THURSDAY, DEC. 14, 1865.

SEVI-AVNUAL COLLECTIONS of the account due this Office will be made on or before the 1st days a July and Jamery in each and every year. Bills for iol work and advertising will be collected every six month. subscription accounts will be collected yearly. Person who fall to make settlements as above, must expect t have their bills sent to them.

ANONYMOUS CCMMUNICATIONS no notice will b taken of. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer not accessfully for publication, but as a guarantee of

COMMUNICATIONS containing information of interesting Local or General nature are solicited. will send a copy of the paper FREE to any person wh will furnish us a semi monthly Correspondence from any For Terms of Subscription and Advertising see

first page.

WE HAVE the gratifying assurance from Washington that the President's Mossage is received with satisfaction by most of the Republican leaders in that city. The Republican press throughout the North is almost a unit also in its praise. In the good old times when Democracy

meant devotion to principle, a simple en-

would have been sufficient evidence of its

anti-Democratic character.

Some of our Democratic, cotemporaries are publishing a Thanksgiving sermon de livered by Rev. John Chambers, of Phila delphia, in which he adopts and preaches the Democratic view of politics. With due respect to Mr. C., whom we warmly esteem as a man and minister, we must frankly say that we can no more endorse his course in preaching a Democratic harangue than if it had been a Abolition one. We insist upon it that the pulpit is po place for politics of any sort—that no other voice than that of Christian charity should be heard from within its sacred limits-and we will sustain no man, be he friend or foe, who prostitutes his holy call ing to the malignant purposes of partisanship. There is a time and place for all things-the bar for legal disputes, the hustings for politics, the studio for art,

MR. BUCHANAN'S VINDICATION.

and the church for religion.

We trust none of our readers will fail to peruse the extracts from Mr. Buchanan's book, the second of which we publish this week. The points on which the treat are some of the leading ones upon which the charges of the Abolitionists against the Democratic party have been these charges are refuted will pluck from our political toes not a few of their chief sources of attack in future. The failure to sternly grapple with the rebellion at the outset, and check it in its very inception, Mr. Buchanan clearly shows was at tributable to the Republican majority in Congress, and not, as the Opposition falsely claim, to the want of patriotism and efficiency of his administration. We suggest to those of our friends who do net el themselves able to purchese the ex-President's book, that they carefully file away the copies of the OBSERVER CORtaining these extracts. They contain factthat will be of great value in future campaigns.

wnsw:

Among the many surprising events of the times, the most wonderful is the effect of the President's Message upon our vi vacious and brilliant cotemporary, the Pittsburgh Post. Although for the life of us we can see no encouragement for Dem crats in the document, our cotemporary professes to be delighted with it much becharmed; it is in ecstacies. In a fulsome half column editorial, it gives vent to its raptures in a style of eloquence that puts to blush all previous efforts of the sort .-Read the following as a sample:

"We rise from the perusal of this message almost overcome with emotions of thankfulness to God, that between our defeated section and the howling passions of a Radical Congress, there is interposed the granite will of Andrew Johnson."

"Almost overcome with thankfulness to God," is good. It is a gratification beyond expression to know that the writer Post writer exclaims :

"Against the noble, Heaven-inspired, resolute patriotism which this man exhibits: the storm of sectional rage and Jacobin passions beats as idly as the waves against some lofty cliff, which nature has reared to check the fury of the sea."

Shades of Demosthenes, Cicero, Patrick Henry and Webster retire, and forever after hold your peace! What need of asserting your petty claims, when genius like this exists in the land, and sheds its rays through the columns of the Pittsburgh Post, for the admiration of the present generation, and the benefit of millions yet unborn?

Seriously, is it not a shame to see professed Democratic papers thus cringing and toadying to "the powers that be."-It would be bad enough in the case of a friendly Administration, but when, as of that class of politics to put an end to now, the man thus eulogized has proven by his every official act that he is unworthy the confidence of Democrats, it is su-

premely and inexpressibly disgusting... We do not know what favor the editor of the Post may be seeking at Mr. John. son's hands, but whatever it may be, we hope he will go up and ask for it like a man, and not crawl along on his belly in this pitiful style any more.

AT THE annual meeting of the "Baptists of New Jersey," recently held, the following resolution, among others, was adopted:

Resolved. That as nothing is settled until it is settled rightly, we recommend that prayer and vigilance and effort do cease until treason and traitors be rendered so odious and so impotent as to sink into everlacting obscurity and ignominy, and until equality before the law be secured to all, both white and black, who may claim to be American citizens. COMMENT ON THE ABOVE, FROM CHRIST'S SER

MON ON THE MOUNT. "Ye have heard that it hath been soid, Thou shalt love thy neighbor and hate thine enemy.

"But I say unto you, Love your enemiss, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them

The Republican majority in Congress, Packed up, we are compelled to acknowledge by the mass of their party followers, late rebellion shall be restored to its full constitutional relations with the General Government unless the right to vote be conferred upon all its male inhabitants, repudiate the right of secession, but at the same time they act upon an assumpbreath declare that the States were never tors all who even hint such an idea, and

that may be proposed by Congress. On these positions a few-though a very few-of their own leading men take ground against them. One of these is Gov. Morton, of Indiana, who in his paessage to the Legislature at its special session, thus discusses the question:

Union unless they agree to any terms

The subject of suffrage is, by the nathe determination of the several States, and it cannot be taken from them without a violation of the letter and spirit of that dorsement of this kind of any proposition instrument. But without stopping to discusa theories or questions of constitutional law, and leaving them out of view, it all these subjects. would, in my opinion, be unwise to make the work of reconstruction depend upon a condition of such doubtful utility as that it should not be called in question by any, that a people who are just emerging from the barbarism of slavery are n qualified to become a part of our political system, and take part, not only in the government of themselves and their neighbors, but of the whole United States. far from believing that negro suffrage is a remedy for all of our national ills. I doubt whether it is a remedy for any, and rather believe that its enforcement by Congress would be more likely to subject the negro to a merciless persecution than to confer upon him any substantial benefit. By some it is thought that suffrage is already cheap enough in this country; and the immediate transfer of more than a half million of men from the bonds of slavery. with all the ignorance and degradation upon them which the slavery of generations upon Southern fields has produced. would be a declaration to the world that the exercise of American Suffrage involves no intellectual or moral qualifications, and that there is no difference between an American freeman and an American slave which may not be removed by a mere act of Congress.

This is sound reasoning. The radicals cannot in justice and fairness stop with the bestowal of the elective franchise upon the negro. Why are not the Indians in the several States embraced in the radical protectorate and entitled to the full benebased, and the thorough manner in which | fit of the principles upon which it rests? If their position be tenable it will cover the red man as well as the black, and thus still further degrade the great fundamental principle of a free government. But without pausing to argue the position upon which Gov. Morton rests his objection to the radical programme, the fact that every Northern State, in which the question of negro suffrage has been fairly and openly submitted to the people, has pronounced forcing the matter upon the Southern States as a condition of full reorganization under the Federal compact. If the negro in the Nozinern States, after more than half a century of freedom, is not fit for citizenship, will it be contended that the millions of ignorant blacks of the South are ready at once to assume all the res ponsibilities of freedmen under our political system? If not, then why should the interests of white men North and South, be prejudiced, and the reorganization of the States interrupted by the agitation of this question? It is merely a trick of the yond its expectations. It is more than political power, and as such should be repudiated by every patriot in the land.

THAD, STEVENS,

The acknowledged position of this individual as the leader of the Republican majority in the House of Representatives. reminds the Lancaster Intelligencer of an incident in his early political history, which gives a complete clue to the character of the man. In 1838, it says, at the capital of Pennsylvania, he whipped his party followers into the wicked measure of attempting to set aside the elections by was not entirely "overcome," and that he the people, and foist upon the Common-"still lives" to bless the land with his wealth aminority Legislature. There were wisdom, and astonish it by his elequence. three honest members of the same party Continuing in the same lofty strain, the with Mr. Stevens who refused to carry out these treasonable practices, namely, Mesers, Butler and Sturdevant, of Luzerne county, and Montelius, of Union county. The latter testified before the committee of investigation that he told Mr. Stevens his "conscience would not permit him to sanction these corrupt proceedings."-'Conscience, indeed," said Mr. Stevens, throw consience to the devil. and stand by your party." When the Congressional authorities at Washington follow such a leader, we may well exclaim. "God save the Commonwealth!"

> SUICIDE OF OFFICE HOLDERS. Since the suicide of A. P. Stone and Preston King, both Republican officials of prominence, it seems to be getting popular among office holders and office seekers their troubles by sudden death. Mr Boston, Treasury agent at Cairo, last week, committed suicide by cutting his throat. A Mr. Dennison, who was a candidate for doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, was so disappointed at his failure the "sleep of death," by taking opium .handkerchief breaking he was only temtheir own comments.

A RADICAL'S OPINION OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS .- The Rev. Henry Ward Beech. er, one of the most influential members of the Republican party, lately in alluding. from his pulpit, to our adopted citizens said: "I believe that the four millions of Africans now here could be better trusted with the ballot than the Irishmen and the foreigners that swarm here from the old countries." If the Republicans could istence of parties of different opinions is manage to carry out their entire and true necessary to a healthy condition of the that of the Secretary of War. The military policy, there is no doubt that a large por. tion of our naturalized citizens, in com-

to the negroes.

NEGRO BUTTELGE. Among the important bills and resolutions introduced into the two Houses of by Mr. Schenck, strongly re-asserting the Monroe doctrine, and requesting the Pres did accomplish its work. They in one matter as will indicate the recognized polthe next moment they announce that the | to them all information in possession of States shall not be re-admitted into the condition of affairs in Mexico.

Of the proposed amendments to the ment of equal civil rights for all men, without distinction of color. Another, ers forbid the assumption or payment of to grant them." the rebel debt, and the repudiation of any part of the National debt. Interesting and exciting debates may be expected on

On motion of Mr. Wentworth, a bill was introduced to prevent the spreading of the negro suffrage. It is a fact so manifest Rinderpest in the United States. (For the benefit of such of our readers as are not acquainted with scientific terms, we will state that the Rinderpest means the foreign cattle disease.)

A resolution offered by Mr. Niblack, granting the Representatives from States lately in rebellion the privileges of the floor of the House, pending the question as to their admission, was lost, the House refusing to suspend the rules for its recep tion by Yeas, 40; Nays, 111.

LIBERALITY AT THE PUBLIC EXPENSE The Governor of the State of Pennsyl vania reached Philadelphia yesterday, and at one o'clock in the afternoon departed for New York, for the purpose of taking the steamer which leaves that port to-day for the Island of Cuba. He was accompanied by Mrs. Curtin, and other members of his family, and by Dr. Philips, Surgeon-General of the State President Johnson. hearing of the contemplated voyage of the Governor, placed the revenue-cutter McCulloch at his disposal. That fine ves sel will reach here this evening, and be subject to the orders of Governor Curtin. This appropriate compliment to the efficient Chief Magistrate of our great Commonwealth is in keeping with the character of President Johnson, and a graceful recognition of the persevering devotion of an upright public servant who has lost both time and health in serving his

country in her hour of peril. The above extract is from the editorial columns of the Philadelphia Press (Forney's paper) of a recent issue. We sin cerely hope this is the last incident of the kind we shall again hear of. The fashion of public officials enjoying themselves at the people's expense is one that has grown up exclusively since the advent of the Republican party to power, and should against it by decided majorities, should be not be tolerated. We would respectfully conclusive as to the right and fairness of inquire of the New York World and Pittsburgh Post if Mr. Johnson's conduct in the case of Gov. Curtin is to be accepted as another instance of his Democratic ten-

> SAMBO IN THE ERONT. From present indications Sambo is to have even more than ordinary prominence in the proceedings of Congress. A stranger reading the report of the doings at Washington would suppose there was but one topic for legislation in this country. and that—the inevitable contraband. On one day last week, Mr. Boynton, the new ment of a committee of nine to consider that portion of the President's Message which relates to "freedmen;" Mr. Bingham offered a series of amendments to the Constitution looking directly towards "negro equality;" Mr. Garfield proposed that the Hall of Representatives should be given for a meeting of the Freedmens' Aid Society on the 13th of January next; and Mr. Farnsworth submitted a resolution declaring that all "colored soldiers should enjoy all the rights of citizenship." That, certainly, was quite enough for one day of "the American citizen of African

"CONSERVATIVE" REPUBLICANS. - We after the model furnished by the famous a formal chapter on snakes, consisting of the single sentence. "There are no snakes in Washington we may conclude there are no conservatives in the Republican party. The unanimity of their surrender to Thad, predictions that the Radicals would con trol the action of the party, and a fitting commentary on the professions made by them in the late canvass. If some of our influential Republicans will tell a curious public how to reconcile the position of their party in the canvass of October with the present attitude of their members of Congress, he will conter a favor on many anxious minds.

Some of the politicians at Washington. the telegrams state, openly assert that the Administration is going to make an effort to effect the complete defeat of the Stevens' resolution in Congress, and to procure the admission of the Senators and Members from Tennessee, which then is that his reason gave way and he sought to be used as an entering wedge and a precedent in favor of the delegations from His friends discovered his condition in the other rebel States. It is asserted by time to save his life, but he subsequently the same persons that the Administration made an attempt to hang himself. The will use its patronage for that purpose, and that some of the most important and deporarily strangled, and will live to seek sirable places in the country have been after other offices. Our readers can make | left unfilled to be used in an emergency. As such proceedings cannot be carried on in secret, it will soon become clear whether there be any foundation in them or not. but we predict that the Administration to the radicals.

> The statement is made by a correspondent of the New York Times that General Grant, in his recent visit to Raleigh, N. C., took occasion to remark that the excountry, and that he always avoided the appropriations by last Congress were \$516,should be but one party, say to this?

The New York Day Book, replying to a correspondert at Warren. Pa., affirma Congress on Monday, those concerning | that Chief Justice Taney never made use insist that no State connected with the Mexico, and proposing further amend. of the expression which is often quoted United States, will attract the special at- no rights which a white man is bound to tention of the country. As regards Mex- respect." What Judge Tiney did sav. ico, concurrent resolutions were moved in when delivering the opinion of the court without respect to color. They deny and the Senate by Mr. Wade, and in the House in the Dred Scott decision, was this:-"The question before us is, whether the class of persons described in the plea of ment by Grant began on the 29th of March tion of power which implies that secession | ident to take such steps concerning the | abatement compose a portion of this peo- | The remainder of the grand story is briefly ple, and are constituted members of this told. Ten days' marching and fighting finishicy and protect the honor and interests of governignty? We think they are not, and out of the Union, and denounce as trui our Government. Both Houses also re- that they are not included, and were not quested the President to communicate intended to be included under the word 'citizen' in the Constitution and can the Government concerning the present | therefore claim none of the rights and privileges which that instrument provided for and secures to citizens of the United Constitution, several aim at the establish- States. On the contrary, they were at that time considered as a subordinate and inferior class of beings, who had been subwhich expresses the sentiments of nearly jugated by the dominant race, and whethall the Republican Conventions held in | er emancipated or not, remained subject 1865, demands that the representatives in to their authority, and had no rights or the lower House be based upon the quali- privileges but such as those who held the tional Constitution, expressly referred to fied number of voters in each State. Oth- power and the government might choose

JOSHUA HILL, the veteran Unionist of Georgia, when he was at Washington recently, is reported to have stated as an important fact in the history of secession in his State, that the Union men of the Georgia State Convention held the State from the vortex of secession until Mr. Toombs came into the capitol with the N. Y. Tribune in his hand, triumphantly reading an editorial declaring that the Southern States had a right to secede, and that the Federal Government had no right to hold them. "That," said Mr. Hill, "over threw us, and the State was rushed out of the Union.''

THE official returns of the last election demonstrate that we have it within our power to carry Pennsylvania whenever the full Democratic vote is polled. Let every Democrat resolve that he will do his whole duty in the important campaign of next fall. With an open campaign, and proper organization, both of which we shall have, we can certainly elect a Democratic Governor and a majority of members of Congress. It must be done. It can be done essily, if each man resolves to do his whole duty.

The Department Reports.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. McCulloch affirms the right of Congress at all times to borrow money in such form as may be most convenient, but the right to make its obligations a legal tender for the payment of all public and private debts can only be sustained by the unwritten law, which sanctions whatever acts may be committed by the representatives of the people for the de fence of the nation in time of extreme peril. The emergency having passed away, the legal tender clause should not be continued one mo ment longer than may be essential to promote the return to specie payments. It may not be desirable to repeal the law immediately but as Congress could not have designed to perpetuate in time of peace a measure that was only intended as an emergency of war. it is to the credit of the Government and the interest of the people, to restore its obligations to their full specie value, and bring to a conclusion the irredeemable paper money which must reflect a certain discredit upon the Government so long as it is maintained

The Secretary opposes the arguments advacced in favor of making United States a permanent currency, and states that a paper circulation should be flexible, and accomme, date itself to the wants of trade, and, if furn ished by the Government, it would be liable to be influenced by the wants of the Treasury, the great rebellion. Chaplain, dragged him into his opening and the interests of political parties, rather radicals to keep up excitement and retain prayer. Mr. Eliot desired the appoint- than by the necessities of the people. Secretary McCulloch traces the relationship between currency and prices, and deduces from the financial panies of 1837 and 1857, the conclusion that an inflated circulation produces over-trading and prices, while a contract ed circulation causes a reduction in prices of commodities, and restores trade to a healthy basis. In 1860, the paper circulation amounted to \$207,102,000; at the present time it has attained the startling proportions of \$704, -000.000. As this excessive dirculation increas es the cost of living, and induces an unhealthy. feverish state of business, the Secretary urges an immediate and steady contraction. With this view he recommends that Congress shall cease to be a legal tender from the date of might write an article under this heading | their maturity; and that the Secretary be au thorized to sell bonds at not more than six savant who, in a book on Ireland, inverted | per cent. interest for the purpose of retiring, not only the compound notes, but also the United States notes. The Secretary refutes in Ireland." Since the Republican caucus the assertion that the policy of contraction will exercise an unfavorable influence on busi defense and glory. ness. He next urges the importance to the nation of funding the national debt, which Stevens is a complete verification of our amounted on the 31 st of Oct. last to a total. including funds in the Tressury, of \$2,868,-549,437. He estimates that the total indebtedness will be increased at the close of the fiscal year, July 30th, 1866, to \$3 000,000,000 The Secretary estimates that there will be a deficiency of \$112,194,947 at the close of the fiscal year. The estimates for the year 1867 are: Receipts, \$396,000,000; Expenditures.

\$285 817,181; Surplus, \$111,682 818 As a means for the payment of the principal of the national debt, the Secretary recommends the conversion of the present bonds into securities, bearing interest at five and five and a-half per cent., with a firm but equit. able system of taxation to a point that will produce income over expenditures of \$200 ... 000,000 per ansum, which shall be applied to the principal and interest of the national debt. The interest on \$3,000,000,000 at 5 pended appropriations. per cent. amounts to \$150,900,000, leaving a balance of \$50,000,000 to go towards the pay ment of the principal during the first year .-As the amount of interest will decrease with the successive payments of the principal, it is calculated that the entire debt may be liquidated within a period of 30 years. The Secr tary thinks this plan is entirely practicable, and in accordance with the resources of the country, and recommends its consideration by Congress. He thinks that a revision of the tax laws, and a reduction and will take no decided stand in opposition repeal of the tax on certain articles would lighten many of its burdens and produce an increase of revenue. The Reciprocity Treaty is regarded as more favorable to Canadian than United States interests and its continuance is

> THE WAR DEPARTMENT. The longest of the department reports is

not desirable.

Virginia opened on the 4th of May, 1864, for Shenandoah Valley and Sherman's march to the sea, with the minor movements, are out. lined, and our aggregate force in Murch last is stated at 965,591. This force was increased to upwards of one million. The first move ed the campaign. Richmond, Petersburg, the Army of Virginia and its commander were captured. Jefferson Davis and his so called Confederate government were fugitives or prisoners of war. Davis fled from Richmond on the afternoon of Sunday, the 21 day of April The national forces occupied Peters burg and entered Richmond on Monday mora ing. Lee's army was pursued until it reached Appoinmatox Court House, where,on Sunday, the 9th day of April, it laid down its arms on the terms prescribed by Gen. Grant. From this period the history of the war is but an enumeration of successive currenders by rebel commanders. On the 26th day of April Gen-Johnston surrendered his command to Major General Sherman, at Raleigh, North Carolina Gen. Howell Cobb, with twelv hundred militia and five Generals, surrendered to General Wilson, at Mason, Georgia, on the 20th of April. Gan. Dick Taylor, on the 14th of May, surrendered all the remaining rebel forces east of the Mississippi to Gen. Canby. On the 11th of May, Jefferson Davis disguised and in flight, was contured at Irwinsville, Go. On the 26th of May Gen. Kirby Smith surrendered his entire command west of the Mississippi, to Major General Canby. With this surrender the organized rebel force disappeared from the United States. The flag of the United States was lowered at Fort Sumter on the 14th of April, 1861, by Major Anderson, who long besieged by overwhelming rebel forces, was compelled with his small gar rison to evacuate the works. On the annivereary of that day, four years later, the rebel forces having been driven from Charleston. the national banner was planted again on Fort Sumter, under the orders of the President, by the hands of Gen. Anderson, with appropriate military and naval ceremonies and a commemorative address delivered by the Rev. Henry Word Beecher.

The aggregate quotas charged against the several States, under all calls made by the President of the United States, from the 15th day of April, 1861, to the 14th day of April, 1865, at which time drafting and recruiting ceased, was 2 758,049; the aggregate number of men cradited on the several calls, and put into service of the United States in the army navy and marine corps during the above pe ried, was 2,656,563; leaving a deficiency on all calls, when the war closed, of 102 497which would have been obtained in full, if recruiting and drafting had not been discon-

tinued. The amount of commutation money received from November 1st, 1864, to November 1st. 1865, was: On account of draft and substitute fund, \$317,130; on account of sick and wounded soldiers (from non combatants, un der section 17, of the act of February 24, 1864.) \$340 987; fotal, \$648.117. The total amount of "draft and substitute fund," received under the act approved March 3, 1863. is 25 962 929; the total amount expended, \$16 887,135; balance remaining in to credit of this fund, \$9,514,893. There are just claims still outstanding, which have to be met from this fund.

The Secretary concludes thus: Looking to the causes that have accomplished the national deliverance, there seems no room henceforth to doubt the stability of the Federal Union. These causes are permanent, and must always have an active existence. The majesty of national power has been exhibited in the courage and faith of our citizens, and the ignominy of rebellion is witnessed by the hopeless end of

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT. Secretary Welles reheartes in his report the mmensity of the task of organizing the Navy, and maintaining the blockade, and the opera ions of our fleets toward the close of the war. In four years the navy added 208 (steam) vessels and 43,900 men to its rolls, beside purchasing 418 vessels, of which 313 were steamers, which on sale have depreciated in value \$12,700,000. There are now five squadrons f national vessels-on the coast of Brazil 10, East India 4, Pacific 11, West In dia 8. At the highest p riod of efficiency of the blockeding equadrons, in January last there were 471 vessels, with 24,559 cun. Of prizes there have been captured of alkinds 151 vessels, of which 210 were steamers: rams and gunboats, 17; and 855 of all kinds have been sunk or destroyed. The estimated value of those sunk and captured is over this view be recommends that Congress shall \$31,000,000. The amount of prizes condemned declare that the compound interest notes shall up to the last November is \$21,829,543 96, and cease to be a legal tender from the date of a number of important cases are still before the courts. Most of the whole has been Brit sh property. He concludes by stating that the navy is in a state of excellent physical and moral efficiency; congratulates the coun try, his subordinates and himself upon the success of their past labors, and commends the naval force to the cherishing care of the Government as the best hope of our national

THE CURBENCY DEPARTMENT. Since the last annual report, 283 new banks have been organized, and 731 State banks converted into National. Whole number of National banks to Nov 1, is 1,601, of which 679 were new, and 922 conversions from State institutions. Two National banks have filled.
The result of the conversion has been rather to diminish than to increase the circulation. National bank notes in circulation Oxober 1 were \$171 321 903; State banks, \$98 867,

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The postal department has been again more than self-sustaining during the fi-cal year anding June 30, 1865, the revenue being \$14,556,158 70, and the expenditures \$13 394,728 28, leaving a surplus of \$861,430 42 The service has heen 8 per cent m re costly and 17 per cept. more productive than the previous year. The average deficiency for the past 24 years has been \$1,288 028 6 annum, which had to be met by special ap propriation. The estimates of the year 1866 and 1867 con template a deficiency of \$1,207. 457, which is more than provided for in unex-Contractors and others from the rebellious States have presented claims for a million

dollars, which are held for the action of Congress. The two great mill stones on the neck of the post office are the Franking Privilege and the Overland Mail, (partly military) which together cost a net outlay of two mi lions of dollars to be paid by the department. It is a gratifying fact, illustrating the pro gress of education and social development of our country, that the average receipts from the North alone, during four years of war, were \$3,533 845, over the whole, and of the past year \$6 038,091, greater than the revenues from the who'e Union previous to the rebellion.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT. During the past year 4 513,738 46 acres of the public lands have been granted to various parties, and on the 30th September there were still 132,285,035 acres surveyed and undispused of. For lands sold there has been recoived \$784,427 25 an excess of ten per cent. over the previous year. It is estimated that 250,000 able bodied men are mining upon the public domain without paying anything for, the privilege. In view of the tax upon most extremes of Copperheadism and Radical. 240,181; the estimates for the next year other pursuits, it is suggested they be not to them that hate you, and pray for them mon with the Southern people, would be ism. What will the people who have been amount to \$33,814,461. On the first of May the roll during the year was 15 328, requiring bellowing for the last five years that there there were 1,000,516 men in the army, of \$1,220,785 90 annual payment. Allowed whom 800,000 have been mustered out, and it during the year w.re 24,693, at an annual

A BRIGG CORRECTED CONTROL OF DESCRIPTION OF DESCRIPTION OF DESCRIPTION OF SERVICE OF \$2 574,179. Of DEVAL PERSONS May of 1864 the aggregate strength of our there were 266 awarded, and \$205 480 62. B Viny of 1851 the aggregate strength of our paid, which is amply provided for by the in-armies was 990,710. Grant's campaign in vestment of the government where of the prize money. The increasing number of pensionthe details of which the Secretary refers to crs demands a largely increased appropriaments to the Constitution of the to his discredit, that "a black man has Gen. Grant's report. The campaigns in the 350 000 Indians, most of warm have been amicable, and a few loyal and progressive --Some however, have been incited by rebels and by resentment to wage war against the Government, and in the Territories, by the collisions with the whire race have kept up predatory warfare, which we have sent troops to suppress. More money is asked for the ompletion of the Capito'. The inhabitarts of the District of Washington also want the Government to help them pay the local taxes and to clern the city, and for other benevolent and humane purposes. !

MARRIED.

BECKNAN-OAKER-Off the 6th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. John N Boyd Henry Bockman, of Erie, to Miss Annie E, daughter of S S Oaker, of Union Co . Pa.

ow-Berrs-In Corry, on the 7th inst., by Rev. J. W. Wilson, Mr. W. W. Low, of Ger ry, to Miss Mary H. Betts, of Spring Creek, KILBERS -WILLIAMS-On the 3d inst., by the

same, Mr. M. C. Kilbern to Miss Sidie Williams, both of Corry, Pa. Inter-Prancor-On the 4th inst, at the R R Hanse, Corry by the same, Mr. Oscar M Childs, of Muncy, Lycoming Co., Pa. to Miss Sarah Penbody, of Springtown

BUTTERS-ROBERTS-On the 7th inst. in Corry, by the same, Mr. Justin Butters to Miss sarah E Roberts, both of that place. BRADFORD-Young-In Corry, on the 23d ult . by Rev. Mr Staples, Mr. L. J Bradford of Cortland Co., N. Y, to Miss Christina Young, of Cerry.

Crawford Co. Pa.

DIED.

DAGGETT-In Horicon, Ill., on the 25th utt. of choleratic diarrhoes, Cyrus S. Dagget son of Austin and E viva Diggett, of Girard tp., aged 35 years and 4 months. Foster-In Union, on the 27th ult., William C. Foster, son of Thomas M. and Mrs. E Foster, aged 7 years, 3 months and 28 days Severance-In Union, on the 20th ult., Mr

The holidays are close at hand and our dealers are preparing to meet the wants of the season. The largest and best stock of goods for this trade will be found at Benef & Burgess' confectionary establishment, Erie. Pa They manufacture and keep everything in the candy line, as well as a general assortment of Notions, Toys, &c. Everybody knows them by the reputation

Werden O. Severance, aged 32 years.

of their popular Cough Candy-Moss and Elm. It proves itself the best article of the kind ever introduced. The immense quantities they ship every day is proof that the public appreciate a good article. They are prepared to fill orders for it in any quantity Everybedy who trues it easts it is just the

Housear Goos -Our readers Turchasing goods for heliday presents should bear in mind that Webber & Uhr, on State street, near the Union depot, have on hand one of the best assortments in that line ever brought to the city. Their stock embraces China, Tin. Wooden and Sugar Toys, Candies of all kinds. Dolls, Bys' Sleds, and in short, any and everything calculated to please the little ones. These articles they are selling at pri ea au low as they can be bought in New York city. decs.111*

FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers his Ferm for inte, situated in om the "tation Read. Sad term conta as and under good improved by the word follow house, two barns in to home in for all booth if claims. Also, a reung orchart, becoming to blar, orlicold writer ha land is web will prodit light as he is spring grapes thigh mounts were an proof glass to "spiring grains in go deschool and no lines ince has a dealed a no other world o't, continuing 16", antes, near by, with small charing upon to Forboth rinformation in uncofibe undersugged by the promises

JANNOLD JORDAN.

RARM FOR SALE.

The nade a good offers for ever his Forein Harles Creek to, Friedman's, P., structed on the lake road about a maje on the election from the Harbor Creek depot and one mission in Friedrich R. gontains. Fitte E. ut I he wheelest we I we'ere I and have no to recol resorter error form, with collar, good form and all timere essers outous dings. There is a ver fine Or hard on the princes or erms of sale one helf down, the haland; in easy payments, secured by note with a dec7'85 f.

A LL THE FANCY GOODS.

AT WILLING'S

MUST BE SOLD WITHIN TEN DAYS WITHOUT REGARD TO COST:

B. F. Slean,
W. M. Moore

In the Court of Comm in Pleas
of Frie Co., Pa In Equity No. 1,
Feb Term. 1859. And now, to wit, Nov. 3), 1335, on motion of plaintiff attorney, the Courtappo at Geo. W. Gunnison, Faq. r Car. Alternoon to the tend to the dn les of my appointment, at, my office, in /Erie, on We needay, the D1 day 1 January, A. D., 1866, at 2 o'clock p. m GEO. W. GUNNISON, Audito ...

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

J. H. RIBLET & CO. Would respectfully inform the public that they have FURNITURE WAREROOM, IN GABLE'S BLOCK.

BETWEEN STH AND OTH STREETS, ON STATE Where they intind to keep constantly on hand a full NEW AND WELL SELECTED FURNITURE To We respectfully solicit a share of the Public pat-

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Pelly Smiller, decil, late of Le tound tp. Eric county, Pa, having been granted to the und raign d, notice is hereby given to all individual to acid as at too make immediate payment and all having claims against the asme will present them duly a thenticated for settlement.

W. N. SMILEY.

LeBice if, Nov. 30, 105.68*

Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

23 C 9 45 Gwr.

NEW FIRM. FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKINS WARE - ROOMS On State St , between Seventh and Eighth.

The Subscribers have entered into the Cabinet Making and FURNITURE TRADE. And propose making to order said keeping constantly or hand all kinds of Furniture. Orders will receive prompt attention. Repairing done on short notice.

UNDERTAKING!

The subscribers will give special attention to this de-artiment of their business. They will manufacture and esp constantly on hand a large according, of, itelalic large and Coffing, and hold themselves in readmess to Character and College, and hold themselves in readmess to meet orders in this line, promptly, from any part of the counter. Determined to rpare most office to give satisfaction both in the quality of their goods and prices, they hope to secure a liberal share of public patternage.

MORE & RIBLET, Successors to J. H. RINLEY

Ergte fonsorr, PEACH ST, ABOVE THE BUFFALO ROAD, ERIE, PA-HENRY, BRYANT & SHERWOOD, (successors to Acheson & Henry,) MANUPACTURERS OF

PARLOR, COOK AND OFFICE STOVES, TIN & SHEET IRON WARE, AND ALL KINDS OF IRON CASTINGS. Every Store sold by us warranted to give satisfaction Kettles, Seigh-shoes, Sad Irons, &c., on hand or manifactured to order.

PLAIN AND FANCY Co OF ALL RINDS

MANCYACTURES OF

We make none but pure Confectioners all the saleable varieties

HOLIDAY COM

100 different styles of SUGAR TOY

SALEABLE GOODS, TOYS, NOTION

For the Holiday Season EVERY VARIETY OF

SUGAR GOODS, CANDIE

Made Expressly fer the

HOLIDAY TR

Our Stock in this line is Extensive, side in a ly for the COUNTRY TRADE

Moss & Elm Can

NOTIONS!

NOTION TRAL

We are paying particular attento:

All Goods in this line usually kept by

LOWEST WHOLESALE

Moss & Elm Ca

NOTION LI Paper,

Mucilage, Lead Pencils, Erasing Gum

Pobacco Boxes, Cigar Tubes, Comba

Gun Caps, Marbies, Hair Oil. Perfamery,

> Diaries Jewsharps, Mouth Con-

Fancy Soaps

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

AND NOTIONS. AT WHOLESALE

Moss & Elm Ca

LEMONS, COCOANUTS, NULTE

PRUNES. AT WHOLESA:

We have a good assortmini

CIGARS, FINE CHEWING & SHOULD FLAVORING EXTRACT PERFUMERY, CHEWING GIV. L.

At Lowest Market Pr w

Moss & Elm

FRESH BALTIMORE OF

In Large or Small Quantile e have a large assortment of Goods, as

to supply dealers promptly (% be found suited to the want's Retailer, and of First Case

Moss & Elm Ca

THE MOST POPULAR COUGH ! In the Market. Sold by all Droggists and Retailers at

mol6tf ' i

anactured to order.

PLOWS AND PLOW FOINTS of superior make and durability always on hand. A callend a fair trial of our articles is all we sak. HENRY, BRYANT SHERWOOD.

MY208-tf.