who hold them. They are given merely as a trust for the public benefit, sometimes for a fixed period, sometime during good behavior, but generally 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. The danger to the public service comes not from the power to remove, but from the power to appoint. Therefore it was that the framers of the Constitution left the power of removal unrestricted, while they gave the senate a 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 guide, walk in the path marked out by the founders of the Republic, and obey the rules made sacred by the observance of our great predecessors.

The present condition of our finances and circulation 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 the 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 currency, like the tides, has its ebbs and flows throughout the commercial 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 or convertible currency. For this purpose let us inquire how much gold and silver could be purchased by the 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 the holder of its notes and those of the 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 enhanced one hundred per cent.

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 the 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 a tender in payment of debts.

The anomalous condition of our currency is in striking contrast with that which was originally 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 all its creditors, excepting in payment of interest upon its bonds and the securities themselves; second, legal-tender notes, issued by the United States, and 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, the 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 the land and protect us on the sea; the pensioner 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 farmer who supplies the soldiers of the army and the sailors of the navy; the artisan who toils in the nation's workshops, or the mechanics and laborers who build its edifices and construct its forts and vessals of war—should, in payment of their just and hard earned dues, receive depreciated paper, while another class of their countrymen, no more deserving, are paid in coin of gold and silver. Equal and exact justice requires 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.

The feasibility 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 the grand aggregate of products since 1849, $1,174,000,000. The amount of specie coined from 1849 to 1857, inclusive, was $439,000,000; from 1858 to 1860, inclusive, 125,000,000; and from 1861 to 1867, inclusive, $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, $148,000,000; and from 1861 to 1867, inclusive, $322,000,000—making the aggregate of net exports since 1849, $741,000,000. These figures show an excess of product over 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 the National and other Banks—in all about 150,000,000. This however, taking into account the specie in the country prior to 1849, leaves more than three hundred millions of dollars which have not been accounted for by exportation, and therefore may yet remain in the country.

These are important facts, and show how completely the inferior currency will supersede the 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 the retention at home of at least so much of the productions of our rich and inexhaustible gold-bearing 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 a coinage by our mints, since 1849, of eight hundred, seventy-four millions of dollars, the people are now strangers to the currency which was designed for their use and benefit, and specimens of the precious metals bearing the national device 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 our precious metals be exported in bullion. The time has come, however, when the Government and National Banks should be required to take the most efficient steps and make all necessary arrangements for a resumption of specie payments at the earliest practicable period. Specie payment 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 and industry, every man who desires to preserve what he honestly possesses, or to obtain what he can honestly earn, 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 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 propensities destructive of 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 most gifted statesmen, that "of all the 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 fields by the sweat of the poor man's brow. Ordinary tyranny, oppression, excessive taxation—these bear lightly on the happiness of the mass of the community compared with a fraudulent currency, and the robberies committed by depreciated paper. Our own history has recorded for our instruction enough, and more than enough of the demoralizing tendency, the injustice and the intolerable oppression on the virtuous and well-disposed of a degraded paper currency, authorized by law or in any way countenanced by Government." It is one of the most successful 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 resulting from the use of a depreciated and worthless paper money.

The condition of our finances and the operation 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 $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 the expenditures $346,729,128, leaving an available surplus of $143,904,880. It is estimated that the receipts of 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 expenditures will be $372,000,000, showing an excess of $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 want of the Government, economically administered. Taxation would not then fall unduly on the man of moderate means; and while none would be entirely exempt from assessment, all, in proportion to their pecuniary abilities, would contribute towards the support of the State. A modification of the internal revenue system, by a large reduction in the number of articles now subject to tax, would be followed by results equally advantageous to the citizen and the Government. It would render the execution of the law less expensive and more certain, remove obstructions to industry, lessen the temptations to evade the law, diminish the violations and frauds perpetrated upon its provisions, make its operations less inquisitorial, and 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 people relieved from oppressive taxation; a sound currency should be restored, and the public faith in regard to the national debt sacredly observed. The accomplishment of these important results, together with the restoration of the Union of the States upon the principles of the Constitution, would inspire confidence at home and abroad in the stability of our institutions, and bring to the nation prosperity, peace, and good will.

The report of the Secretary of War, *ad interim* exhibits the operations of the army and of the several Bureaus of the War Department. The aggregate strength of our military force, on the 30th of September last, was 56,315. The total estimate for military appropriation is $77,124,707, including a deficiency in last year's appropriation of $13,600,000. The payments at the Treasury on account of the service of the War Department from January 1st 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 have ever been in time of peace; while the discretionary power is vested in the Executive to add millions to this expenditure by an 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 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 full 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.

During the last fiscal year seven million forty-one thousand one hundred and fourteen acres of public land were disposed of, and the cash receipts from sales and fees exceeded by one-half million dollars the sum realized from those sources during the preceding year. The amount paid to pensioners, including expenses of disbursements, was $18,619,956, and thirty-six thousand four hundred and eighty-two names were added to the rolls. The entire number of pensioners on the 30th of June last was one hundred and fifty-five thousand six hundred and seventy-four. Eleven thousand six hundred and fifty-five patents and designs were issued during the year ending September 30, 1857, 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 and judiciously employed, under efficient and able commanders, in protecting the persons and property of American citizens, maintaining the dignity and power of the Government, and promoting the commerce 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 thirteen less on squadron duty 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 contracts for machinery made with private establishments. The total expenditures of the Navy Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, were $30,034,011. No appropriations have been made or required since the close of the war for the construction 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 two 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 Treasury to carry to the surplus fund the sum of sixty-five millions of dollars, being the amount received from the sales of vessels and other war property, and the remnants of former appropriations.

The report of the Postmaster-General shows the business of the Post-office Department and the condition of the postal service in a very favorable light, and the attention of Congress is called to its practicable recommendations. The receipts for the Department for the year ending June 30, 1857, including all special appropriations for sea and land service and for free mail matter, were $19, 978,693. The expenditures for all purposes, 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 appropriations, for the year 1867, over that of 1866, was $850,049. 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 conventions have been 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 ocean 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 the fostering 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 for 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 under-tanding continues to exist between our Government and the Republics 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 Government with a view to an amicable adjustment of peace between Brazil and her allies, on one side, and Paraguay on the other, and between Chile 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 the Parrana is still vigorously maintained. On the 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. Brazil, with enlightened sagacity and comprehensive statesmanship, has opened the great the channels of the Amazon and its tributaries to universal commerce. One thing more seems needful to assure a rapid and cheering 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 high expectations of the French Government. If due 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 may be regarded with very high satisfaction. 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 resulting from the diverse standards of money value were fully dicussed, 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 Congres, 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 Treasury notes without interest, authorized by that act, should be legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States. An annual remittance of $30,000, less stipulated expenses, accrues to claimants under the Convention made with Spain in 1834. These remittances, since the passage of that act, have been paid in such notes. The claimants insist that the Government ought to require payment in coin. The subject may be deemed worthy of your attention.

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 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 in the West Indies, with the exception of those of the Island of Hayti, have neither attained nor aspired to independence, nor have they become prepared for self-defence. 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 embarrassment 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 and blockade-breaking 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 rebuilding.—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 feeling of the want of an advanced naval outpost between the Atlantic coast and Europe.—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 obvious necessities of the Atlantic coast should not be less carefully provided for. A good and convenient port and harbor, capable of easy defence 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 offence from any Trans-Atlantic enemy. I agree with our early statesmen that the West Indians naturally gravitate to, and may be expected ultimately to be absorbed by the Continental States, including our own. I agree with them also that it is wise to leave the question of such absorption to this process of natural political gravitation. The Islands of St. Thomas and St. John's, which constitute a part of the group called the Virgin Islands, seemed 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 Senate for consideration.

In connection with this subject, the attention of Congress is respectfully called to a 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 allegience. The courts of Great Britain hold that 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 give courts and law 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 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.

The abuse of our laws by the clandestine prosecution of the African slave-trade from American ports 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 circumstance 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, 1857.

☞ THE LITTLE CORPORAL for December is a capital number. It opens "On the Hearth Rug." "The Great Panjandrum Himself," "Jennie's Memory String," a new "Rhyme of Little red Riding Hood," the conclusion of "Camp Bruce," besides a number of sparkling poems, among which is a perfect gem, by the Associate Editor, Mrs. Emily Hundington Miller, entitled "The Baby's Stocking;" music by Geo. F. Root, a letter from Theodore Tilton, and an Editorial describing the beautiful process by which Chromos are made.

A new volume of the Little Corporal begins with the next number. The publisher has determined to continue his offer of the November and December numbers free to all new subscribers received during December. Terms $1.00 a year. Sample copy free if sent for before January 1st.

Address ALFRED L. SEWELL,
Publisher of THE LITTLE CORPORAL,
Chicago, Ill

Bloomsburg Democrat.

WM. H. JACOBY, Editor.

Wednesday, Dec. 11, 1867.

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 37 Park Row New York are duly authorized to solicit and receive subscriptions and advertising for the *Democrat & Star*, published at Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—To the exclusion of much other matter, we give place to the able, dignified and patriotic Message of President Johnson. We have neither time nor room for comment, but ask for it a careful perusal by all our readers. It is by far the ablest document which has yet issued from the pen of the present Executive.

GRANT AND CURTIN.—Almost every Republican paper we pick up has the names of somebody placed at the head of their columns as its choice for President and Vice President. We observe that the Freeburg *Courier* hoists the names of Grant and Curtain for those high offices. This fact will doubtless be of great aid in securing their nominations!

☞ Weston, the pedestrian, arrived at Chicago at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thanksgiving day. He has accomplished his task of walking 1276 miles in less than 26 walking days, and gets $10,000, less $1,500 forfeit for failing to walk one hundred miles in one hundred consecutive hours. Such a task would probably have killed the most powerful horse; but the man has thrived under it. He has averaged fifty miles a day for a stretch of one month at a time.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR—*a Magazine for the Little Ones*—edited by T. S. Arthur, and published by T. S. Arthur & Son, No. 809 & 811 Chestnut Street, Phila. In two volumes a year, beginning in January and June. Price, $1.25 a year, in advance. Five copies, $5.00. It is the best publication of the kind we have ever perused for for the little children, and we heartily commend it to the reading public. Every family should subscribe for it.

Synopsis of the Court Proceedings.

The December Term of Quarter Sessions, A. D., 1867, Hon. WILLIAM ELWELL, President, Hons. Iram Derr, Peter K. Herbein, Associates, on the Bench.

Com. vs. Chas. A. Shuman—Indictment, Assault and Battery. Not a true bill. Prosecutor, Henry Laager, pay the costs.

Com. vs. Henry Laager—Indictment, Assault and Battery. Not a true bill. County pay the costs.

Com. vs. Parvin Eves—Indictment, Rejecting the Vote of a qualified elector. True bill. Bail renewed to appear next term.

Com. vs. Geo. W. McEwen—Indictment, Rejecting the Vote of a qualified elector.—True bill. Bail renewed to appear next term.

Com. vs. Wm. Stephens, Ezra Stephens, and Wm. Hess—Indictment, Malicious Mischief. Continued to next term.

Com. vs. Henry Knapp,—Assault and Battery. True bill. Verdict, guilty. Sentence, $25.00 and costs. Traugh and Clark for Com., Knorr for Deft.

Com. vs. Allen Mann—Indictment. Adultry and Bastardy. Not a true bill. Prosecutor pay costs.

Com. vs. Christian Shuman—Indictment. Keeping Bawdy House. Not a true bill.—Prosecutor to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Joanna Shuman—Indictment, Fornication and Bastardy. Not a true bill. Prosecutor pay costs.

Com. vs. John Hummel—Indictment, Selling Liquor to minors. Bill ignored. County pay the costs.

Com. vs. Phillip Mowrer—Recognizance, Desertion of wife and child. Defendant found guilty. Sentence of the Court, that the Defendant pay the sum of ten dollars per month for the support of his wife; five dollars per month for the support of the child; counting the time from the first day of September last, and that he give security in the sum of one thousand dollars, with one or more sureties, to be approved by the Court, for the performance of the same.

Com. vs. Adam Dieterick—Indictment, Adultry. True bill. Defendant entered bail in the sum of five hundred dollars for his appearance at next term. Traugh and Jackson for Com., and Clark for Deft.

Com. vs. John Horan,—Recognizance, Surety of the Peace. Sentence of the Court that the parties pay costs equally. Traugh and L'Velle for Com., Freeze and Marr for Defendant.

Com. vs. William Kesler—Recognizance, Surety of the Peace. Proven to be a lunatic, was remanded to jail by order of the Court.

Com. vs. Cecilia McDowell—Indictment, Fornication. True bill. Cause continued. Traugh and Jackson for Com., Clark for Defendant.

Com. vs. Allen Buckalew—Indictment, Assault and Battery. True bill. Verdict, guilty. Sentence of the Court, that Deft. pay a fine of $50.00 and the costs. Traugh and Jackson for Com., Freeze and Clark for Defendant.

Com. vs. Charles C. Green,—Indictment, Larceny. True bill. Jury called. Verdict, "not guilty." Clark and Traugh for Com., Baldy and Freeze for Deft.

Com. vs. Amandus Seybert,—Indictment. Stealing horse. True bill. Trial continued to next Term. Traugh and Little for Com., Ikeler and L'Velle, (appointed by the Court,) for Deft.

Com. vs. George Leib,—Indictment, Fornication and Bastardy. True bill. Verdict, "guilty." Traugh and Freeze for Com., L'Velle for Deft.

Com. vs. Lawrence Carey,—Indictment, not opening a Road in Conyngham Township. True bill. Traugh and Clark for Com., Little for Deft.

Com. vs. Lawrence Carey,—Indictment, not repairing public road in Conyngham Township. True bill. Indictment, quashed.

The following is the Report of the Grand Jury:

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, now comprising a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Columbia:

The Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, inquiring in and for the County of Columbia, respectfully report—

That we have examined the public buildings of said County, and find the same in reasonable repairs, except the front part of the roof of the Sheriff's dwelling and jail, which is in a leaky condition and should be repaired. We heartily repeat and endorse the recommendations of former Grand Juries as to the enlargement of the Court House, thus securing suitable Jury Rooms and Offices, and to the procuring of suitable Desks, Tables, &c., for the Prothonotary's office; all of which we respectfully submit.

JNO. K. GROTZ, Foreman.

Continued in our next.

Grant's Testimony.

The testimony of Gen. Grant, before the impeachment committee, is published. We regret we have not room for it, merely to show our Radical friends, who are denouncing President Johnson for his restoration policy, that the man whom many of them prefer for the presidential nomination, not only approves the action of the President, but testifies that it is the identical programme laid down by Mr. Lincoln himself, and which would have been carried out by him had his life been spared. Many counts in the indictment against President Johnson are for acts done which General Grant endorses, and if the Radical editors, who have his name at their editorial masthead, can see in him a candidate after their own hearts, would it not look a little more consistent for them to cease their howling against the President? How they can commend the one and denounce the other, while the two are working in concert, perfectly agreeing as to what should be done to restore the Union and establish civil government in the States lately in rebellion, is more than most honest men will be able to comprehend.

THE TRIAL OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.—After a great flourish of Radical trumpets in regard to the trial of Jefferson Davis, at which Judge Chase was to preside, it appears that the affair will not come off until May next. Now, this is simply a pitiful evasion of a solemn duty on the part of Judge Chase. Ever since a trial of Davis has been spoken of, the Chief Justice has, by one dodge and another, made it convenient to so arrange his affairs as to render his attendance apparently impossible. The reasons are obvious; Judge Chase is the Radical candidate for the Presidency, and it is scarcely to be expected that he will place himself in a position where he will be compelled to give an opinion that will have a bearing upon his political prospects. It may, therefore, be confidently asserted that Jefferson Davis will never be tried—at least not until Judge Chase's chances for the Presidency are fully determined.

☞ The great impeachment fizzle is over; the vote taken anginst this hydra-headed monster was nearly *two to one!* It stood 57 to 108. What a feeble attempt after so long and loud a roaring in and out of Congress. Thus ended the most infamous and ridiculous farce the country ever saw. The Member from this District, Mr. Mercur, voted *with the impeachers!* How insignificantly small they must feel after receiving such a terrible rebuke! The names of these patriots should not be forgotten! They should be written with black pencil upon every wall! We will publish the names of these miserable creatures in our next.

☞ At this season of the year, when so many of our people are suffering from colds, we call attention to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral as a sure cure not only for caughs and colds, but all affections of the lungs and throat.—Having used it in our family for many years we can speak from personal knowledge of its efficiency. There may be other remedies that are good, but in all our experience this hes proved to be by far the best. Its qualities are uniform and wholly reliable. It is pleasant to take, and should be kept at command, by every family, as a protection against a class of complaints which seem harmless in the beginning, but become afflicting and dangerous if neglected.—*N. H. Register.*

☞ Our readers are requested to read the original tale commenced on the first page of the DEMOCRAT and finished on the second. It is from the pen of an eminent author and statesman of high character.—Forney says JERRY BLACK wrote the piece. If that is so, the President and his Cabinet have shown their good taste in procuring so able and learned a scholar to write the Message. It is a fine piece of literature compared with the late lamented Lincoln's Messages.

☞ Where'er I take my walks abroad, how many poor, miserable dyspeptic people I see, who would be healthy, and rosy, and happy, if they took Plantation Bitters, that paragon of preparations for giving tone to the stomach, energy to the torpid liver, a joy to the nervous system, and strength to the muscles. It is an admirable regenerator of nature's wasted or neglected functional powers in either man or woman. It gently excites and pleasantly soothes. With a bottle thereof, every man may be his own physician.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the price. No. 40.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on the premises, on THURSDAY, DECEMBER THE 19th, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., two certain lots of ground situate in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa., on Main street near the Public Square. On the one is erected a large stone dwelling house, and other out-buildings and upon the other a good frame *stable, the front of said last mentioned lot being a* very desirable corner for building purposes.

Also, on the same day, one other house and lot of ground situate on Rock street, in the said town of Bloomsburg, in the county aforesaid, whereon is erected a good frame dwelling house and other out-buildings.

Also on Friday, the 20th day of December, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on the premises in Hemlock township, at the residence of Thomas J. Vanderslice, a certain farm or tract of land containing sixty five acres more or less, to be sold in two parcels of about thirty four acres each, the public road leading from Little Fishingcreek bridge to Buckhorn, and running through the said farm to be the dividing line, the whole tract being very rich and excellent soil for farming purposes, besides there being upon the one tract so divided by said road, large and convenient building of every description; also, a large and very valuable limestone quarry, open and in good working order. Upon the other tract as divided aforesaid, there is also a very valuable limestone quarry, one good large lime house, two good lime kilns, one of which is in full blast at the present time.

Also, on the same day and on the premises near Buckhorn, will be sold at public outcry, a certain lot of ground situate in Hemlock township, principal timber land adjoining lands of John Appleman, Jacob Harris and others, containing about twenty-five acres more or less, all late the estate of Rebecca Vanderslice, deceased.

CONDITION OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, one-fourth less the ten per cent. on the 1st day of April 1868, the remaining three-fourths in two equal payments, one on the first day of April 1869, the other on the first day of April, 1870, with interest on the amount remaining unpaid from the first day of April 1868.

The deed or deeds to be executed and delivered to the purchaser or purchasers thereof on the payment of the one fourth less the ten per cent. on the first day of April, 1868, when the balance of the purchase money shall be secured by judgment or mortgage, at the option of the present owners. Possession given on the first day of April, 1868. Purchaser or purchasers to pay for deeds and stamps.

JOHN H. VANDERSLICE, *for the heirs.*

November 27, 1867.

NOTICE.

The second enrollment of the last subscription to the Bloomsburg Literary Institute was due on the first of October. Subscribers will please pay their respective amounts, and oblige all parties.

L. D. RUPERT, President.

Oct 9, 1867.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Positively One Day Only.

AT SNYDER'S HALL,

Bloomsburg, Friday Dec. 20, '67.

TWO LEVEES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK.

Return from Europe, (after an absence of three years) where they have appeared before nearly all the Kings, Queens, Emperors, and Nobility of the Old World.

THE GREATEST WONDERS OF THE AGE!

Four beautiful and symmetrically formed LADIES AND GENTLEMEN IN MINIATURE,

THE ORIGINAL AND RENOWNED

GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE,

COMMODORE NUTT

AND

MISS MINNIE WARREN

Their unique and exquisitively enchanting Performances and Exhibitions never fail to charm and delight every beholder. They appear in

SONGS, DUETTS, DANCES, COMIC DELINEATIONS, AMUSING TRICKS, BURLESQUES, AND COMEDIES IN CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES.

The RICH and ELEGANT DRESSES and the brilliant collection of DIAMONDS worn before the various Potentates, of Europe, all of which are introduced in these popular Levees cost over *Twenty Thousand Dollars in Gold.*

Ladies and children are considerately advised to attend the Day Exhibition, and thus avoid the crowd and confusion of the Evening Performances.

To the Day Levees—admission 25 cents; Children under ten, 15 cents. Reserved Seats 50 cents; Children under ten 25 cts.

Evening Performance—Admission to all parts of the House, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

B. F. KINNEY,

Surgeon Dentist,

Extracts teeth without pain by a new method. It is perfectly harmless and is now used with good success. All branches of Dentistry attended to in the latest and most approved style.

Residence and office, one door east of Evans' Clothing Store. Bloomsburg, Nov. 13, 1867.

☞ DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist (formerly of Leyden, Holland), No. 995 Arch Street, Philadelphia. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in city and country can be seen at his office. The Medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted without pain. No charge for examination. Nov. 13, 1867.—1y.

DR. E. W. WELLS,

SUCCESSOR TO DR. F. C. HARRISON.

Has taken Rooms at the American House. All orders left there will be promptly attended to.

Bloomsburg, Oct. 30, 1867.

NEW OYSTER SALOON,

In the basement of the

AMERICAN HOUSE,

BALTZER LEACOCK, SUPT.

Fresh Oysters served up in every style and at all hours; with all the other "extras" found in first class Restaurants.

XX Ale constantly on hand, together with choice Liquors of every brand.

Everything in tip top order about this Saloon. Rowdyism not tolerated. Step in and find my Saloon in clean neat order.

Bloomsburg, Nov. 13, 1867.—3m.

A NEW ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY

AND

FANCY GOODS, AT

MRS. M. E. KLINE'S,

LIGHT STREET, COLUMBIA COUNTY.

She would respectfully inform the citizens of Light Street and vicinity, that she has just returned from the city with a fine assortment of Fall and winter MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS, well calculated to suit this trade.

BONNETS made to order, and repairing done with neatness and despatch. All work executed in the best and most tasty manner, upon reasonable terms.

Particular attention is paid to dress making. She has PATTERNS of every description pertaining to the trade, on hand and for sale cheap.

She will also pay special attention to coloring, having spent time and money to learn the art in all its particulars, she is confident in giving satisfaction.

☞ STORE in Worden's Buildings.

November 6, 1867.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!!

CLEAR TOYS, FANCY TOYS!

PLAIN AND FANCY CANDIES!

of all kinds to suit the

CHRISTMAS TRADE

on hand;

OYSTERS BY THE CAN QUART OR PLATE.

FOR SALE CHEAP BY

WIDMYER & JACOBY,

Manufacturers of

CONFECTIONARIES, &c.,

AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN FRUITS AND NUTS.

Exchange Block, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS, PRUENS,

ROCK CANDY,

SEEDLESS RAISINS, LAYER RAISINS, CURRANTS,

CITRON, FIGS, DOLLS, &C.,

BREAD AND CAKES,

OF ALL KINDS.

ENOS JACOBY,
FRED E. WIDMYER.

Bloomsburg, Nov. 20, 1867.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FAMILY GROCERIES, AT

JOHN K. GIRTON'S STORE,

BLOOMSBURG, P