Law and Surveyor, Mechanicsburg, Pa. Om I Road Street, two doors north of the Bank Business promptly attended to. R. MILLER Attorney at Law.

Office in Hannon's building immediately of the Court House. AW CARD.—CHARLES E. MA-GLAUGHLIN, Attorney at Law Office in the formerly occupied by Judge Graham.

O. HERMAN, Attorney at Law, Carlisle, Pa., No. 9 Rheem's Hall

TOHN CORNMAN, Attorney

G. M. BELTZHOOVER, TTORNEY AT LAW, and Real Estate Agent, Shephordstown, West Virginia, B-Prompt attention given to all business in Jeffer n County and the Counties adjoining it. January 19, 1866.—1 y.

E. BELTZHOOVER, Attorne at Law Office in South Hanover stre Bentz's dry good store Carlisle, Pa. eptember 9, 1864. Law. Carliele, Pa. Office in No. 7, Rheem's Hall July 1, 1864-1y.

W. F. SADLER J. M. WEAKLY WEAKLEY & SADLER.

TTORNEYS AT LAW, Office WM, B. PARKEL

HUMRICH & PARKER. TTORNEYS AT LAW. Office or Main St., in Marion Hall, Carlisle, Pa T. S. PATENT AGENCY. C. L.

WILLIAM KENNEDY, Attorney sie, Penna. April 19, 1867—ly.

WM. B. BUTLER, Attorney a M. D. BUTLILL, Attorney at Law and United States Claim Agent, Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pa.
Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay &c., promptly collected. Applications by mail will receive immediate attention, and the proper blanks forwarded.
No fee required until the claim is settled.
Feb. 14th, 1867—tf.



isle, Pa. 18 July t, 54.

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Hostery, Gloves, Faucy Goods and Stationery DR. THEO. NEFF,

GRADUATE OF PENN'A. COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY DENTIST

Respectfully informs the citizens of Carlisle and venity that he has taken the office No. 25, West, Matter, then the office No. 25, West, Matter, the prepared to attend to all professional business. Art stat tooth inserted on Gold, Silver, Vulcanite at Intuinum. Obarges moderate.

17april 09-1y *.

OHN QLORNER. MERCHANT TAILOR. n Kaamer's Building, near Rheem's Hall, Carlis' COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Cloths, Cassimores, Vestings, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c., yor brought to Carlisle. His cloths comprise

FRENOH, and AMERICAN MANUPACTURIRE of the finest texture and of all shades.

Mr. Dorner being himself a practical cutter of 10n experience is propared to warrant perfect files, any compt filling of orders.

Plece Goods by the yard, or out to order. Don't forget the olace.

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Of all the New Spring Styles of HATS AND CAPS. HATS AND CAPS.

The Sabscriber has just opened, at No. 1b North Hanover St., a few doors North of the Carliele Deposit Bank, one of the largest and best stock of HATS & CATS ever offered in Carlisie.

Silk Hats, Cassineres of all styles and qualities. Silk Hats, Cassineres of all styles and qualities. Silk Hats, Cassineres of all styles and qualities both the series of the style of the series of the style of the series of the series

on hand.

mera call and oxamine my stock, as I feel co
tr pleasing, besides saving you money.

JOHN A. KELLER, Agt.

No. 15 North Hanover St. GAS FITTING & PLUMBIN

The subscribers having permanently located in Carlisle, respectfully solicit a share of the public patternage. Their shop is situated on the public Square in the rear of the lat Presbyterian Church, where they can always be found.

Being axperlenced mechanics, they are prepared to escute all orders that they may be entrusted with in a superjor manuner, and at very moderate prices.

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FUMBLING AND GAS AND STHAM PITTING PROMPTLY attended to, in the most approved style.

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Ap All work guaranteed.

Den's forget the place—immediately in the rear
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THE FARMER'S BANK OF CAR emity organised, has been opened, for transactor a general banking business, in the corner count of the season of

counts.

Deposits received and paid back on demand, inter a lalowed on special deposits, dold, Bilver, Trey Notes and Goyernment Boods, bought and sol delibetions made on: all accessible points in at unity. Discount day, Tuesday. Banking hou an 9 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M. J.C. HOPFEL, Cushter. DIRECTORS.

Given, President, Wm. H. Miller,
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UNION: MUTUAL: LIPE INSURANCE COMPANY
Claiming, as this Company does some advantage
peculiar to diself, singuistic sor efforced an easy and
successful method for societing risks. A liberal commission paid to agencie, who must frue in first plats
redwears. Address, D. S. Gloninges, M. D., Gongral
Agent, No. 120 South This St., Philadelphis, Pa. ACTIVE AND EFFICIENT AGENTS WANTED GEO. G. DOSH has a prime cigar

The most state of the print of

CARLISTE, PENNA, FRIDAY, DECEMP 18, 1868.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

HOOFLAND'S BITTERS.

VOL. 68.

Hoofland's German Tonic.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Great Remedies for all Diseases

LIVER, STOMACH, OR DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Hoofland's German Bitters

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

Hoofland's German Bitters.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIO " should be used



Jundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility Ihronic Diarrhwa, Disease of the Kidneys, and all biseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or DEBILITY,

Resulting from any Cause whatever PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM, induced by Severe Labor, Hardships, Exposure, Fevers, etc.

Persons Advanced in Life. And feeling the hand of time weighting heavily upra-ham, with all its attendant tile, will find in the use of sits BITTERS, or the TONIC, on eight that will natil new life into their veins, restore in a measur-the energy and ardor of more youthui days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and happings

NOTICE.

It is a well-established fact that fully one-half of the male portion of our population are set of good health; or To this class of persons the BITTERS, or to

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN Are made strong by the use of either of these re They will cure every case of MARASMUS,

> TESTIMONIALS. Hon. Geo. W. Woodward.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pa., writes "I find Hoofand's a good tonic, useful diseases of the Burgeative organs, and seases of debility, and Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD,"

Hon. James Thompson. Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania Philadelphia, April 28, 1800. "I consider 'Hoofland's, German Bitters' a caluable efficing in case of attacker's indipention of Dysic coding can certify this from my experience of it.

Yours, with request, JAMES THOMPSON."

From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, D. D. Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia Dr. Jackson Dear Bir : I have been frequently

art in my long of the family of the sessor Dr. Hooldand's German Bitters, I depart as from my usual course, to expuse my full out that, for general debitity of the system, and type friends Complaint, it is a set and volument from In some cause it may full, but trainfly, I of, it will be very boundlead to those who suffer ours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD. Eiglith, below Coates St.

From Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoof and German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to remmend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver. Yours truly,

E. D. FENDALL.

CAUTION. \ CHARLES M. EVANS.

PRICES.

Do not forget to examine well the article you

uy, in order to got the genuine,

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Demagogue's Review of the Condition of the Country FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENATIVES: Upon the reassembling of Congress, it again becomes my duty to call your attention to the state of the Union, and to its continued disorganized condition under the various laws which have been passed upon the subject of reconstruction: It may be safely assumed, as an axiom in the govern ment of the States, that the greatest wrongs inflicted upon a people are caused by unjust and arbitrary legis-

lation, or by the unrelenting decrees of despotic rulers, and that the timely revocation of injurious and oppressive measures is the greatest good that can be conferred upon a nation. The legislator or ruler who has the wisdom and magnanimity to retrace his steps, when convinced of error, will sooner or later be rewarded with the respect and gratitude of an intelligent and patriotic people. RECONSTRUCTION A FAILURE.

Our own history-although embracng a period less than a century-affords abundant proof that most, if not all of our domestic troubles are direct ly traceable to violations of the organic law and excessive legislation. The most striking illustrations of this are furnished by the enactments of the past three years upon the question of reconstruction. After a fair trial, they have substantially failed and proved pernicious in their results, and there seems to be no good reason why they should longer remain upon the statute book. States to which the Constitution guarantees a republican form of government have been reduced to military dependencies, in each of which the people have been made subject to the arbitrary will of the

commanding general Although the Constitution requires that each State shall be represented in Congress, Vircontrary to the express provisions of while in 1869, the year of peace three wants. that instrument, were denied particily ears after the war, it is estimated In 1869. pation in the recent election for a nation of persons of color in the South has impaired, if not destroyed, the kindly relations that had previously existed between them; and mutual distrust has engendered a feeling of animosity which, leading in some instances to collision and bloodshed, has prevent that co-operation between the

two races, so essential to the success industrial enterprises in the Southern States. Nor have the inhabitants of those States alone suffered from the disturbed condition of affairs growing out of these Congressional enactments. The entire Union has been agitated by grave apprehensions of troubles which might again involve the peace of the nation; its interest have been injuriously affected by the derange-ment of business and labor, and the consequent want of prosperity through-

out that portion of the country. The Constitution—the magna Federal wise and salutary provisions we have successfully conducted all our domestic and foreign affairs, sustained ourselves in peace and in war, and become a great nation among the Powers of the earth-must assuredly be now adequate to the settlement of questions growing out of the civil war waged lone for its vindication. This great fact is made most manifest by the ondition of the country when Con-

gress assembled in the month of December, 1865. Civil strife had ceased; the spirit of rebellion had spent its ntire force; in the Southern States the people had warmed into national ife, and throughout the whole country healthy reaction in public sentimen had taken place. By the application f the simple yet effective provisions of the Constitution, the Executive Department, with the voluntary aid of the States had brought the work of estoration as near completion as was within the scope of its authority, and the nation was encouraged by the rospect of an early and satisfactory diustment of all its difficulties. Coness, however, intervened, and, reusing to perfect the work so nearly consummated, declined to admit members from the unrepresented States, adopted a series of measures which arrested the progress of restoration, frustrated all that had been so successfully accomplished, and, after three years of agitation and strife, has left the country farther from the attain-ment of union and fraternal feeling

than at the inception of the Congressional plan of reconstruction. It needs no argument to show that legislation which has produced such baneful con-sequences should be abrogated, or else nade to conform to the genuine principles of republican government.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE BILL. Under the influence of party passion and sectional prejudice, other acts have been passed not warranted by the Constitution. Congress has ready been made familiar with my views respecting the "tenure of office bill." Experience has proved that its repeal is demanded by the best interests of the country, and that while i remains in force the President cannot njoin that rigid accountability of pub officers so essential to an and efficient execution, of the laws Its revocation would enable the Executive Department to exercise the power of appointment and removal in accordance with the original design of the Federal Constitution.

THE PRESIDENT'S MILITARY POWER The act of March 2, 1867, making appropriations for the support of the my and navy for the year ending June 30, 1868, and for other purposes contains provisions which interferently interferently the President's constitutions

inctions as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and deny to States of the quired each year to pay the interest Union the right to protect themselves on the public delt; an army of tax by means of their own militia. These great emergency, seriously embarrass the Executive in efforts, to employ and direct the common strength of and direct the common strength of the nation for its protection and present in maintaining medium need in circulating medium need men costite need to circulating medium need in circulating medium need in

uide. They can be productive of n ermanent benefit to the country, and hould not be permitted to stand as so nany monuments of the deficient visdom which has characterized our egislation. The condition of our finances nands the early and earnest consideration of Congress. Compared with the growth of our population, the public expenditures have reached an amount

recedented in our history.

The population in the United State n 1790 people. Increasing each decade about receipts will amount to \$303,000,000, for ational banks, upon which hirty-three per cent. It reached in leaving an estimated surplus of the tutions issue their circulation, 1860 thirty-one millions—an increase of seven hundred per cent. on the population of 1790. In 1869 it stimated that it will reach thirty eight millions, or an increase of eight undred and sixty-eight per cent. in

eventy-nine years. The annual expenditures of the Federal Government in 1781 were four millions two hundred thousand dollars; in 1820 eighteen million two hundred thousand dollars; in 1850 forty-one millions; in 1860 sixty-three nillions; in 1865 nearly thirteen hundred millions; and in 1869 it is esti-mated by the Secretary of the Treasury,

millions. nillions.

By comparing the public disbursements of 1869, as estimated, with legislation, however, enabled the Government to pay the entire amount the increase of expenditures since the within a period of twenty years, and been eight thousand six hundred and been eight thousand six hundred and algebra or account of the period of twenty period of the people. It may be assembled the land with rejoicing, and the extinguishment of the national shall be a provided the land with rejoicing, and the extinguishment of the people. It may be assembled to the people of eighteen per centum, while the increase was one of the great events of of the population for the same period dents Jackson's administration. After was only eight hundred and sixtyits redemption a large fund remained eight per centum. Again; the expending the Treasury, which was deposited gmia, Mississippi, and Texas are yet year of peace immediately preceding States, on condition that it should be Foverment should be applied to excluded from the two Houses, and the war, were only sixty-three millions; returned when required by the public reduction of the principal in semi-

they will be three hundred and seventysame period.

In 1814 the annual expenses incihtv cents per expenditures growing out or the war rith Mexico reached fifty-five millions,

the entire expenditures of the Government were seventeen hundred millions of dollars. During that period we were engaged in war with Great practicable. The fruits of their large ways of the control of the Britian and Mexico, and were involved should be enjoyed by our citiz, in hostilities with powerful Indian rather than used to build up and in the control of tribes; Louisiana was purchased from tain moneyed monopolies in our r France at a cost of fifteen millions of dollars; Florida was ceded to us by Spain for five millions; California was acquired from Mexico for fifteen millions; and the Territory of New Mexicitizens of foreign countries receivations as obtained from Texas for the sum of ten millions. Early in 1861 the war of the Rebellion commenced and from the first of July of that year to the 30th of June 1865, the

public expenditures reached the enormous aggregate of thirty-three hundred millions. Three years of peace have intervened, and during that time the disburse amount equal to the original umments of the Government have suc- This vast debt, if permited the cessively been five hundred and twenty come permanent and increasingnus millions, three hundred and forty-six millions, and three hundred and ninety- of a few, and enable them to ert a three millions. Adding to these amounts three hundred and seventytwo millions, estimated as necessary for the fiscal year ending the 30th of diture of sixteen hundred millions of solves upon having given freem to dollars during the four years immediately succeeding the way or nearly as will then be our shame that forty much as was expended during the millions of people, by their ownderamuch as was expended during the seventy-two years that preceded the Rebellion and embraced the extraor dinary expenditures already named

These startling facts clearly illustrate the necessity of retrenchment in all branches of the public service. Abuses which were tolerated during the war for the preservation of the nation will not be endured by the peo-ple, now that profound peace prevails. The receipts from internal revenues and customs have, during the past three years, gradually diminished, and the continuance of useless and extravagant expenditures will involve us in national bankruptcy, or else make inevitable an increase of taxes, already too onerous, and in many respects obnoxious on account of their inquisitoo onerous, and in many respects the blessings of liberty which were obnoxious on account of their inquisitions annually are expended for the lions annually are expended for the work force a large portion of which the republic, and by our example the republic and the rep military force, a large portion of which fully to avoid dangers, which threaten is employed in the execution of laws a free and independent people. both unnecessary and unconstitutional; one hundred and fifty millions are re-

gathers improver the nation; and However they may have viried as to public agents placed by Congress the time and mode in which it should beyond the control of the Executive, be reduced; there seems to be a general or means of their own militia. These, gathers improverishes the nation; and thought it should be at once annulled; public agents placed by Congress the time and mode in which it should public agents placed by Congress the time and mode in which it should public agents placed by Congress to time and mode in which it should public agents placed by Congress to the property and large sums of money which they col. justiness of the reduction in the present to constant the constant and the constant in the present to constant the constant the constant in the present to constant the constant the constant in the present to constant the constant the constant in the present to constant the const

and the same of th

It is shown, by the able and comprehensive report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, were \$405,638,083, and that the expenditures for the same period were \$376,340,281, leaving in the Treasury a surplus of \$28,297,798. It is estimated that the receipts during the fiscal yearending June 30, 1869, will be consat bondholders receive from v \$336,152,479, showing a small balance of \$5,240,388 in favor of the Government. For the fiscal year ending the transport of the fiscal year ending the first product of the fiscal year ending the fiscal year fiscal year en opulation in the United States ment. For the fiscal year ending to a cent in currency, that the was nearly four millions of June 30, 1870, it is estimated that the bon then converted into capital

leaving an estimated surplus of thotutions issue their circulation, \$24,000,000. It becomes proper, in this connect the exempt from taxation by the tion, to make a brief reference to our Goient and the States, and therefore public indobtedness, which has accumulated with such alarming rapidity and assumed such colossal proportions. In 1789, when the Government operations under the lade owners of government secu-Federal Constitution, it was burdened | ritA system that produces such with an indebtedness of seventy-five millions of dollars, created during the war of the Revolution. This amount had been reduced to forty-five millions

of dollars when in 1812 war was declared against Great Britian. The three year's struggle that followed in his last annual report, that they largely increased the national obliga-will be three hundred and seventy-two tions, and in 1816 they had attained tions, and in 1816 they had attained the sum of one hundred and twentyseven millions. Wise and economical ses of the Government in 1860, the for safe keeping with the several ix per cent interest now paid by year of peace immediately preceding States, on condition that it should be Government should be applied to

wants.

In 1849—the year after the termi, s and eight months would liquidite. nation of an expensive war with entire national debt. Six per cent. President and Vice-President of the United States. The attempt to place the white population under the domination of population was the white population under the domination of present and seventy-in and of an expensive war with present rates be equal in a debt of sixty-four millions; and ine per cent in currency, and equal this was the amount owed by the into the payment of the debt one only twenty-suc-pay contumnation of presents of colors in the South content of the debt one only twenty-suc-pay contumnation of the debt one only twenty-suc-pay contumnation of the debt one of presents of colors in the South content of the debt one of presents of colors in the South content of the debt one only twenty-suc-pay content of the debt one of the only twenty-one per centum for the same period.

These statistics further show that in 1791 the annual national expenses.

The same period the show that in 1791 the annual national expenses.

The same period the show that in 1860, just prior to the a half time in a fraction less than onto one period.

The same period the show that in 1860 our civil war combined the interview was a same period. in 1791 the annual national expenses, menced. Each year of its continuent their investment, would afford to compared with the population, were ance made an enormous addition to public creditors a fair and liberal little more than one dollar per capita, the debt; and when in the spring of apensation for the use of their capiwhile in 1869 they will reach the extraordant sum of nine dollars and seventy-eight cents per capita.

1865 the nation successfully emerged, and with this they should be satisfied the conflict, the obligations of 1. The lessons of the past admonstrative eight cents per capita. eventy-eight cents per capita. the Government had reached the im- the lender that it is not wen to be It will be observed that all of these mense sum of \$2,873,092,909. Theer-anxious in exacting from the bornment had reached the im- the lender that it is not wen to be It will be observed that all of these mense sum of \$2,873,092,909.

whem a fair remuneration, and at

the time be just to the tax pay-

the nation. Our national credit

be sacredly observed; but in

jent, measured by a gold stand-

statements refer to and exhibit the disbursements of peace periods. It may therefore, be of interest to compare the expenditures of the three war pare the expenditures of the three war. periods—the war with Great Britain, his report exhibits an increase during manner suggested, our nation will the Mexican, and the war of the Rethe past year of \$35,625,102; for the policy recover its wonted prosperity. debt on the 1st day of November lags interests require that some method is stated to have been \$2,527,129,552 hould be taken to release the large dent to the war of 1812 reached their lighest amount—about thirty-one millions; while our population slightly exceeded eight millions, showing an expenditure_of only three dollars and eighty cents per capita. In 1847 the erwise be used by our enterprising

to help to bear them.

and those known as "legal tenders"

currency. For this purpose, let

us inquire how much gold and silver

ould be purchased by the seven hun-

dred millions of paper money now in circulation? Probably not more than

In my message to Congress of Decople in adding to the wealth of the cember 4, 1865, it was suggested thation. Our commerce, which at one a policy should be devised which, wit time successfully rivalled that of the out being approximately suggested that the successfully rivalled that of the out being approximately suggested that of the out being approximately suggested that of the large suggested that of the out being approximately suggested that of the out being approximately suggested that of the large suggested that out the large suggested the large suggested that out the large suggested the large suggested that out the large suggested the large suggested that out the large suggested the large suggested that out the large suggested that out the large suggested the large suggested that the large suggested that out the and the population about twenty-one millions; giving only two dollars and sixty cents per capita for the war expenses of that year. In 1865 the expenses of the great maratime Powers, has rapidly, and our industrial interests the entire expenses of the thermal times successfully rivalled that of the are in the Treasury \$103.407,985 in the expenses of that year. In 1865 the expensive to the people great maratime Powers, has rapidly, are in the Treasury \$103.407,985 in the expensive to the people diminished, and our industrial interests the coin; in circulation in the States on the Pacific coast about \$40,000,000, the coin; in circulation in the States on the Pacific coast about \$40,000,000, the fertile fields of the South are becoming waste for want of means to till the fertile fields of the South are becoming waste for want of means to till the them. With the release of capital, new them. We should follow the wise of the fertile fields of the South are expens and without further delay make t

> and other lands. Our foreign debt is already comted by the Secretary of the Treay rities and American tax-payerare made to contribute large sums for six tion too heavy to be borne, anday-

to that subject.

The proportion which the currency of any country should bear to the whole value of the annual produce cirment once in every sixteen yes at the present rate of interest, can culated by its means is a question upon which political economists have not agreed. Nor can it be controlled by legislation, but must be left to the irre-vocable laws which everywhere regueventually be gathered into the juds. dangerous and controlling pow in late commerce and trade. The circu lating medium will ever irresistibly the affairs of the government The borrowers would become serves to flow to those points where it is in greatcest demand. The law of demand and June, 1869, we obtain a total expen-of the people. We now proour supply is as unerring as that which diture of sixteen hundred millions of dollars during the four years immedi-four millions, of the colored re; it indeed, currency, like the tides, has its obbs and flows throughout the commercial world tion of usurpation and profligac have suffered themselves to become en-alayed, and merely exchange, slave two hundred millions of dollars; now the circulation of National Bank notes

owners for new taskmasters in the sliape of bondholders and taxgather-Besides, permanent debts irtain to nonarchical governments and ending to monopolies, and class legalation, are totally irreconcilable wit free institutions. Introduced into of republican system, they would sadually but surely sap its, foundation, eventu illy subvert our governmend fabric and erect upon its ruins a moneyed aristocracy. It is our early duty to transmit unimpaired to our osterity

PLANS FOR PAYING THEOEST. Various plans have beer proposed for the payment of the public debte THE THE PARTY OF T

It is believed that the repeal of all such laws, would be accepted by the American people as at least a partial return to the fundamental principles of will not be realized, and additional the Government and an indication millions be added to a debt which is that hereafter the Constitution is to be made the nation's safe and unerring least the shown by the able and complete that the strength of the present o be uniform in quality and value. At

the time of the formation of that instrument, the country had just emerged from the War of the Revolution, and was suffering from the effects of a re-dundant and worthless paper currency. depri below the value of coin.

This made apparent when we consat bondholders receive from the ty upon each dollar they own the fy upon each dollar they own and the first posterity from the cylist which they themselves had experienced.

Hence, in providing a circulating and the cylist and t medium, they conferred upon Congress the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof, at the same time prohibiting the States from making

n payment of debts.
The anomalous condition of our cur beax per cent. interest; and that. rency is in striking contrast with that which was originally designed. Our theexempt from taxation by the circulation now embraces, first, notes by ced two per cent. in the hands of ilders. We thus have an agof the National Banks, which are made receivable for all dues to the Governgrof seventeen per cent, which ment, excluding imposts, and by all ma received upon each dolits creditors, excepting the payment of interest upon its bonds and the securities themselves; second, legal tender ress justly regarded as favoring a the expense of many, and has notes, issued by the United States, and which the law requires shall be receivlene further inquiry whether our bodders, in view of the large profits ed as well in payment of all debts be whey have enjoyed, would them tween citizens as of all Governmen ween citizens as of all Government

soe averse to a settlement of our dues, excepting imposts; and, third indness upon a plan which would gold and silver coin. By the operation of our present system of finance, how ever, the metallic currency, when col ected, is reserved only for one class of Government creditors, who, holding its bonds, semi-annually receive their interest in coin from the National Trea-sury. There is no reason which will the Indian Bureau. s not forget what is due to the soft the people. It may be astant the holders of our securities be accepted as satisfactory by the peo-Already received upon their bonds for amount than their original inensioner upon the gratitude of the nabearing the scars and wounds re-Upon this statement of facts it l seem but just and equitable that servants in the various departments of sailors of the navy; the artisan who The entries under the homestead toils in the nation's workshops, or the nechanics and laborers who build its edifices and construct its forts and vessels of war—should, in payment of dred and twenty-eight acres, nearly their just and hard carned dues, receive one-fourth of which was taken under

lepreciated paper, while another class of their countrymen, no more deserving, are paid in coin of gold or silver. Equal and exact justice requires that all the creditors of the Government should be paid in a currency possessing a uniform value. This can only be accomplished by the restoration of the currency to the standard established by the Constitution; and by this means by the Constitution; and by this means we would remove a discrimination ing \$5,391,025 greater than that exwhich may if it has not already done, pended for like purposes during the which may, if it has not already done, so create a prejudice that may become deep-rooted and wide-spread, and im-

peril the national credit The feasibility of making our currency correspond with the constitutional standard may be seen by reference to a few facts derived from our com-

ed energies of our people, and activity and vigor imparted to every branch of industry. Our people need encouragement in their efforts to recover from the efforts to recover from the efforts of the rebellion and of injuhow completely the inferior currency will supersede the better, forcing it dicious legislation; and it should be the aim of the Government to stimulate from circulation among the masses, and them by the prospect of an early re-lease from the burdens which impede causing it to be exported as a mere article of trade, to add to the money their prosperity If we cannot take the burdens from their shoulders, we capital of foreign lands. They show the necessity of retiring our paper money, that the return of gold and silver should at least manifest a willingness to the avenues of trade may be invited - THE CIRCULATING MEDIUM. and a demand created which will cause In referring to the condition of the the retention at home of at least so circulating medium, I shall merely re- much of the productions of our rich

iterate, substantially, that portion of and inexhaustible gold-hearing fields support. The idea that such abt should become permanent should be my last annual message which relates as may be sufficient for purposessof circulation. It is unreasonable to expect all times distarded, as involving xaa return to a sound currency so long as the Government and banks, by continuing to issue irredemiable uptes, fill the channels of circulation with depreciated paper. Notwithstanding a coi age by our mints, since 1849 of eight hundred and seventy-four millions of dollars, the people are now strangers to the currency which was designed for their use and benefit, the specimens of the precious metals, bearing the national device, are seldon seen, except when to gratify the interest excited by

their novelty.

If depreciated paper is to be continued as the permanent corroncy of the country, and all our coin is to become mere article of traffic and speculation to the enliancement in price of all that is indispensable to the comfort of the people, it would be wise economy to abolish our mints, thus saying the nation the care and expense incident to such establishments, and let all our nearly seven hundred millions. While it is urged by some that this amount should be increased, others contend precious metals be exported in bullion The time has come, however, when the government and national banks should be required to take the most efficient that a decided reduction is absolutely ssential to the best interests of the steps and make all necessary arrangecountry. In view of these diverse opinions, it may be well to ascertain the real value of our paper issues, when nents for a resumption of specie pay ments. Let specie payments ones earnestly inaugurated by the Government and banks, and the value of the compared with a metallic or converti-

paper circulation would directly ap-Specie payments having been remuer last, was forty-eight thousand men, and it is computed that by the sumed by the Government and banks, first of January next, this number will roximate a specie standard.

NO. 51. essary for the support of the social system, and encourages propensities destructive of its happiness; it wars against industry, frugality and economy, and it fosters the cvil spirits o

extravagance and speculation" has been asserted by one of our pro found and most gifted statesmen, the of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, non has been more effectual than that which deludes them with paper money. This is the most effectual of inventions to fertilize the rich man's fields by the sweat of the poor man's brow. Ordinary tyranny, oppression, excessive taxation—these bear lightly on the happiness of the mass of the commu-

nity compared with a fraudulent cur rency, and the robberies committed by depreciated paper. Our own history anything but gold and silver a tender has recorded for our instruction enough and more than enough of the demoral way countenanced by Government."
It is one of the most successful devices, in times of peace or war, of expansion

or revulsions, to accomplish the trans-fer of all the precious metals from the great mass of the people into the hands endure all the inconver ences, sacrifice use of depreciated and worthless paper. The Secretary of the Interior, in his the supervision of his Department, and

During the last fiscal year ending ple, why those who defend us on the June 30; 1868, six million six hundred land and protect us on the sea; the and fifty-five thousand seven hundred acres of land were disposed of. entire cash receipts of the General Land ceived while in its service; the public Office for the same period were \$1, 632,745, being greater by \$284,883 than the amount realized from the the Government; the farmer who supplies the soldiers of the army and the same sources during the previous year. cover two millions three hundred and wenty-eight thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight thousand nine hun-

> the act of June 21, 1866, which applies to the States of Alabama, Missis sippi, Louisiana and Florida. On the 30th of June, 1868, one hun dred and sixty-nine thousand six hun-dred and forty-three names were borne on the pension rolls, and during the year ending on that day the total amount paid for pensions, including the expenses of disbursement, \$24,010,982, be-

receding year. During the year ending the 30th of September last, the expenses of the Patent Office exceeded the receipts by one hundred and seventy-one dollars and, including re-issues and designs fourteen thousand one hundred and fit

y-three patents were issued. Treaties with various Indian tribe have been concluded, and will be submitted to the Senate for its constitutional action. I cordially sanction the ing lands for the various tribes, where they may be encouraged to abandon their nomadic habits, engage in agricultural and industrial pursuits and policy, inaugurated many years since, has met with signal success, wherever it has been pursueds in good faith and becoming liberality by the United States trans-Atlantic ocean mail service since January 1, 1868, has been largely lessened under the operation of these new conventions, a reduction of these new conventions, a reduction of tural and industrial pursuits This with the aboriginal population is great-

er now than at any preceding period: Whilst we furnish subsistence and instruction to the Indians, and guarantee the undisturbed enjoyment of their treaty-rights, we should habitually insist upon the faithful observance of their agreement to remain within their respective reservations. This is the only mode by which collisions with other tribes and with the whites can

be avoided, and the safety of our frontier settlements secured. The companies constructing the railway from Omaha to Sacramento have been most energetically engaged a prosecuting the work, and it is be ved that the line will be completed before the expiration of the next fiscal The six per cent. bonds issued year. to these companies amounted, on the 5th inst., to \$44,337,000, and additional work had been performed to the extent

of \$3,200,000. The Secretary of the Interior in the report of a Government director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, has been seen that the Company of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, has been seen that the Company of the Com August last, invited my attention to who had been specially instructed to raging in the Valley of the La Plata, examine the location, construction and equipment of their road. I submitted. for the opinion of the Attorney General, belligerents. That important negotiator the opinion of the Attorney General, certain questions in regard to the authority of the Executive, which arose upon this report, and those which had Charles A. Washburne; late United upon this report, and those which had from time to time been presented by the commissioners appointed to inspect each successive section of the work. Aftor carefully considering the law of the case, he affirmed the right of the Lxccutive to order, if necessary, a thorough revision of the entire road. Commissioners were thereupon appointed to examine this and other lines, and have recently submitted a statement of their investigations, of which the report of the Secretary of the Interior furnishes specific information.

THE ARMY."

The report of the Secretary of War

contains information of interest and importunce respecting the several bureaus of the War Department and the operations of the army. The strength of our military force, on the 30th of September Isst, was forty-eight thousand

birculation? Probably not more than half the amount of the latter—showing that whon our paper currency is compared with gold and silver, its commercial value is compressed into three hundred and fifty millions. This striking fact makes it the obvious duty of the Government, as early as may be consistent with the principles of sound political economy, to take such measures as will enable the holders of its notes and those of the National Banks to recommend them. White the briestly possesses, or to main the absolute necessity of retremchment tain what he can honestly earn; has a thought of the first of January next, this number will be decreased to forty-three thousand: by decreased to forty-three thousand: what he needs and should by law be excluded. Whit that within the next year a considerable diminution of the Secretary of the decreased to forty-three thousand: what he needs and convenience of in force may be made without detriment to the needs without detriment to the needs and convenience of in force may be made without detriment to the needs without detriment to the needs without detriment to the process of the country; and in yiew of the great expense attending the absolute necessity of retremchment there will be uniformed and silver currency which in all to the needs without detriment to the process of the country; and in yiew of the great expense attending the absolute necessity of retremchment their business transactions will be uniformed and silver currency which in all to the needs without detriment to the needs without detriment to the process of the country; and in yiew of the great expense attending the absolute necessity of

ctual expenditures during the s eriods were, respectively, \$95,224,415. nitted in December last for the fiscal cdi ending June 30, 1869; was \$77-124,707; the expenditures for the lift quarter, ending the 30th of Sen and tember last, were \$27,219,117, and the the Secretary of the Treasury givesting I \$66,000,000 as the amount which will office probably be required during the re-maining three quarters, if there should be no be no reduction of the army making its aggregate cost for the year considn excess of ninety-three millions. The difference between the esimates and expenditures for the three

fiscal years which have been named thus shown to be \$175,545,343 for this single branch of the public service.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy exhibits the operations of that Department and of the Navy during e year. A considerable reduction of the force has been effected. There are orty-two vessels, carrying one, hundred and cleven guns, in the six squady, rons which are established in different, parts of the world. Three of these vessels are returning to the United States, and four are used as store ships; leaving the actual cruising force thirty, five vessels, carrying three hundred and fifty-six guns. The total number and fifty-six guns. The total number of vessels in the navy is two hundred and six, mounting seventeen hundred and forty three guns. Eighty one vessels of every description are in use; armed with six hundred and ninety armed with six hundred and inner size guns. The number of culisted intolerable oppression on the virtuous and well-disposed by a degraded paper currency authorized by law or in any and five hundred. An increase of navy yard facilities is recommended as a neasure which will, in the event of war, be promotive of economy and security. A more thorough and systematic survey of the North Pacific Ocean is advised in view of recent acof the few, where they are hoarded in quisitions, our expanding commerce, secret places or deposited under bolts and the increasing intercourse between and bars, while the people are left to the Pacific States and Asia. The naval pension fund, which consists of a moiand demoralization resulting from the ety, of the avails of prizes captured during the war amounts to \$14,000-000. Exception is taken to the act of report, gives valuable information in 23d of July last, which reduces the in-reference to the interests confided to learst on the fund loaned to the Government by the Secretary, as trustees, reviews the operations of the Land Office, Pension Office, Patent Office, and
the Indian Bureau.

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fice, Pension Office, Patent Office, and
the Indian Bureau.

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fice, Pension Office, Patent Office, and
when the investment was made. An amendment of the pension laws is suggested to remedy omissions and defects in existing enactments. The expenditures of the Department during the last fiscal year were \$20,120,394, and

the estimates of the coming year amount to \$20,993,414. The Postmaster General's report furnishes a full and clear exhibit of the operations and condition of the postal service. The ordinary postal revenue for the fiscal year ending June 20, 1868, was \$16,292,600, and the total expenditures, embracing all the service for which special appropriations have been made by Congress amounted to \$22,730,582, showing an excess of expenditures of \$6,437,991... Deducting from the expenditures the sum of \$1,896,525, the amount of appropriations for ocean steamship and other special service, the excess of expenditures was \$5,541,446. By using an unexpended balance in the treasury of \$3,800,000, the actual sum for which a special appropriation is required to meet the deficiency is \$741,666 The causes which produced this large excess of expenditure over revenue were the restoration of service in the late insurgent States and the putting into operation of new service established by acts of Congress, which amounted within the last two years and a half, to about 48,700 miles-equal to more than one third of the whole amount of the service at the close of the New postal conventions with Great Britain, North Germany, Belgium, the Nathanlanda Switzerland and respectively, have been carried into ffect. Under their provision importangimprovements have resulted in reduced rates of international postage, and enlarged mail facilities with Eu-

these new conventions, a reduction of over one-half having been effected under the new , arrangements for ocean mail steamship service which went into effect on that date. The attention of Congress is invited to the practical suggestions and recommendations made in his report by the Postmaster General.

No important question has occurred during the last year in our accustomed cordial and friendly intercourse with Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, San Salvador, France, Austria, Belgium, Switzerland, Portugal, the Neth erlands, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Russia, Greece, Turkey, Persia, India, Liberia, Morrocco, Tripoli, Tunis. Muscat, Siam, Borneo and Madagascar.

Cordial relations have also been maintained with the Argentine and Oriental Ropublics The expressed wish of Congress that our national good offices might be tendered to those Republics, and also to Brazil and Parhas been assiduously complied with, and kindly acknowledged by all the

States Minister to Paraguay, having resigned, and being desirous of return ing to the United States, the Rear Admiral commanding the South American squadron was early directed to send a ship of war to Asunction, the capital of Paraguay, to receive Mr. Washburne and his family, andremove them from a situation which was represented to be endangered by faction and foreign war. The Brazilian com-mander of the allied invading forces cfused admission to the Wasp to pass through the blockading forces, and that vessel returned to its accustomed anchorage. Remonstrance having been made against this refusal, it was promptly overruled, and the Wasp therefore resumed her errand, received Mr. Washurea promptly overruled, and the Mr. Washurne and family, and conveyed them to a safe and convenient enport. . In the meantime an excited ontroversy has arisen between the President of Paraguay and the late United States Minister, yhich it is understood grew out of his proceed. lugs in giving asylum in the United States legation to alleged enomies of the Republic. The question of the right to give asylum is one always difficult, and often productive of great. embarrassment. In States well or ganized and established, foreign Powers refuse to concede or exercise the right, except as to persons actually the other hand, all such Powers insist upon exercising the right of asyluming natic service. Qu States where the law of nations

fully acknowledged, respected The President of Paraguay derstood to have oppo Ooncluded on Second Fact