlements, but a general Indian war has been providentially averted. The Commissioners under the act of 20th July, 1867, were invested with fuil power to adjust existing difficulties, negotiate treaties with the disaffected bands. and select for them reservations remote from the traveled routes between the Mississippi and the Pacific. They entered without delay upon the execution of their trust, but have not yet made any official report of their proceedings. It is of vital importance that our distant Territories should be exempt from Indian outbreaks, and that the construction of the Pacific Railroad, an object of national importance, should not be interrupted by hostile tribes. These objects, as well as the material interests and the moral and intellectual improvement of the Indians, can be most effectually secured by concentrating 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 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 evinced by the companies offers the strongest assurance that the completion of the road from Sacramento to Omaha will not long be deterred. During the last fiscal year, 7, C41,014 acres of public land were disposed of, and the cash feeling of the want of an advanced naval receipts from sales and fees exceeded by one outpost between the Atlantic coast and Euhalf million dollars the sum realized from hose sources during the preceding year. The amount paid to pensioners, including expenses of disbursements, was \$18,619,956, and 36,481 names were added to the rolls .-The entire number of pensioners on the 30th of June last was 155,474.

the Department for the year ending June 30, [1857, meluding all special appropriations for dien of Congress to the subject of provides sea and land service and for free mail matter, for the payment to Russia of the sum stapp. were \$19,978,693. The expenditures for all purposes were \$19,235,483, leaving an unexpended balance in favor of the Department of our Commissioner, the territory remains for The report of the Acting Commissioner of

Agriculture concisely presents the condition, wants, and progress of an interest eminently worthy the fostering care of Congress, and exhibits a large measure of useful result 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 for foreign affairs. None of these questions, however, have seriously disturbed our tion of Congress is respectfully called to a relations with other States. The Republic of Mexico, having been re-

leved from foreign intervention, is extnestly engaged in efforts to re-establish her constitutional system of government. A good understanding continues to exist between our government and the Republic of Hayti and San Domingo, and our cordial relations with the Central and South American States remain unchanged. The tender, made in conformity with resolution of Congress, of the good offices of the Government, with a view to an amicable adjustment of peace between Brazil and her allies, on the one side, and Spain on the other, though kindly received. has in neither case been fully accepted by the belligerents. The war in the valley of ation would not then fall unduly on men of the Parana is still vigorously mantained. On Congress to declare the national will unmisthe other hand, actual hostilities between the Pacific States and Spain have been more than a year suspended. I shall, on any proper occasion that may occur, renew the conciliatory recommendations which have been already made. Brazil, with enlightened sagacity and comprehensive statesmanship, has opened the grast channels of the Amazon and its tributaries to universal commerce. One thing more seems needful to assure a rapid and cheering progress in Sou h America. tain, remove obstructions to industry, lessen | 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 high expectations of the French Government. If the allowance be made for the recent political derangement of industry here, the part which the United States has borne in this exhibition of invention and art ple relieved from excessive taxation. A sound During the Exposition, a conference was held of delegates from several nations, the United States being one, in which the inconveniences of commerce and social intercourse retart results, together with a restoration to the sulting from the diverse standards of money Union of all the States upon the principles of value were fully discussed, and plans were the Constitution. would inspire confidence at | developed for establishing, by universal conhome and abroad in the stability of our insti- | sent, a common principle for the coinage of On the 25th of February, 1862, Congress

declared by law that Treasury notes without

It will hardly be necessary to call the attan. lated in the treaty for the cession of Alasha Possession having been formally delivered to the present in care of a military force, awai-

ting such civil organization as shall be direct. ed by Congress. The annexation of many small German

States to Prussia, and the reorganization of that country under a new and liberal constitotion, have induced me to renew the effort to obtain a just and prompt settlement of the long vexed question concerning the claims of foreign States for military service from their subjects naturalized in the United States.

In connection with this subject, the atten. singular and embarrassing conflict of laws. The Executive 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. British Judges cite Courts and laws authorities of the United States in support of that theory against the position held by the Executive authority of the United States. This conflict perplexes the public mind concerning the rights of naturalized citizens, and impairs the national authority abroad. I now again respectfully appeal to takably upon this important question.

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

Washington, December 3, 1867.

MILLS & DAVIS, High street, Ebens, burg, are cramming their store with goods for the holidays. One and all are invited to give them a call, and if the call should be repeated seventy times seven, the proprietors would not object. On the contrary, we feel sure they would rather like the operation.

IF you want bargains in Clothing, bargains in Dry Goods, bargains in Groce. ries, bargains in Hardware or Queensware, bargains in Boots or Shoes, bargains in Hats or Caps, bargains in anything, go to V. S. Barker's !

WESTON, the pedestrian, will shortly attempt the feat of walking from Chicago to Ebensburg in filteen days. He will come here, first, to win a bet of \$500, and second, to buy a bill of winter goods at A. A. Barker's mammeth store. JIM. THOMPSON has lately received his new goods for the winter. Have you seen the stock ? It is the largest, prettiest, and cheapest in towa. Go and see! Go to-day ! THEY SAY that the skating is now excellent. It you want to put yourself in proper trim to enjoy it, go to Thomas W. Williams' hardware store and buy a pair of the elegant skates sold there. IT is a fact that C. T. Roberts keeps the best stationery in town, and the best pens and the best iuk. This, we say, is a fact. Bear it in mind when next you make any purchases in that line.

a tender in the payment of debts. The anomalous condition our currency is now in, is a striking contrast with that which was originally designed. Our circulation now embraces,

First. Notes of National banks which are made receivable for all dues to the government, excluding imports, and by all its creditors, excepting in payment of interest upon its bonds and securities themselves.

Second. Legal tender notes issued by the United States, which the law requires shall be received as well in payment of all debts between citizens as of all government dues, excepting imposts ; and

Third. Gold and silver coin. By the operation of our present system of finance, however, metallic currency, when collected, is reserved only for one class of government creditors, who, holding its bonds, semi-annually receive their interest in coin from the 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 plighted 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 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 land and protect us on sea ; pensioners upon the gratitude of the nation, bearing scars and wounds received in its service ; public servants in the various departments of the Government; farmers who supply the soldiers of the army and the sailors of the navy; artisans who toil in the nation's workshops ; mechanics and laborers who build its edifices and construct its forts and vessels, should, in payment of their just and hard carned dues, receive depreciated paper, while another class of their countrymen, no more deserving, are | operations of our revenue system are set | in a very favorable light. The receipts of sideration.

Eleven thousand six hundred and fifty-five patents and designs were issued during the ear ending September 30, 1867, and at that date the balance in the Treasury to the credit of the Patent fund was \$286,607.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy states that we have seven squadrons actively

legal tender in payment of all debts. Convention made with Spain in 1834. These auts insist that the Government ought to require payment in coin. The subject may be deemed worthy of your attention.

No arrangement has as yet been reached for the settlement of our claims for British depredations upon the commerce of the United States. I have felt it my duty to decline the proposition of arbitration made by Her erto been accompanied by reservations and limitations incompatible with the rights. interests and honor of our country. It is not

persist in her refusal to satisfy these just and reasonable claims, which involve the sacred principle of non-intervention-a principle henceforth not more important to the United States than to all other commercial nations.

The West India Islands were settled and colonized by European States simultaneou. with a settlement and colonization of the American continent. Most of the colonies planted here became independent nations in the close of the last and the beginning of the present century. Our own country embraces communities which, at one period, were colonies of Great Britain, France, Spain, Holland, Sweden, and Russia. The people of the West Indies, with the exception of those in the island of Hayti, have never attained nor aspired to independence, nor have they become prepared for self-defense. Although possessing considerable commercial value, they have been held by the several European States which colonized or at some time conquered them, chiefly for purposes of military and naval strategy in carrying out European policy and designs in regard to this continent. In our revolutionary war, ports and harbors in the West India Islands were used by our enemy, to the great injury and embarrasement of the United States. We had the same experience in our second war with Great Britain. 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 piratical, blockade-running allies found facilities in the same ports for the work, which they too successfully accomplished, of injuring and devastating the commerce which we are now engaged in re-

building. We labored especially under this disadvantage-that European steam vessels employed by our enemies, found friendly shelter, protection, and supplies in West Indian ports, while our own naval operations were necessarily carried on from our own distant shores. There was then a universal

rope. The duty of obtaining such an outpost peacefully and lawfully, while neither doing nor menacing injury to other States, earnestly engaged the attention of the Executive Department before the close of the war, and it has not been lost sight of since that time. A not entirely dissimilar naval want revealed itself during the same period on the Pacific coast. The required foothold there was fortunately secured by our late treaty

with the Emperor of Russia, and it now seems imperative that the more covious necessities of the Atlantic coast should not be less carefully provided for. A good and conand judiciously employed, under efficient and | venient port and harbor, capable of easy deable commanders, in protecting the persons | fense, will supply that want. With the posand property of American citizens, maintain- session of such a station by the United

GOOD NEWS TO OWNERS OF HORSES .- Having secured the aid of a good Shoer, and being well supplied with Nails and Shoes, i am determined to offer to cash custom rs the greatest inducement held out in this place since things were low. You can have your Horse shod all round for One Dollar and Fifty Cents. I will also iron Sleighs and Sleds, make Wagon Tire and all kinds of Chains, and do everything in the Blacksmithing line at greatly reduced prices for the cash.

Shop near the Foundry of E. Glass. R. H. SINGER.

Ebensburg, Dec. 12, 1867-3m.

HARTFORD LIVE STOCK INSURANCE CO .--- We all the attention of owners of horses and cattle to the advantages offered by the Hartford Live Stock Insurance Company. Kerr & Co., 109 Main street, Altoona, are the General Agents. The Company offers insurance against loss by theft or death. Its capital is half a million, giving ample security for the ability to settle all losses, however extensive, while the undoubted character of the gentlemen connected with it is a guarantee of honorable action. Farmers and others will find it to their interest to insure their live stook, as by the payment of a small asnual premium they will secure themselves against loss. All necessary particulars may be obtained of the agents as above.

ESTRAY .- Came to the residence of the subscriber, in White township, Cambria county about the last of October last, a White Cow, with red speaks, and supposed to be about 9 years old. The owner will come forward, ove property, pay charges, and take it away, or it will be disposed of according to ROBERT HOLLEN.

December 12, 1867-3t.

STRAY .-

Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Washington township, Cambria county, during the month of September last, a last spring's Brindle Bull Calf. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away, or it will be disposed of according to law. THOMAS HANNA.

Dec. 12, 1867.3t.

NTOTICE .-

and vicinity.

ed to.

cations made.

I intend leaving the Summit in a short time, and am desirous of having my Books settled. All knowing themselves indebted will please call, as you can settle on better terms with me than with any one else. WALTER BELL

Bro I cheerfully recommend my succes

sor, Dr. Devereaux, as a Physician emitted

to the confidence of the people of Summit

Manufacturer of Barrels, Kegs, Tubs, and

Wooden-ware generally. Meat stands and

Regaining done cheap for cash-

Orders from a distance promptly attend-to.

AMES C. EASLY, Attorney at Law,

Carrolltown, Cambria county, Pa.

153 Architectural Drawings and Spe-

Kraut stands on hand and for sale.

EBENSBURG, PA-

[Nov. 7, 1867-3m

Summit, Dec. 12, 1867.2t.

RLBRIDGE STILES.

ing the dignity and power of the govern- States, neither we nor any other American ment, and promoting the commerce and nation need longer apprehend injury or ofbusiness interests of our countrymen in every fense from any Trans-Atlautic enemy. I part of the world. Of the 238 vessels com- agree with our early statesmen that the West posing the present navy of the United States, Indies naturally gravitate to and may be ex-5, chrrying 507 guns, are in squadron ser- pected ultimately to be absorbed by the vice. The total expenditures of the Naval Continental States, including our own. I Department for the fiscal year ending June | agree with them, also, that it is wise to leave 30, 1867, were \$31,034,011. No appropriathe question of such absorption to this protions have been made or required since the cess of natural political gravitation. The close of the war for the construction and re- islands of St. Thomas and St. Johns, which pair of vessels, for steam machinery, ordconstitute part of the group called the Virnance, provisions and clothing, fuel, hemp, nance, provisions and clothing, fuel, hemp, &c., the balances under these several heads immediately desirable, while their acquisihaving been more than sufficient for current tion could be secured in harmony with the expenditures. principles to which I have alluded. A treaty

The report of the Postmaster General has, therefore, been concluded with the King shows the business of the Postoffice Depart- of Denmark, for the cession of those islands, ment and the condition of the postal service | and will be submitted to the Senate for con-