

CARLISLE, PA. FRIDAY, DEC. 7, 1866.

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THE MEETING OF CONGRESS.

The XXXIXth Congress assembled on Monday last. The questions that will come up before it for adjudication are the most important that were over presented to any Congress of this country. Its duty is, however, not indistinct, nor are the wishes of its constituents unexpressed, for we search the annals of our political history in vain to find an instance of such an unmistakable expression of public sentiment as that of the people of this country at the recent elections.

The plan of reconstruction submitted by Congress to the people has been emphatically ratified by the latter. Ratified by the people, it need only be ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the States to make it a part of the fundamental law of the land. That it will be ratified by all the legislatures of the States North of Mason and Dixon's line is a moral certainty; that it will be rejected by all the legislatures of the States South of Mason and Dixon's line is equally certain. This fact would defeat it, as the States North number 25, and the States South 13.

In this connection it may be well to remember that Congress has not yet recognized the government of any of the reconstructed States except Tennessee, on the ground that they were not legitimately organized. The people at the late elections have virtually declared the same. The question would, perhaps, arise, can these illegaly constituted States declare at all upon such a question? Certainly not, if they are illegal, for then they are no States. This one decided by the Legislative branch of nized the government of any of the recononce decided by the Legislative branch of the Government, the question of reconstruction is materially simplified and comparatively easy of solution.

Another important question that will probably come up is that of the usurpation of a faithless Executive, and if after a thor ough, dignified and legal investigation, is would be discovered beyond controversy that the Executive had been guilty of official misdemeanors and usurpations of the co-ordinate branches of the Government who would object to his removal from offlee? None, we feel safe in saying, excepting such as during the recent perilous times c the nation, were found battling against th Government and seeking to destroy it.

Our foreign policy, however complicated, will be fully ventilated and presented to the people, even though hidden from their sight in the nooks and corners of the State Do partment.

Great and momentous as these questions are, let but Congress heed the instruction of the people and conscientiously do that which 140 answered to their names. it deems to be just and right, after calm -deliberate and dignified consideration, and the people, in their might, will sustain it.

## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

To the exclusion of much important matsecond annual message of Andrew John-SON. We give place to the document not bellio out of any respect for it or its author, but simply because it will be eagerly looked for in consideration of what it might and should have contained, and will occasion remark as to its dreary and unprofitable emptiness.

The only comment the paper provides is John II. Suratt.

The remarkable sulleness and obtainacy with which the President adheres to what he has been pleased to sell his at President and the Secretary of the Transman and they have for indical remarkable by the super pleased to sell his at President and the Secretary of the Transman and they have for indical remarks the super pleased to sell his at President and they have for indical remarks the super please of the Secretary of the Transman and they have for indical remarks the super please the s he has been pleased to call his "Policy." and the frigid coolness with which he utterly ignores a popular majority of almost half a the 4th of March.

million voices in scornful and contemptuous 2 P. M.—The President's message has just protest against it. There is not a sentence n the political portion of the message which might not have been written with equal force fifty years ago; and not all its interminuble wordiness is there expressed a minute workiness is there expressed a special order for Friday next.

Special order for Friday next.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio) introduced a bill to gist of the confort or hope. The gist of the online message is a sort of cross, between a narrines. Referred to the Committee on whine and a howl at Congress and the loyal people. Thank God and the people, the time when Andrew Johnson's smiles o frowns seriously affected anybody is past and gone; and in thus attempting to disregard the expressed will of his masters-the people-he is only-heaping additional infamy upon himself.

## The Elective Franchise For The Freedmen

The Chicago Times follows its declaration

same. The black population has decreased in six years at the rate of 13 per cent, while, in the same period, under all the destructive agencies of civil war, the decrease of white population has been 3 per cent. If and-whites is shown to have been about the

white population has been 3 per cent. If
the ratio shall be the same throughout the
South, it will appear that the black population in that section has been reduced from
4,000,000 in 1860, to 3,480,000 in 1866.—
These facts forctall with a certainty that it
is more reliable than mere prophecy what is
the inevitable destiny of the negro race in These facts foretell with a certainty that it the inevitable destiny of the negro race in this country. During the ten years preceeding the way the white population of the Free States incroased, at an average rate of less than 50

per cent., while in the same period the white population in the Slave States increased at an average rate of less than 40 per cent. The Slave population during the same period increased at a rate of 23 per cont., while the free negro population increased at a rate of only 12 per cent. Durcreased at a rate of only 12 per cent. During the next 10 years, it is reasonable to assume, the white population in the former
slave States will increase, under the influence of free institutions, in the same proportion as the white population in the other
Free States, while the increase in the negro Free States, while the increase in the negro population if any, must be reduced to the population if any, must be reduced to the standard of that increase in a state of free dominant and the constitution, and standard of that increase in a state of free dominant and seventy-standard which each successive consummated the work of restoration, and disconsideration at once engaged the law of the United States has placed at an interest, sound consummate the work of restoration, and its consideration of their own members; would consummate the work of restoration, and its consideration at once engaged the law of the United States has placed at an interest, sound policy and equal through the consist of two hundred and fifty one consist of the the secondary of the Navy that the nearly of the Navy that the navit force at this one consist of two hundred and soventy-model consummate the work of restoration, and use of the One will consummate the work of restoration, and and exert a most salutary influence in the undered and fifty one consists of the two hundred and seventy-model consummate the work of restoration, and and exert a most salutary influence in the undered and fifty one consists of the seventy-model and states. This and qualifications of their own members; would consummate the work of restoration, and difference on the successive constant the consist of two hundred and seventy-model and after one consists of the Navy that the navit force at the consist of two hundred and seventy-model and after one consists of the one consists of the Navy that the navit for an extra of the Navy that the navit for an extra of the Navy that the one in the true of the Navy that the one in the true of the Navy that the one in the true of the Navy that the one in the constitution of the one of the Navy that the one in the true of the Navy that the one in the true of the Navy that the onest for the o and the second of the

sian race in the United States must continue to diminish, until the former, in all human probability, shall have totally disappeared. \* \* \* Why, then, should men of Gothic blood, to whom all other blood is and shall continue to be subordinate on this continent, hesitate to grant the elective franchise, as a measure which must in the nature of things be only temporary, individuals of an inferior race who may be able to attain the qualifications required of white men for its exercise? There is no wellgrounded-reason against it, if it will proote the dominant race who grant it

THE EXECUTIVE AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Democrats are getting to be very Cabinet to suit their demands, and he will not give them sole control of the public offices. Were he only to do these things now, they would continue to give him as warm a support as they did before the election, when they fancied he was going to succumb to their dictation. But if he will the session that an exception was made-in not, then he must look somewhere else for his supporters -- And-where-will he look? It is a terrible position, truly; and must appear all the more terrible to the Demo crats when they think of the immense value and effectiveness of their support of the President in the late elections.

FROM WASHINGTON. The Meeting of Congress. THE GALLERIES CROWDED.

Good feeling Prevails Among the Members.

Washington, Dec. 8. The weather is as pleasant as could possibly be expected.

The gulleries of the two branches of Co.

SENATE. The Senate was called to order at twelvo'clock precisely, by Mr. Foster, Presider pro tem. Prayer was delivered by the Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Gray, of the Baptis Ohurch.

Mr. Anthony presented the following res

plutions, which were severally adopted That the Secretary inform the House that querum of the Senate is assembled. That the hour for the meeting of the Sen-tic be twelve o'clock until otherwise or

That a committee of two be appointed to in a committee of the House and wait upon the President to receive his message.

Mr. Sumner said if there was no business before the Senate he would move to call up Senate bill No. 1, an act to regulate the elec-

tive franchise in the District of Columbia HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Rev. Dr. Boynton opened the House with prayer of thankfulness for the result of the late elections, which tend, he said, to establish the principles of liberty to all classes and conditions.

and conditions.
The roll of members was then called, when 146 answored to their names.

Three new members were sworn in from Tennessee, and two from Kentucky.

A committee was appointed to wait on the President and inform-him that Congress

had assembled and was ready to receive any mmunication.
Mr. Eliot (Mass.) asked leave to introof the act of July 17th, 1862, which section authorizes the President to grant pardon and amnesty to persons who took part in the re-

Mr. Finck (Ohio) objected, and the rules were suspended so as to allow the bill to be Mr. Eliot's bill was then put upon its pas-

sage, and was passed by a vote of 111 to 59.
A resolution was adopted calling for in-The only comment the paper provides is John II. Suratt.

day.
---Also, a bill-for the meeting of Congress or

been received. Mr. Stevens moved to postpone the reading until to-morrow. The motion was rejected, and the Clerk proceeded to read the message.

Mr. Stevens introduced a bill to regulate emovals from office, which was made the

Military Adhirs....

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives: After a brief interval the Congress of the United States resumes its annual legislative labors. An all-wise and merciful Providence has abated the pestilence which visited our shores, leaving its calamitous traces upon some portions of our country. Peaco-order, tranquility, and civil-nuthority-have-been formully declared to exist throughout the whole of the United States. In all of The Chicago Times follows its declaration that negro suffrage is inevitable by an argument to show that, even from a negrobating point of view, it would be harmless. We quote from a leading editorial of Nov. 13.

"The most important fact which is revealed by the census in Mississippi and Alabama is the great and rapid debrease of the black population. The decrease of white population in six years has been in the State of Mississippi, 8,000. The decrease of the black population in Mississiph has been, in the same time, 57,000. In those portions of Alabama where the census is completed, the relative decrease of blacks and whites is shown to have been about the computed only their instructive lessons we resume only their instructive lessons we resume only their instructive lessons we resume only that agond a complete of the United States. In all of the States of time, and the people by their voluntary action, are maintaining their governments in full activity, and complete operation. The onior egenet of the laws is no longer "obstructed in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings," and the animosities engendered by the ordinary course of united social and complete operation. The onior egenet of the benefit of the bene

essons-we-resume-our onward-career-as-a removed, custom-nouses re-established, and the internal revonue laws put in force, in order that the people might contribute to the national income. Postal operations and been renewed, and offerts were being made to restore them to their former condition of officiency. The States themselves had been asked to take part in the high function amending the Constitution, and of thus

ry as one of the legitimate, results of our internacine struggle. Having progressed thus far, the Execu-tive Department found that it had accomlished nearly all that was within the scon

feet, as far as was practicable, the restoration of the proper relations between the citizens of the respective States, and the Federal Government, extending from time to time, as the public interests seemed to require, the judicial, revenue, and posted systems of the property with the postal systems of the country. With the advice and consent of the Senato, the necessary officers were appointed, and appropriations made by Congress for the payment of their salaries. The proposition tamend the Federal Constitution, so as to prevent the existence of slavery within the United States, or any place subject to their juvisdiction, was ratified by the requisit number of State; and on the 18th day o December, 1866, it was officially declared to have become whild as a part of the Constitution of the United States. All of the States in which the insurrection had existed promptly amended their constitutions, so The Democrats are getting to be very much dissutisfied with the President. He will not take such grounds as they desire in political matters; he will not change his Cabinet to suit their demands, and he will tionary purposes of the insurrection; and proceeded in good faith to the enactment of measures for the protection and amelioration of the condition of the colored race. Congress, however, yet hesitated to admit any of these:States to representation; and it was not until the close of the eighth month of

> favor of Tennessee, by the admission of her Tonnessee, had engaged in the rebellion.— Ten States—more than one-fourth of the of Representatives and of twenty members in the Schate are yet vacant—not by their own consent, not by a failure of election, but by the the refusal of Congress to accent their redentials. Their numission, it is believed those States. It would have accorded with those States. It would have accorded with the great principle enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that no people ought to bear the burden of taxation, and yet be denied the right of representation. It would have been in consonance with the express provisions of the Constitution, that "each State shall have at least one Representative," and "that no State, without its consent shall be depreived of its equal suf-

> sentative," and "that no State, without its consent, shall be derprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." These provisions were intended to secure to every State, and to the people of every State the right of representation in each House of Congress; and so important was it deemed by the framers of the Constitution that the equality of the States in the Senate should be preserved, that not even by an amendment of the Constitution can any State, without its consent. titution can any State, without its consent, denied a voice in that branch of the Naonal Legislature.
> It is true, it has been assumed that the ex-

vas conquered territories. The Legislave, Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government have, however, great distinctness and uniform consistency, refused to sanction an assumption so incompatible with the nature of our republicant system; and with the professed objects of the war. Throughout the recent legislation of Congress, thoundeniable fact makes itself apparent, that these ten political communities are nothing less than States of this Union.—At the very commencement of the rebellion, each. House ideclared, with a unanimity as the control of the control of the country and commerce of the country.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury affords fauch information respecting with reference of the country. Ave, Executive and Judicial Department of the Government have, however, with great distinctness and uniform consistency, war was not "waged, upon our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquestor subjugation, nor phrpost of overthrowing or interfereing with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Conststution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all—the dignity, equality and—rights of the saveeral States unimpaired:" as soon as these objects "were accomplished the war ought to cease." In some instances, Senators were permitted to continue their legislative functions; while in other instances Representatives were closted and admitted to seats after their States had formally declared their right to withdraw from the Union, and were endeavoring to maintain that right by force of arms. All of the States whose peo-ple were in insurrection, as States, were included in the apportionment of the direct tax of twenty millions of dollars annually had on the United States by the act nproposed 5th August, 1861. Congress, by the

destroyed by the rebellion, but merely sus-pended; and that principle is, of course, ap-plicable to those States which, like Tennes-see, attempted to renounce their places in the Union.

The action of the Executive Department of the government upon this subject has been equally definite and uniform, and the purpose of the war was specifically spited in the proclamation issued by my predecessor on the 22d day of September, 1862, "It was then solemnly proclaimed and declared that "hereafter, as horetofore, the war will be presented for the object of practically rethe Union. prosecuted for the object of practically re-storing the constitutional relation between the United States and each of the States and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturb-

been divided into districts, as States alone

act that the functions of the State were not

The recognition of the States by the Ju-

sentatives from any and all the Sates, there can be not all the Sates, there is sentenced by a person such as a conforced by a vigilant and faithful Congress. Each House is made-the "judge of its own members," and qualifications of the congress of two-thirds, expel a momber. When a Senator or representative presents his certificate of election, he may at once be admitted or rejected; or should there be his certificate of election, he may at one be and mitted or rejected; or ploude there be any question as to his eligibility, his credentials may be referred for investigation to the appropriate committee. If admitted to a seat, it must be upon evidence satisfactory to the House of which he thus becomes a member that he possesses the requisite constitutional and legal qualifications. If refused admission as a member for want of due alloriance to the government, and returned illegiance to the government, and returned allogiance to the government, and returned to his constituents, they are admonished that none but persons loyal to the United States will be allowed a voice in the legislative councils of the mation, and the political power and moral influence of Congress are thus effectively exerted in the interests of loyalty to the government, and fidelity to the discovernment, and fidelity to the office of the Union, and the perimanency of our present form of government, my convictions, heretofore expressed, have undergone no change; but, on the contrary; their correctness has been confirmed by reflection and time. If the admission of loyal members to seat in the respective Houses of Congress was wise and expedient now. If this anomalous condition is right now—if, in the exact condition of these States at the present time, it is lawful to exclude them from representation, I do not see that the question will be changed by the offlux of time. Ten years hence, if these States remain as they are, the right of representation will be no stronger—the right of sechasion will be no stronger—the right of s to his constituents, they are admonished that States remain as they are, the right of representation will be no stronger—the right of oxclusion will be no weaker.

The Constitution of the United States makes it the duty of the President to recommend to the consideration of Congress, such incasures as he shall judge necessary or expedient." I know of no measure more imporatively demanded by every consideration of national interest, sound policy and equal justice, than the admission of loyal members from the new unrepresented States. This exould consumment the work of restoration.

in the vigor and stability of their institu-tions. It would bind us more closely to-gether as a nation, and enable us to show to the world the inherent and recuperative power of a government founded upon the vill of the people, and established upon the will of the people, and established upon the principles of liberty, justice and intelligence. Our increased strength and enhanced prosperity would irrefragably demonstrate, the perity would irrefrigably demonstrate the fallacy of the arguments against free institutions drawn from our recent national disorders by the enemies of republican government. The admission of loyal members from the States now, excluded from Congress, by allaying doubt and apprehension, would turn capital, now awaiting an opportunity for investment, into the channels of trade and industry. It would alleviate the present troubled condition of those States, and, by inducing emigration and in the settlement of fortile regions now uncultivated, and lead to an increased production of those staples to an increased production of those staples which have added so greatly to the wealth of the nation and the commerce of the world. New fields of enterprise would be opened to New fields of enterprise would be opened to our progressive people, and soon the dovastitutions of war would be repaired, and all the service; on the Delaware river. The traces of our domestic differences effected from the minds of our countrymen.

In our efforts to preserve the "unity of government which constitutes us one people;" by restoring the States to the condition which they held prior to the rebellion, we should be cautious, lest, having rescued our Attention is invited, to the condition of our

should be cau us, lest, having rescued ou nation from perils of threatened disintegration, we resort to consolidation, and in the end absolute despotsion, as a roundey for the recurrence of similar troubles. The war Sonators and Representatives.

I deem it a subject of profound regret that Congress has thus far failed to admit to seast loyal Sonators and Representatives from the other States, whose inhabitants, with those of stitutionality, we should hasten to bring stitutionality, we should hasten to bring for the exercise of powers of doubtful constitutionality, we should hasten to bring legislation within the boundaries prescribed Ten States—more than one-fourth of the whole number—remain without representation; the seats of Afty members in the House of Representatives and of twenty members in the Senate are yet vacant—not by their own consent, not by a failure of election, but the refusal of Congress to accept their of the refusal of Congress to accept their of the remains and the remains and the remains a failure of the whole people, its acceptable and strength and st by the Constitution, and to return to the an-

would have accomplished much towards the consumers of the constitutional powers be, in any particular, wrong, let it be corrected by any particular, wrong, let

"To keep all things within the pale of our to constitutional powers, and chorish the Federal Union as the only rock of safety," were prescribed by Jefferson as rules of action to endear to his "countrymen the true principles of their Constitution, and promote a union of sentiment and action equally auspicious to their happiness and safety." Jackson hold that the action of the general government should always be strictly confined to the sphere of its appropriate duties, and justly and foreibly urged that our government is not to be maintained nor our Union preserved "by invasions of the rights and powers of the several States. In thus attempting to make our general government At is true, it has been assumed that the existance of the State was terminated by the rebellious acts of their inhabitants, and that the insurrection having been suppressed, they were thenceforward to be considered merely as conquered territories. The Lorich itself folt, not in its power, but in its benfi-cence; not in its courtel, but in its protec-tion; not in binding the States more closely to the centre, but leaving each to move un-obstructed in its proper constitutional or-bit." These are the teachings of men whose deeds and services have made them illus-trious and who long since withdrawn from

> ury affords fluch information respecting the revenue and commerce of the country. His views upon the currency, and with reference to a proper adjustment of our revenue system, internal as well as impost, are commended to the careful consideration of Congress. In my last annual message I ex-pressed my general views upon these subjects, L-need now-only-call attention to the mecssity of carrying into every department of the government a system of rigid accounta-bility through retrenchment and wise econ-With no exceptional nor unusual ex-ures, the oppressive burdens of taxation ran be lessened by such a modification of our revocuou laws as will be consistent with the chibits the condition of those branches of

revenue laws as will be consistent with the public faith and the legitimate and necessary wants of the government.

The report presents a much more satisfactory condition of our finances than one year ago the most sanguine could have anticipated. During the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1865, the last year of the war, the land were disposed of, one million eight hundred and ninety-two thousand five hundred and sixteen acres of which were enpublic debt was increased Sol4 902 537 and public debt was increased S914.902.537, and | tered under the Homestead act. The policy on the 31st of October, 1865, it amounted to S2,740,854,750. On the 31st day of October, 1866, it had been reduced to \$2,551,319,906, it had been reduced to \$2,551,319,906. ey have, for judicial purposes, I the diminution, during a period of fourteen I tlement, was the cardinal feature of our land months, commencing September 1, 1865, system. Long experience and carnest dis-and ending October 31, 1866, having been cussion-have resulted in the conviction that. \$290,379,565. In the last annual report on the early development of our agricultural on the state of the finances, it was estimated resources, and the diffusion of an energetic can be divided. The same recognition appears in the recent legislation in reference to Tennessee, which evidently rests upon the on the state of the finances, it was estimated resources, and the diffusion of an energotic that during the three quarters of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June last, the debt year ending the 30th of June last, the debt would be increased \$122,194,047. During that period, however, it was reduced \$31, 196,387, the receipts of the year having been \$89,005,905 more, and the expenditures \$200,529,235 less than the estimates. Nothing could more clearly indicate, than these statements the extent and availability of the antional resources, and the rapidity and suffer with which, under our form of executive the statements relieve the settler from the respect to the final course of the sale of the land to the highest bidder, in the open market. The preomption of the open market is the preomption of the land to the highest bidder in the open market. The preomption of the land to the highest bidder in the open market. The preomption of the land to the highest bidder in the open market. The preomption of the land to the highest bidder in the open market. The preomption of the land to the highest bidder in the open market. The preomption of the land to the highest bidder in the open market. The preomption of the land to the highest bidder in the open market. The preomption of the land to the highest bidder in the open market. The preomption of the land to the highest bidder in the open market. The preomption of the land to the highest bidder in the open market. The preomption of the land to the highest bidder in the open market. The preomption of the land to the highest bidder in the open market. The preomption of the land to the highest bidder in the open market. The preomption of the land to the highest bidder in the open market. The preomption of the land to the highest bidder in the open market. The preomption of the land to the highest bidder in the open market. The preomption of the land to the highest bidder in the open market. statements the extent and availability of the national resources, and the rapidity and safety with which, under our form of government, great military and naval establishments can be disbanded, and expenses reduced from a war to a peace footing.

During the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1866, the receipts were \$558,032,620, and the expenditures \$520,750,040, leaving an available surplus of \$37,281.080. It is astimated that the receipts for the fiscal year estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year.

estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year onding the 30th of June, 1867, will be \$475. The recognition of the States by the Judicial Department of the government has also been clear and conclusive in all proceedings affecting them as States had in the Supreme, Circuit and Districts Courts...

In the admission of Senators and Representatives from any and all the Sates, there sentitives from any and all the Sates, there Sates had in the Suprement of Sates, there sentitives from any and all the Sates, there Sates, there Sates had in the Sates had in the Sates, there Sates had in the Sates, there Sates had in the Sates, there Sates had in the Sates

cover all legitimate charges upon the treasury and leave a large annual surplus to be applied to the payment of the principal of the applied to the payment of the principal of the dobt. There seems now to be no good reason why taxes may not be reduced as the country advances in population and wealth, and yet the debt be extinguished within the next quarter of a century.

The roport of the Secretary of War furnishes valuable and important information in reference to, the operations of his department during the past year. Few yolunteers gow remain in the service, and they are being discharged as rapidly as they can be replaced by regular theops. The army has been promitive paid, carefully provided with sisted, and is to be farnished with brough a sisted, and is to be farnished with broach leading small arms. The military strongth gallantry. More than six thousand maimed soldiers have received artificial limbs or other surgical apparatus; forty-one national cemeteries; cantaining the romains of 104,-526 soldiers have already been established. The total estimate of military appropriations is \$25,205,660.

... It is stated in the report of the the Secre

a delegate, to be allowed the same rights and privileges as a delegate representing a Territory.—The increasing enterprise and rapid progress of improvement in the District area highly graftlying, and I trust that the efforts of the muncipal authorities to promote the prespect of the muncipal authorities to promote the prespect of the internal metropolis will receive the efficient and generous co-operation of Congress.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture reviews the operations of his Department during the past year, and asks the aid of Congress in his efforts to encurage those States which, scourged by war, are now earnessly engaged in the reorganization of demostic industry. arranged in such manner as would best promote American commerce and protect the rights and interests of our countrymen abroad. The vessels inemployed and undergoing repairs are laid up until their services may be required. Most of the iron clad fleet is at League Island, in the vicinity of Philadelphia, a place which until decisive action should be taken by Congress, was selected by the Secretary of the Navy as the most eligible location for that class of vessels. It is important that a suitable public station should be provided for the iron clad fleet.

vice is thriteen thousand six hundred .-

arrauged in such manner as would best pro

i. It is important that a satiable public station should be provided for the iron clad fleet. It is intended that these vessels shall be in proper condition for any emergency, and it is desirable that the bill accepting League Island for naval purposes, which passed the House of Representatives at its last session; should receive fund action at an early period, in order that there may be a suitable public station for this class of vessels, as well as a new yeard of areas sufficient for the want of

the coming year amount to \$23,568.486.—Attention is invited to the condition of our

scamon, and the importance of legislative indesures for their reliaf and improvement. IMPO Suggestions in behalf of this deserving class of our fellow citizens are carnestly re-

miles, and an aggregate annual cost, inclu ding all expenditures, of S8,410,184. The length of railroad routes is thirty-tw thousand and ninety-two miles, and the for

nual transportation thirty million six dun-dred and nine thousand tour and sixty-seven

miles. The longth of steamboat routes is fourteen thousand three hundred and forty-six miles, and the annual transportation three million four handsod and fleven thousand nine hundred sixty-two miles. The

and nine induced says two miles. The mail sortion applied in creasing diroughout the whole country, and its steady extension in southern States indicates their constantly improving condition. The growing importance of the foreign, service-also\_merits attention. The Post-office Department of

Great Britian and our own have agreed upon a preliminary basis for a postal convention, which it is believed will prove eminontly

beneficial toathe commercial interests of th

United States, insamuch as it contemplates a reduction of the international letter postage to one-half the existing rates; a reduc-

tion of postage with all other countries to and from which correspondence is transmit-ted in the British mail, or in closed mails through the United Kingdom; the establish

ment of uniform and reasonable charges for

the sea and territorial transit of correspond

encoin closed mails; and an allowance to each Post-office Department of the right to use all mail communications established under the authority of the other for the dispatch

of correspondence, either in open or closed mails, on the same terms as those applica-

cable to the inhabitants of the country pro

The report of the Secretary of the Interior

This liberal policy invites emigration from

old and from the more crowded portions of the new world. Its propitious results are undoubted, and will be more signally mani-

fested when time shall have given to it a wider development.
Congress has made liberal grants of pub-

lie land to corporations, in aid of the con-struction of railroads and other internal im-

provements. Should this policy hereafter provisions will be required to secure a faithful application of the fund. The title to the lands should not

earnestly engaged in the reorganization of domestic industry.

It is a subject of congratulation that no foreign combinations against our domestic paces and safety, or our legitimate influence among the nations, have been formed or attempted. While sentiments of reconciliration, loyalty and patriotism have increased at home, a more just consideration of dur national character and rights has been manifested by foreign nations.

The entire success of the Atlantic Telegraph between the capat of Iroland and the Province of Newfoundland, is an achievement which has justly been colorated in both of the control of the co

in America.
The resistance of Congress protesting against pardons by foreign Governments of persons convicted of instanced offenses, on condition of omigration to our construction of the construction.

nor, and received by him with expression of gracial proposition. The Executive, warned of an attempt by Spanishmerican adventurers to induce the emigration of ceedinen of the United States to a foreign country, rotested against the project as one which, if consumanted, would reduce them to a bondage even more operative than that from which they have just been ableved. Assurance has been received from the Government of the State in which the plan was matured, lat the proceeding will nices, nother its encourage nent nor approval. It is a question worthy of your ensistention, whether our laws upon this subject are dequated to the prevention or punishment of the crime has needlated. commended to the favorable attention o Congress.
The report of the Postmaster General presents a most satisfactory condition of the postal service, and submits recommendation which deserve the consideration of Congress In the month of April last, as Congress is aware,

posta service, and saints recommendates which deserve the consideration of Congress. The revenues of the Depertment for the year ending June 30, 1866, were \$14,386,986, and the expenditures \$15,352,079, showing an excess of the latter of \$965,093. In anticipation of this deficiency, however, a special appropriation was made by Congressin the act approved July 28, 1866. Including the standing appropriation of \$700,000 for free mail matter, as a legitimate portion of the revenue yet remaining unexpended, the actual deficiency for the past year is only \$205,093—a sum within \$51,141 of the amount estimated in the annual report of 1864. The decrease of revenue compared with the previous year was one and one-fifth per cent, and the increase of expenditures, owing principally to the enlargement of the imate service in the South, was twelve per cent. On the 30th of June last, there ised Synchaton within the Scotter August 200 Market Scotter, It was reasonably expected that, the proceedings thus contemplated would produce a crists of great political interest, in the Republic of Mexico. The newly appointed Minister of the United Stites, Mir. Campboll, was therefore sent forward, on the 0th day of November 10 Market 10 Market Plenish 10 Market 10 Market Plenish 10 Market 10 od Minister of the United States, Mr. Campboll, was therefore sont forward, on the 9th day of November last, to assume his proper functions as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to that Republic. It was also thought expedient that he should be attended in the vicinity of Moxico by the Lieutenant General of the Army of the United States, with the view of obtaining such information as might be important to determine the course to be pursued by the United States in re-establishing and maintaining necessary and proportion of the Army of the Republic of Moxico. Deeply interested in the cause of liberty and humanity, it seemed an obvious duty on our part to exercise whatever influenced we possessed for the restoration and permanent establishment in that country of a domestigant republican form of government.

Such was the condition of affairs in regard to Mexico, when, on the 22d of November last, official information was received from Paris that the Emperor of France had some time before decided, not to withdraw a datachment of his forces in the month of November past, according to engagement, but that this decision was made with the purpose of withdrawing the whole of those forces in the noming spring. Of this determination, however, the United States had not received any notice or intimation; and, so soon as the inforpation was received by the government, care was falson to make the second of the se per cent. On the 30th of June last, there were in operation six thousand nine hundred and thirty mail routes, with an aggreate length of one hundred and eighty thousand six hundred and twenty-one miles, an aggregate annual transportation of seventy-one million eight hundred and thirty seven thousand hine hundred and fourteen

by the government, care was taken

o subject, and adopt some respiration in regard to An enaution of Mexico which will conform as nearly a acticable with the existing engagement, and thus mee | bitst expectations of the United States. The paper lating to the subject will be laid before you. It is be weed that, with the ovacuation of Mexico by the expetionary forces, no subject for perious differences been França and the United States would remain on expressions of the Emperor and people of Francarrant achope that-the Indittipary frequeship between active countries might in time, where the common type restored.

A claim of a citizen of the United States for indemnity for specialisms committed on the high-sens by the reneficial nutherities, in the exercise of belligerent power against Mexico, has been met by the government of the common to against Mexico, has been met by the government of France with a proposition to defer settlement until a mutual convention for the adjustment of all claims of citizons and subjects of both countries, arising out of the recent wars on this continent, shall be agreed upon by the two countries. The suggestion is not deemed un reasonable, but if the longs to Congress to direct the mar or in which claims for indemnity by foreigners, as well as by citizens of the United States, arising out of the late civil war, shall be adjudicated and determined, have no doubt that the subject of all such claims—with against our attention at a convenient and proper time.

has been made towards an adjustment of the difference between the United States and Great Britain, arising out of the depredations upon our mational commer and other trespasses committed during our civil war business and the production of international law an treaty subligations. The delay, however, may be allowed to law resulted in no small degree from the dense of the control of the law matter of the control of the law matter of the control of the law ministry was called to the subject at an early day, and there is some reason to expect that it will now be considered in a becoming and iffendly apirit. The importance of arrary disposition of the question cained to be described by the control of the law ministry was called to the subject at an early day, and there is some reason to expect that it will now be considered in a becoming and iffendly apirit. The importance of a rarly disposition of the question cained be exaggrated Winatover might be the wisdes of the two governments it is manifest that good will and friendship bottween the two countries cannot be established until a reciprocity, in the practice of good faith and neutrality, shall be restored between the respective nations.

On the 6th of June last, in violation of our neutrality laws, a military expedition and enterprise against the British North American colonies was projected and attempted to be carried on within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States. In hoodlence to the obligation imposed upon the Executive by the Constitution, to see that the laws are faithfully executed, all citizens were warned, by proclamation, against taking part in or alding such unlawful proceedings, and the proper civil, military and mayal officers were directed to take all necessary measures for the advention of the second of the second

or adding such unlawful proceedings, and the propo-civil, military and mayal officers were directed to tak all faccessary measures for the enforcement of the law-The expedition, failed, but it, has not been without, it-painful consequences. Some of our clitzens, who, it painful consequences. Some of our clitzens, who, it was alleged, were engaged in the expedition, were en-tured, and have been brought to trial, as for a capitul offence, in the province of Ganada. Nudgment and ser-tence of death have been pronounced against some tence of death have been assulted—Pully-believing—i-the maxim of government, that sovority of civil puhils ment for misguided persons who have engaged in rev-lutionary attempts which have disastrously failed is sound and unwise, such representations have been mad to the British government in behalf of the convicte persons, as, being sustained by an onlightened and ha-man judgment, with, it is hoped, induce in their care who were engaged in the movement. Counsel has bee employed by the government to defond clitzens of the from the payment of purchase money, and secure him a permanent home, upon the conditions of residence for a term of years.

I have regarded the expedition as not only politic in its nature, but as also lir a great measure forcig from the United States in its causes, character and o jects. The outempt was understood to be made in synathy with an insurgent party in Ireland, and, by sit king at a British Province on this continent, was designed to add in obtaining redress for political grievane which, it was assumed, the people of Ireland had suffered in the hands of the British government during aericol of several conturies. The bresons are accept in which, it was assumed, the pressible of Ireland had suffered at the hands of the British government during a period of several conturies. The persons engaged in it were otherly natives of that country, some of whom had wildle others had not, become—citizens of the United Siftes under our general laws of, naturalization. Complaints of misgovernment. In Ireland continually engage the attention of the British nation, and so great an agitation is now prevailing in Ireland that the British government has deemed it necessary to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in that country. These circumstances must necessarily modify the opinion which we might office when the substantial of the product of

ought to have a proper diplomatic representation in the control of may doom proper to impose should work a forfeiture of claim to the lands so withdrawn but unconvoyed which remain unsold.

Operations on the several lines of the Racific Radiroad have been prosecuted with unoxampled vigor and success. Should no unforesom cause of delay occur, it is conflicially mitighated that this great, thoroughfare will be completed by Congress.

Should no unforesom cause of delay occur, it is conflicially mitighated that this great, thoroughfare will be completed by Congress.

It is sent and the confliction of the period designated by Congress.

It is conflicially the expenses of dispursement, was thritten millions four bindred and offly-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven names were added to pension rolls. The entire number of pensioners, June 39, 1860, was one hundred and twenty-sex in the mane were added to pension rolls. The entire number of pensioners, June 39, 1860, was one hundred and twenty-sex thousand seven hundred and twenty-sex in mane were added to pension rolls. The entire number of pensioners, June 39, 1860, was one hundred and the furnishes molanically and attituding of the great for the constitutional authority of the Federal Government of the constitutional authority of the Federal Government and to maintain invibite the integrity of the Office. They impose upon us corresponding obligations. It is estimated that thirty-three million dollars will be required to meet the exigoncles of this branch of the service during the iext fiscal year.

Trouties have been concluded with the Indians, who enticed into armost operation to un Gavernment at the outbreak of the rubellion, have unconditionally submitted to our authority, and mainfested an carnest desire for a renewal of friendly relations.

During the year confluing September 30,-1800, cight thousand seven hundred and sixteen patents for user in trivitions and designs were issued, was at hat Jate the balance in in Trousury to the credit of the Tetation fund was twe intuined and extensy powers.

An a sulface, and mineral

gress of the principle, so long insintalined by the Exceptive Department, that naturalization by one State fully exempts the native-born subject of any other State form the performance of military service under any foreign government, so long as he does not voluntarily renounce its rights and benofits.

In the performance of a duty 'improsed upon me by the Constitution, I have thus submitted to the representatives of the States and of the people such information of our domestic and foreign admirs us the public interests seem to require. Our government, is now 'undergoing its most trying,' ordeal, and my carnest prayer is, that the peril may be successfully and fundly passed, without impating its original attength and symmetry. The interests of the nation are best to be promoted by the repvired of fraternal relations, the complete obliteration of our just differences, and the relanguration of fail the pursuits of peace. Directing our efforts to the early accomplishment of the government, that each in its proper spirer may cordularly complete the securing the maintenance of the Constitution, the preserve barmont of the government, that each in its proper spirer may cordularly component with the other in securing the maintenance of the Constitution, the preserve harmont of the Bullon, and the perpetuity of our free institution of the Bullon, and the perpetuity of our free institution of the Bullon, and the perpetuity of our free institution of the Bullon, and the perpetuity of our free institution of the Bullon, and the perpetuity of our free institution of the Bullon, and the perpetuity of our free institution of the Bullon, and the perpetuity of our free institution of the Bullon, and the perpetuity of our free institution of the government. ng the maintenance of the perpetuity of our free institute of the Union, and the perpetuity of our free institute of the Joursey Joursey.

Official Report of the Arrest of John H. Surratt WASHINGTON, DEC. 2.

national values and the fire and the control of the fatcht fund was two himited had twenty-eight thousand two hundred, and his between dollars.

As n, subject, upon which depends an immense a mount of broduction and commerce of the country, I recommend to Congress such legislation as any be mounted by the congress such legislation as any be madessaged by the congress such legislation as any be madessaged by the congress such legislation as any be madessaged by the congress such legislation and the congress such legislation and the congress of the madessaged by the congress of the con The Government had information as long The District of Columbia, under existing laws, is not entitled to that representation in the National Councils which, from our earliest history, has been uniformly accorded to each Territory established from time to time within our limits. It multatus posuliar relations to Congress, to whom the Constitution has granted the power of exercising exclusive logislation over the seat of government; Our follow-citizens residing in the District, whose interests are thus confided to the special guardianship of Congress; exceed in mumber tile population of several of our Territories, and no just reason is perceived white a delegate of their choice should not be numbered to a seat in the Liques of Representatives. No mode sobins so appropriate and effectual of cumbling igo as last winter that John H. Surratt had gono to Europe. The person who communinated the facts conversed with him duringthe voyage across the Atlantic, and also reported that Surratts believing he was far removed from danger, was free and outspoken moved from danger, was free and outspoken on trial, and after six years' service, the about his connection with the assassination. Wheeler & Wilson has taken the precedent about the precedent of the precedent where all kinds of sowing the constant of the precedent where all kinds of sowing the precedent of the precedent where all kinds of sowing the precedent of the precedent o

At the grant of the

received a dispatch by the Atlantic cable, dated to-day, as follows: I have arrested John H. Surratt, one

resident Lincoln's assassins. No doubt o lentity. HALE, U. S. Consul General, Alexandria, Egypt.

Town and County Matters Mr. Dudley Downs, a minister of the hurch of God in Christ, has been deliverng a sories of religious addresses in Rheem's Hall. These meetings are duite well attended, our people evincing much interest in the ubjects which Mr. Downs is so ably disussing. The meetings will continue for

some time. .The public is invited. To say that Emerson's New Volume of Sacred Music' 'THE JUBILATE," is "good," not saying half enough in its praise. It most decidedly, the best book for Choirs, ow published. In evidence of this we ave only to state that half a dozen presses are required to meet the demand. Dirson & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

Jos. MILLER, Auct'r., will sell on Deeember 15th, at the residence of W. W. Caothers, in Westpennsboro twp., Cows, Sheep, Hogs, Wagons, Plows &c.

EXCELLENT WRITING FLUID .- We lave received from Mr. C. L. LOGHMAN, ournterprising chemist and Photographer, a bottle of his chemical writing fluid, and ve find it vastly superior to any we have sed for a year past. It has all of the qualities of good ink, and in these days of quack ostrums, it is a real comfort to get an article which will stand every test. The first bremium diploma at the late Penna State air, and a diploma from the Maryland Institute fair, attest its qualities.

A MONUMENT FOR OUR SOLDIERS .-We are rejoiced that an enterprise is on foot which has for its object the erection of suitable\_monument in commoration of the peroic services of those citizens of Cumberand County who fell in their country's service during the recent rebellion. In the Retail Grocers. acture of things we can never repay the lebt of gratitude we owe to those noble men who saved the Republic from the dire ocrils which threatened its existence during hie dark hours of the rebellion : but we may by a generous liberality to the living and secoming regard for the memories of the gallant dead, discharge at least a part of that obligation. This proposed monument at once the most graceful and enduring ribute we can pay to the memories of these who in fore front of the battle or in the lowy hospital gave up their lives as an offering ipon the altar of freedom; and we cheerfully accord our word of encouragement to the project. We have in our possession a drawing of what seems to us a very tasteful, and legant monument. It is in the form of, an obelisk set upon an oramented pedestal, and placed in one of our public squares would present a beautiful and imposing appenrance. We have also two specimens of narble commonly used in the construction of monuments, which with the drawing, we shall be happy to exhibit to any of our friends who may feel an interest in this matter. For the present and until a permanent nonument association may be formed, subscriptions in aid of this object may be left with A L. SPONSLER, Esq.

THE RECOVERY OF STOLEN HORSES .-We have, in the recovery of the horse of Mr. striking instance of the potency of printer's mal having been found up to that time. On Street, New York. Saturday Mr. MAYBERRY came to Carlisle and applied to officer McCartney for advice a to the apprehension of the thief. That official counseled the immediate sending of printed handbills, containing a description f the horse, to points on all the probable routes of escape. This was done; and the result was that on Sunday evening h messuge was received from Mercersburg, Frankin County, that a horse answering the handbill description was at that place in the stable of a liveryman, who had traded for the animal two days previously. On Monday Mr. M. repaired to Chambersburg, where the horse had been brought by the Mercersburg liveryman. Had Mr. Maynerry circulated his bills immediately after he had scertained his loss the horse would have been recovered and the thief apprehended at Mercersburg, instead of the latter having time to impose traon an innocent man and make good his own escape.

Messrs. Penrose and others, have given MR. STRONG, the following letter for the purpose of assisting him in his enterprise: OARLISLE, DEC. 5, 1866. Mr. STRONG.

Sir :- We have examined your plan for making a Map and Directory of this place and approve of it, and think that such a publication will prove of great advantage to our town, also a source of gratification to those who have it, we doubt not, but, that the enterprise will be liberally patronized by our intelligent citizens.

R. M. HENDERSON, J RHEEM, E. M. BIDDLE.

NEW RAILROAD. - The immense quanities of iron ore which has been found along the base of the South Mountain, has con polled the owners and lessees of the ore lands. to adopt a more sure and expeditious mode f bringing it to market than now exists. In view of the fact that an incalculable amount of this useful material still lies undiscovered, imbedded in the sides of these nountains, the parties interested are now engaged in surveying a route for a railroad to connect with the Cumberland Valley at this place, and have its terminus in the oreegions surrounding Cloversburg. The No. 15 North oth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. urvoyors have been at work for several days, but we have not been able to learn the route of the road and whose lands it will cut through. At the earliest possible day we will give full particulars.-Shippensburg

AN INVALUABLE GIFT .- As the season is approaching when gifts are particularly in season, we would early suggest that the most sensible, because the most useful and valuable, gift to a lady is a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine. These machines are the best for family user 2.1 machines are the best for family 485...

'Wonker's Girkarisar Boon... We would advise a man to forego a thresher and thresh wheat with a flail rather than to see a wife wear her health, vigor and life away in the evenlasting "stitch, stitch," when a Sewing-Machine can be obtained. The Wheeler & Wilson is an invaluable aid in every household. We have had several different kinds or triel. and after six years' service, the

are to be done in a family-AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Agency at the Rail Road Office Carlisle,

EVERY SATURDAY .- "MUGBY JUNCTION,"

Dickens's Christmas Story for 1866, is pub-

Dec. 7. 1866. DICKENS'S CHRISTMAS STORY IN

shed complete in the 50th number of Every SATURDAY. As Mr. Dickens's contribution to the story this year occupies a larger pertion of the volume than usual, it is safe to predict that "Mugby Junction" will prove even more popular than any of its prede sors. The first four tales in the collection are from the pen of the inimitable "Boz." These episodes are written in the author's happiest voin. Many of the characters introduced to the reader will at once take their places in literature besides such immortal creations as "Mr. Pickwick," "Little Noll," "the Marchioness," and "Oliver Twist." chools, Musical Conventions and families The sketch entitled "Barbox Brothers," is one of those delicious lessons which Dickons teaches so hdmirably. No one can read it without strengthening his belief in human goodness. "Young Jackson," "Phobe," and "Lamps," with his periodical "rounders," become our personal friends immediately. "Little Polly," the lost child, whose name is not Trivits, is a conception as charming as anything in that marvellous series of novels which we are never weary of perusing. The whimsical description of the REFRESHMENT ROOM, with the stale pastry, and poor Mr. Swift, will make "Mugby

Special Notices ..

JUNCTION" a favorite stopping-place this

year for many a delighted reader. This

Story appears in EVERY SATURDAY seven

days provious to its appearance in England. The Publishers evidently intend, by such enterprise, to give the readers of Every Saturday more promptly than they can obtain from any other source the best and most attractive of the good things in European Periodicals.

WM. BLAIR & SON, Carlisle, Pa., Importers of China and Queensware, and Wholesale and.

The largest variety of the very best Confectionery kept constantly on hand and sold below Philadelphia

Tallow Candles made for our own sales and sold below egular market rates.
Salt at Philadelphia prices with freight added.

PAPER COLLARS.—All sizes and patterns at WM it. HALDERT'S Variety Store, No. 38, North Hanover

. St. Doc. 7, 1860—1w. Notice .- All orders for Coal and Lumber, can be left at Martin & Gardner's, Horn's and Faller's Groceries, and at Kramer's Jewelry Store, which will be promptly at-

ended to and at the lowest prices. DELANCY & SHROM Those in want of cheap Lumber call at

the vard of A. H. BLAIR'S.

the yard of.

Cheapest Pine Shingles in the country at

A. H. BLAIR'S. To Owners of Horses and Cattle. Toblas' Derry condition powders are warranted su-perior to any others, or no pay, for the cure of Distemper, Worms, Bots, Coughs, Hide-bound, Colds, &c., n. Horses; and Colds, Coughs, Loss of Milk, Black Tongue, Horn Distemper, &c., in Cattle. These Powders were formerly put up by Simpson I. Tobias, son of or. Tobias, and, since his death, the demand has been so great for them, that 'Dr. Tobias has continued to manufacture them. They are perfectly safe and inne-cent; no need of stopping the working of your animals. Volume, in the recovery of the horse of Mr.

They increase the appetite give a fine coat, cleanse the stomach and witners organs, also increase the milk of triking instance of the potency of printer's cost. Try them, and you will not them. Hiram Woodruff, the celebrated trainer of trotting IRE. The horse was stolen from Mr. MAYRERRY'S stable on the night of Monday, the
26th instant. The owner as soon as the
theft was discovered went to Newville, and
cont. Magazage has been supported by the stable of the stable sent messages by tolegraph to a number of his charge, and for the has over 20 running norses in his charge, and for the last three years has used no other medicine for them. He has kindly permitted me mal. Mere the matter rested until Saffir- to refer any one to him. Over 1,000 other references day morning, no trace of the missing ani-mal having been found up to that time. On

> THE HEAD OF A COMET. according to Milton, is rendered tenfold more terrible

" HORRID HAIR." And there are thousands of flory human heads which might be rendered charming by simply changing their tint to a mollow brown, or a perfectly natural black

OHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, It is ridiculus to carry into society a grey samey or carrotty head, when five minutes would render it as attractive as Nature could have made it in her happiest nood. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO 6 Asto Iouse, New York. Sold by druggists. Applied by all Nov. 7. 1866,-1m

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES. Water must be adopted to the nature, of the fish. or there will be no increase; the sell must be adapted to the seed, or there will be small returns; and the numan body must contrin impurities, or there will o no sickness. The man whose bowels and blood have

occi cleansed by a few BRANDRETH'S PILLS nay walk through infected districts without fear.
The life of the flesh is in the blood." To secure health we must USE BRANDRETH'S PILLS, because we cannot be sick but from unhealthy accumulation n the bewels or the blood, which Brandreth's Pills comove; this method is following nature, and is safe, nd has stood the test or time. See B. Brandreth white letter in the Government stamp. Sold y all Druggists.
Dec. 1, 1866—1m.

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC. This medicine, invented by Dr. J. H. Schenck, of hiladelphia, is intended to dissolve the food and nako It Into chymo, tho first process of digestion. By cleansing the stemach with Schenck's Mandrake Pills ould not be eaten before using it will be easily nigest-

Consumption cannot be cured by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup unless the stemach and liver is made healthy and the appointer restored, honce the Tonic and Pilis are required in nearly-vowy case of consumption. A half dezen bottles of the SEAWEED TONIC and three or four boxes of the MANDRAKE will cure any ordi-

nary case of dyspopsia.

Dr. Schenck makes professional visits in New York,
Boston, and at his principal Office in Philadelphia. Boston, and at his principal Office in Philadelphia overy week. See dally papers of each place, or his pamphile on consumption for his days for visitation. Please observe, when purchasing, that the two likenesses of the Doctor, one when in the last stage of Consumption, and the other as he now is, in perfect health, are on the Government stamp. Sold by all. Drugglets and Dealers, price \$1.50 per bottle, or \$7.50 the half dozon. All letters for advice should be addressed to Dr. Scheng's Principal -Office, No. 16 North 6th Stront. Philadelphia Pa.

General Wholesalo Agenta: Demas Barnes & Co., N. Y., S. Hanch, Baltimore, Md.; John D. Parke, Cincinnati, Ohje; Walker & Taylor, Chicago, Hl.; Collins Bros., St. Louis, Mo. Oct. 19, 1800-ly.

An Effectual Worm Medicine. Brown's Vermifuge Comflts,

sioned by worms. The "Versifver Comerts," aithe the most delicate child. This valuab ns been successfully used by physicians, and found to to safe and sure in cradicating worms, so hurtful to

CHILDREN HAVING WORMS require immediate atten-tion, as neglect of, the trouble often causes prolonged deleness. SYMPTOMS OF WORMS IN CHILDREN are often overlook ed. Worms in the stomach and bowels cause irritation which can be removed only by the use of a sure remedy. The combination of ingredients used in resting Brown's "Vermifuge Comfiti" is such as to pive the best.

Dosalble offect with safety.

OURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors, Roy Kork. Sold by
all Dealers in Medicines, at 25 cts. a box.

May 25, 1806—1y.