CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE. largely in grain has poisoned a berson. times, while 960 grains have failed to from two hours to two years. Different individuals have different powers of bearing the effects of arsonic, depending upon conditions of health and various other causes, and the same individual has at different times widely different tolerant powers. If trained to taking arsenic, by gradually increasing the quantity; person may become so able to bear its presence or effects, as in time to take with impunity what would be considered fatal amounts; thus the arsenic eaters of Styria are able to take five grains of arsenie at a time with impunity; this tolerance of arsenic having been carried to a certain extent, and the person feeling that it is going too far, and desiring to suspend its "use, would in all probability quickly die, if he did so, suddenly; but if he comes down the hill by gradual steps, as he went up, diminishing the quantity day by day, he may finally come to the starting point and do that with impunity; as with the confirmed inebriate, who, increasing his medicine. drams, reaches the extreme limit at | DR. ALFRED DAY, sucorn. which he can bear it. If, by accident, he break his leg, and the surgeon forbid him taking any liquor, the serious chance is that he will go into delirium tremens or mania potu. The sudden leaving off of that stimulant leaves him in that con dition. If he come down gradually he may reach the point of sobriety without any serious results. It is well known

tendency to act upon the bowels and stomach, and if it acts upon the bowels and stomach it may derange them how soever introduced. If it does not derange them it leaves them more susceptible t causes of inflammatory disease. . If no indigestible food should be taken int the stomach, or anything else would act upon the system tending to or producing irritation of those organs, the arsenic in the system, having the same tendency, would, in m opinion, increase the inflammation, and thus set up symptoms of gastro enteritis. O. How far would a chemist rely upon Reinch's test and the octobedral tests when the quantity of arsenic is almost

that arsenic, no matter how adminis

tered, whether by the stomach or by ab

sorption through the skin, or by appli-

cation to a wound, has a very special

A. The chemist may be within him self sufficiently satisfied with that tes with its eight-sided crystals, when, with him it is a mere matter of opinion, or even when property is involved, but in the grave issue of life or death I should not be satisfied up relying exclusively on that test and those eight-sided crystals, nor should I be satisfied until I had exhausted and traveled over and ov ragain the prominent tests which the high authoriries give; these tests I gave to you before; may have omitted some unin portant details: the chemist works by rigid rules : there are other substance: which will give eight-sided crystals much resembling those of arsenic, this is a matter of fact outside these circum stances. There are substances which might find themselves in a tube which would have the eight-sided crystals, but which do not legitimately come from the Reinsch test; if some one gave me tube containing eight-sided arsenica orystals, and I were criminal enough. could remove them, and substitute other eight-sided crystals that could not be distinguished from arsenical crystals without further investigation, and vet containing no arsenic.

Q. Could a drop of Fowler's solution accidentally getting upon a box, such as Dr. Rand analyzed, and drying, be afterwards detected by the process followed by Dr. Rand?

. A. It could with the greatest facility from experiments which my friend, Dr. Reese and I have made, the one-tenth part of one drop, amounting to onetwelfth hundredth part of a grain can be detected, to say nothing of how much smaller quantity could be. Having performed these experiments only late yesterday, we had not the advantages of the best light; I am not willing to say anything yet in regard to the one-sixth thousandth part of a grain upon which we operated. We obtained the one-tent part of the drop by putting a drop of Fowler's solution into 9 drops of water and then taking one drop of this solution The doctor here entered into an explanation of the process they used in discovering the one-tenth of a droo from the box, by the method adouted by Dr. Rand, and from the experiment came to the conclusion that one-tenth of a drop could have been discovered The practice of chemists when receiving substances supposed to contain poison, is to enquire where it came from and by what authority it was sent, and to whom we are to look for compensation, and to take pains to ascertain that it has came to us so protected so that therwas no chance that it was tampered with; and if the chain be not complete in that respect, we refuse to liave any thing to do with it. I frequently, and I know that other chemists, do the same, who, like myself, receive letters request ing us to analyze for poison which we refuse to do. I don't say the tube contains the one, six-thousandth, part of a grain, as I have not been able to see it with those eyes which would make i sufficiently definite—the microscope One-fiftieth of a drop of Fowler's solution represents one six-thousandth of a

grain of arsenic. By the Court .- When a person ha taken 164 grains of arsenic in Fowler's solution and powders and pills, during a period of 8 months, would gastro enter itis be more likely to be caused by eating unwholesome food than if no arsenic had been previously taken medicinally?

A .- I think it would, and even if a much smaller amount had been taken in that period it would. I frequently make analysis of substances supposed to con-

Cross examined by Mr. Maglaughlin. I give testimony to the fact that Dr. Rand is a skillful chemist, and a man of high reputation; occupying the position of professor of chemistry in the Jefferson Medical College, gives him naturally

Q. What do you mean by arsenic taken medicinally, remaining in the system a considerable time?

When we speak of arsenic being in the stomach, the term has two very would contain lead, but throw the shot in a few crystals under a powerful out and there would still be lead in it- microscope, I simply entertain the opinbeing in the body of the glass. So with | ion that it is arsenic with the qualificathe arsenic in the stomach. Hence, a tions before made; the quantity, howperson may vomit all the arsenic out of a ever, is so extremely minute that while by arbitration. the stomach and yet the structure con- I should desire to apply those tests

fatally; two grains poisons fatally at solid arsenic. Solid arsenic is not taken any satisfactory result, and if I did fail up at all. "It must become dissolved bepoison fatally; the fatal result is not al- fore it can be taken up. ... The absorption ways in same time but varies widely of arsenic varies as to time very widely according to circumstances. It is im possible to prescribe the time with definiteness, though on an empty stomach the solution may begin to be taken up mmediately. On a full stomach it would retarded. If it have fair opportunity t may be absorbed—some of it—as soon as it comes in contact with the mucous membrane of the stomach.

Answer to question in regard to Stille's Therapeutics .- Dr. Stille is recognized s among the authorities. If a person take a little astringent medicine before swallowing arsenic the absorption would e very much retarded. Court adjourned.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON. . H. NONAMAKER, sworn. I live in Mechanicsburg: am in the drug business; have been for three years; never sold John Kiehl any poison, P. S. BRUGH, sworn.

I live in Mechanicsburg. drug business. Never sold Kiehl any

Live in Mechanicsburg. Am a druggist and physician. Never sold any oison to John Kiehl. ALEXANDER FORBES, sworn.

I live in Chambersburg. Had been a ruggist in Newville up to the twentieth f April. Didn't sell John Kiehl any arenic as I know of.

. W. BYERS, sworn. I reside in Mechanicsburg. Have een a druggist for 2 years. Never sold Kiehl any poison. Never saw him be- lative quantity taken into the stomach,

DR. S. S. HOOVER, sworn. I reside in Newville. Have been ruggist for 2 years. Nover sold Kiehl iny poison. Never saw him before. ROF. ROBERS, recalled .- Cross examined The absorption of arsenic would de-

end on the condition of the stomach. whether full or empty, diseased or othrwise, and upon what might liave been reviously taken into it. In an ordinarily healthy person, if the stomich were empty, in case of Fowler's solution, the absorption would commence immediately. It would then be carried by irculation to different parts of the body. it reaches some portions of the body alnost as soon as it enters; first, it reaches the mucous membrane, then absorbents take it up and carry it into the circulation. This is an immediate process. I cannot tell how long 10 drops of Fow-

ler's solution would remain in the stomach. We have no data to tell how long 18 drops of Fowler's solution, taken in 3 loses in one day, would remain in the tomach or would be entirely absorbed rom the stomach into the circulation. Q .- What is your opinion? A .- I can fluence of that intense heat. While you orm no opinion. I presume it would be get the assenic and the mercury readily taken up into the circulation in 2 daysthink it would be taken up in one day. of the antimony simply. Arsenic will f the stomach were full when the soluou was taken as before mentioned, it would be taken up in one day. I think Rand had. I saw micro-photograph if food were in a digestible condition to Dr. Rand presented. Q .- Did you or pas away it would. A .- Is it laid down | did you not, in presence of Prof. Reese, books that arsenic in solution would Prof. Hones, Dr. Rond, W. H. Miller, e taken up into circulation more rap-lesq., and myself (Mr. Sadler,) pronounce dly than any other metallic substances cortain m cro-photographs-those shows n solution, and that the process of tak- by Dr. Rand-to be the photoing up arsenic into circulation is imme-graphs of eight-sided crystals? duate? A .- I don't think they say it is A. I looked at photograph of substance

tyre, and yet cases have been found in microscope at two tubes and saw cryswhich arsenic has not been detected in tals, and they were 8 sided. I looked at the tissues, this depending upon other coated copper foil, and it was such as I circumstances. Two days might or would take for arsenic without testing. night not be long enough for the ab- Dr. Rand did not say that he used the sorbents to take into solution one twenty- corroborative tests with reference to burth part of a grain of arsenic taken precipitate obtained from the stomach hree times a day in pills. Orfila is to prove that it was not organic matter. ecognized as good authority. He was I said this morning that some of the ally up to histime, but later works have, authorities say that those little yellow n a measure, superceded it. I recognize masses that are sometimes found upon Dr. Wormly, as very high authority. the urine surface of stomach which re-

the kidneys are diseased by which the semble sulphide of arsenic, are often low of urine is interfered with, the really a mixture of albumen of fat. Q. limination by that source cannot be as | Might the yellow shot like particles rapid as ordinarily. Arsenic might be found in the filter after the using of the liminated in 15 days-in less or in hydrochloric acid and pronounced, inore. By an examination of the kid- opinion of Dr. Rand, to have been orpineys I mean making sections into the ment, they being crystalline, fat or albuavity, and of the ovaries by cutting men? A. In absence of any statement them through and through. I will not from Dr. Rand that he made any exampass any opinion on the autopsy as far ination of them of a chemical kind, the s the examination of ovaries were con- question is an open one, whether they erned, as I never paid much attention are orpiment or a mixture of fat o obstetrics. The effect of death from and albumen, He did not demonlisease of the heart would be most mani- strate that they were or imontfest in symptoms of heart itself. I do not believe that enlargement of heart

would cause death by vomiting. Q. When arsenic, administered mediinally, when healthful effects are desired, how do the symptoms manifest

hemselves? A. They manifest themselves variously conding to the condition of the system for which it was administered, according to the quantity administered. The effects of arsenic are subject to modifications, as is the case with a great many other remedies. There are no invariable or fixed symptoms, you have sense of weakness, faintness, nausea, sickness of stomach and many other symptoms. In case of slow action of arsenic the symptoms vary as widely as those from past year has, under wise Providence, been large dose. In order to satisfy me that arsenic was present, Dr. Rand after obtaining the black or steel-gray coating hould have sublimed it or driven it from the copper foil, after placing it in the proper tubes, so as to receive the eight-sided crystals. These crystals should ave been subjected to the Marsh test and its modifications, to the reduction and to the liquid tests. By the liquid

test I mean the treatment of a solution of the crystals in nitric acid, by a solution of ammoniacal nitrate of silver, ammoniacal sulphate of copper, and stream of sulphureted hydrogen gas, respectively. I saw the major part of the sublimates Dr. Rand had. I think there is arsenic there; that opinion would not allow me to rest at that point in the investigation when a grave issue is before me such as this one. In regard to my opinion of the sublimate obtained from the box, I can only authe other tests not be applied to the amount in tube obtained from box? It issue, may be followed by other civilized is so extremely small that while I should be most auxious to apply all those tests, I should fear I should fail to obtain any different meanings; it may be inside the satisfactory result. Therefore, unless cavity of the stomach, like water in that I could obtain additional confirmation of glass; but if I throw the water out of that opinion, I should remain in that glass, if water entered into composition opinion. I mean that with the dark of glass you would say water was in the material on copper, and the extremely glass; or if I had shot in the tumbler it | minute quantity of arsenic visible only

analysis of box last night.

Reinsch's test is preferable in medicodetect the presence of extremely minute nevs. I have caused my thinks to be

A. I cannot say in what connection Wormly says that, but I feel quite as sured that recommending Reinsch's test was never intended to confine it to that alone. I recognize Tardieu as a valuable work which gives us valuable informa-

Q. Do either Wormley or Taylor lay down different rules for obtaining the pursued by D. Rand?

tended to other powers.

I recommend that the legislation nec

A. The processes in all details are not the same in one as in the other. Dr Wormley does not lay down the process Dr. Rand used, but requires additiona precautions. Taylor is an older world han Wormley. Dr. Doremus, of New York, is a very superior chemist. Do not know that he recommends the course pursued by Dr. Rand. Next to stomach and liver the organs that would show the greatest quantity of arsenic relatively, are bowels, bladder and spleen. The heart is often the last organ in which ar senic is found. It is found in the kidneys and brain. If found in a section of small intestines, arsenic would be dis tributed throughout the Whole length of intestines. If in a case when there was violent purging and vomiting, a certain quantity of arsenic was found in stomach, re-could draw no conclusion as to re the quantity found would not indicate a large quantity taken. You cannot definitely relate the quantity taken to the quantity found in the tissues of the body, because at times a very large amount of arsenic might be taken and yet very little be found in the organs named, and again-a-little may be aken and a larger proportionate amount found in the organs named. Do not know from experience or books any case where all the arsenic was found that was taken. The arsenic is taken up, carried through the body by circulation, and deposited in different organs; and the stomach receiving so much blood receives so much of the arsenic takenthis independent of that which adheres to the structure, it being understood that circulation and absorption had time to completely take it up and carry it through the channels. Q .- What metals will volatilize in the Reinsch method? A.—Antimony, mercury and arsenic. Antimony will volatilize with the in tensest heat alcohol will give, and your test tube be very small so as to bring the copper foil under the immediate involatilized, you will get a displacemen

give eight-sided crystals; antimony will not. I saw eight-sided crystals Dr. taken up more readily. I think that represented as taken from box, and I the tiking up immediately of arsenic remarked to some one, I don't know into the circulation is so apparent, that who, that with that nocket glass the the question would not arise. It is so coarseness of the paper prevented me well-known a physiological fact, that it making out the precise figure of the lit-

CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK,

The Carlisle Herald.

VOL. 71, NO. 48,

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

ters have served to call forth the best ele

and develop a friendship for us on the par

these calamities, and the benevolent who

reap their reward in the consciousness of

children.

sion made an appropriation for an organization of a mixed commission for adjusting upon the blaims of citizens of the United States against Spain, growing out of the insurrection of Cuba. That commission has since been organized. I transmi herewith the correspondence relating to

It has been made the agreeable duty of WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 4 .- In adthe United States to preside over a conferressing my third annual message to the ence at Washington between the plenipow-making branch of the government, it tentiary of Spain and the allied South American republies, which has resulted in an armistice, with the reasonable-ass gratifying to be able to state that during the past year success has generally attended the effort to execute all laws found upon surance of a permanent peace. The intithe statute book. The policy has been not | mate friendly relations which have so to inquire into the wisdom of laws already long existed between the United States enacted, but to learn their spirit and interand Russia continue undisturbed. The est, and to enforce them accordingly. The visit of the third son of the emperor i proof that there is no desire on the part of one of general prosperity to the nation. It his government to diminish the cordiality has however, been attended with more of these relations. The hospitable recepthan usual chastisement, in loss of life and tion which has been given to the grand property by storm and fire. These disasduke is proof that on our part we share ments of human nature in our country, at Washington, rendered it necessary to of foreign nations which goes far towards ask his recall; and to decline to longer alleviating the distresses occasioned by have so generously shared their mean with the victims of these misfortunes, will dignity of the country to permit Mr. Catacazy to continue to hold intercourse with having performed a noble act, and in re- this government after his personal abuse the rapid development of the resources ceiving the grateful thanks of men, women persistent interference, through various The relations of the United States with means, with the relations between the foreign powers continue to be friendly. The year has been an eventful one, in witnessing two great nations, speaking on has been relieved of further intercourse with Mr. Catacazy, and the management language, settling by peaceful arbitration disputes of long standing and liable at any time to bring these nations into a bloody swer as I did the last question, Q. Could and costly conflict. An example has thus | tionable. With Japan we continue to abolished except those collected from been set which, if successful in its final nations and finally be the means of return. last session of Congress, salected citizens stamps. In re-adjusting the tariff I ing to productive industry. Millions of of the United, States to serve in offices of suggest that a careful estimate be made; known as the Ku Klux law, in a portion of the united, States to serve in offices of suggest that a careful estimate be made; known as the Ku Klux law, in a portion of the amount of surplus revenue colimportance in several departments of the putes of nations by the bayonet and the government. I have reason to think that letted under the present laws, after-proputes of nations by the bayonet and the broadside. I transmit herewith a copy of the treaty alluded to, which has been concluded since the adjournment of Congress

tain arsenic. Arsenic in solution is taken which I have mentioned as important; to make the fidnessary provision for the coast I instructed our minister at Pekin up by absorption mote rapidly than I should fear I would fail in obtaining tribunal at Geneva, and for the several to endeavor to conclude a convention with commissions on the part of the United Corea for securing the tafety and humane to obtain such, Tshould be of the same States, called for by the treaty. His Ma treatment of such mariners. Admiral opinion. We used Reinsch's test in jesty, the King of Italy, the President of Rodgers was instructed to accompany him the Swiss Confederation, and His Majesty with sufficient force to protect him in case cles which did best bear it without Q. Does Wormly say in his book that the Emperor of Brazil, have consented on of need. A small surveying party sent disturbing home production or reducing the joint request of the two powers, to out, on reaching the coast, was treacher- the wages of American labor. I have legal examinations because it does not name an arbitrator for the tribunal at Go- ously attacked at a disadvantage; ample. not entered into figures, because to do opportunity was given for explanation and so would be to repeat what will be laid particles of arsenic that Marsh's test suitably expressed for the readiness with apology for the insult; neither came; a before you in the report of the secretary which the joint request has been complied force then landed after an arduous march of the treasury. The present laws for with by the appointment of gentlemen of over a ragged and difficult country. The collecting the revenue pay collectors of eminence and learning to these important forts from which the outrages were com- customs small salaries, but provide for sitions. His majesty the Emperor of Ger- mitted were reduced by gallant assault and moieties, shares in all seizures, which nany has been pleased to comply with a were destroyed. Having thus punished at principal ports of entry particularly, joint request of the two governments and criminals and having vindicated the honor raise the compensation of those official has consented to actus arbitrator of the dis of the flag the expedition returned, finding to a large sum. It has always seemed pured water boundary between the United it impossible under the circumstances to to me as if this system must, at times, onclude the desired convention. I re-States and Great Britain. The contracting parties in the treaty have undertaken spectfully refer to the correspondence requantity of arrante different from that to regard as between themselves certain lating thereto herewith submitted, and get possession of those offices, to be lax rinciples of public law for which the leave the subject for, such action as Con- in their scrutiny of goods entered, to United States have contended from the com ress may see fit to take. The republic of enable them finally to make large seizmencement of their history. They have Mexico has not yet repealed the very ob- ures. Your attention is respectfully inalso agreed to bring those principles to the ectionable laws establishing what is known vited to this subject. Continued fluc knowledge of the other maratime powers the "Free Zone" on the frontiers of the | tuations in the value of gold as compared United States. It is hoped that this may with the national currency has a most and to invite them to accede to them. Negotiations are going on as to the form and | yet be done, and also that more stringent | damaging effect upon the increase and mode by which invitation is to be exmeasures may be taken by that republic development of the country in keeping for restraining lawless persons on its fron- up prices of all articles necessary i tiers. I hope that Mexico by its own every day life. It fosters a spirit of sary on the part of the United States to action will soon relieve this government of gambling prejudicial alike to national bring into operation articles of treaty rethe difficulties experienced from these morals and the national finances. If. lating to the fisheries and other matters causes. Our relations with the various the question can be met as to how to republics of Central and South America give a fixed value to our currency, that ntinue, with one exception, to be cordial value constantly and uniformly apand friendly. I recommend some action by Congress regarding the overdue installients under the award of the Venezulean

touching the relations of the United States towards British North American province to become operative so soon as proper legislation shall be had on the" part of Great Britain and its possessions. It is much t be desired that this legislation may becom claims of 1866. The internal dissensions operative before the fishermen of the United of this government present no justification States begin to make their arrangements for the coming season. I have ad mn treaty obligations. The ratification of an extradition treaty with Nicarauga dressed a communication, of which a copy is transmitted herewith, to the governor has been exchanged. It is a subject for of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, In congratulation that the great empire of diana, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin, Brazil has taken the initiatory step tourging upon the governors of these states wards the abolition of slavery. Our relarespectively the necessary action on their part to carry into effect the object of the article of the treaty which contemplates It is not too much to hope that the govern- | vided for by law. the use of canals on either side connected ment of Brazil may bereafter find it for its with the navigation of the lake's and rivers advance toward entire emancipation mere forming the boundary on terms of equality by the inhabitants of both countries. is to be hoped that the importance of the object and the benefits to flow therefrom. will secure the speedy approval and legis education of its laborers. It is a subject lative sanction of the states concerned. for regret that the reforms in this direcrenew the recommendation for an appro printion for determining the true position of the forty-ninth parallel of latitude. where it forms the boundary between, the United States and the British North American provinces between the Lake of Porto Rico leaves most of the laborers the Woods and the summit of the Rock n bondage, with no hope of release un-Mountains. The early action of Congres

on this recommendation would put it i mployers. he power of the war department to place I desire to direct your attention to the force in the field during next summer. act that the citizens of the United The resumption of diplomatic relation tates, or persons claiming to be citizens between France and Germany has enable me to give directions for the withdraw oreign lands of this species of property of protection extended to Germans orbidden by the fundamental law of France, by the diplomatic and consula cheir alleged country. I recommend to representatives of the United States in tha ongress to provide by stringent legislaountry. It is just to add that the deli ion a suitable remedy against the holdcate duty of this protection has been per ing, owning, or dealing in slaves or beformed by the minister and the cons ing interested in slave property in foreign general of Paris, and the various consulands, either as owners, hirers, or mortn France, under the supervision of the gages by citizens of the United States. latter, with great kindness as well as with It is to be regretted that the disturbed orndence and tact. Their course has re condition of the island of Cuba continues cived the commendation of the German to be a source of annoyance and anxiety government, and has wounded no suscen The existence of a protracted struggle hility of the French. The governmen such close proximity to our own of the Emperor of Germany continues to territory, without apparent prospect of manifest a friendly feeling towards th an early termination cannot be other United States (and a desire to harmonize than an object of concern to a people with the moderate and just policy which who, while abstaining from interference this government maintains in its relation in the affairs of other powers, naturally with the Asiatic powers, as well as with desired to see every country in the unwould be known to the merest medical the object, and I did look through the given assurances that the friendly feelings and the blessings of free institutions. of the government are fully people of the United States. The ratification of the consular and become necessary, to spare no effort to naturalization convention with the Austro- protect the lives and property of bona

Hungarian Empire has been exchanged fide American citizens, and to maintain I have been officially informed of the an- the dignity of the flag. It is hoped that nexation of the States of the Church to the all pending questions with Spain grow-Kingdom of Italy, and the removal of the ing out of the affairs in Cuba, may be capital of that kingdom to Rome, and in adjusted in the spirit of peace and conconformity with the established policy of ciliation which has hitherto guided the the United States I have recognized this two powers in their treatment of such change. The ratification of the new treaty questions, to give importance, and to add of commerce between the United States to the efficiency of our diplomatic relaand Italy has been exchanged. The two tions with Japan and China, and to powers have agreed on this treaty that further aid in retaining the good opinion private property at sea shall be respected. of those people and secure to the United during a war between the two powers. The States its share of the commerce destined United States have spared no opportunity to flow between those nations and the of incorporating this rule into the obligabalance of the commercial world. I tions of nations. The forty-first Congress at its third ses

earnestly recommend that an appropriation be made to support at least four American youths in each of those countries, to serve as a part of the official family of our ministers there. Our representatives would not even then be placed upon an equality with the representatives of Great Britain and of some its formation and its jurisdiction. It is to representatives in Japan and China have be hoped this commission will afford the to depend for interpreters and translacomplainants a complete remedy for their tors upon natives of those countries who know our language imperfectly or ! procure for the occasion the services of employees in foreign business houses or the interpreters to other foreign ministers. I would also recommend liberal measures for the purpose of posting the American nes of steamers now plying between San Francisco and Japan and China, and

ncreasing their service. " The national debt has been reduced to the extent of \$86,057,126.80 during the year, and by the negotiation of national bonds at a lower rate of interest, the interest has been so far diminished that such a course the cost of telegraphing now the sum to be raised for the interest | could be much reduced, and the service wishes of that government. The account is nearly \$18,000,000 less than inexcusable course of the Russian manister on the first of March, 1869. It was highly desirable that this rapid diminution should take place both to strengthen receive that functionary as a diplomatic | the credit of the country and to convince representative. It was impossible with its citizens of their entire ability to meet self-respect or with a just regard to the every dollar of liability without bankrunting them. But in view of the accomplishment of these desirable ends, of of a government official, and during his of the country, its increasing ability to meet large demands, and the amount already paid it is not desirable that the United States and other powers. In ac- present resources of the country should cordance with my wishes this government | continue to be taxed in order to continue this rapid payment, and I therefore rec-ommend a modification of both the tarof the imperial legation has passed into iff and internal tax laws, and recommend the hands of a gentleman entirely unobject that all taxes from internal sources be maintain intimate relations. The cabinet spirituous, vinous and malt liquors, to- the executive branch of the government of the Mikado has, since the close of the bacco in it its various forms, and from the execution of the act of congress, apthe selection is due to an appreciation of viding for the current expenses of the

enter into general use. All such articles I recon mend to be placed on the free list. Should a further reduction prove advisable, I would then recommend that it be made upon those artiwork perniciously; it holds out an inducement to dishonest men, should such

proaching par with specie, a very desirable object will be gained. For the operations of the army in the past year, the expense of maintaining it, the estimates for the ensuing year, and for the absence of effort to meet their sol- for continuing sea coast and other im provements conducted under the super vision of the war department. I refer you to the accompanying report of the secretary of war. I call your attention to the provision

of the act of congress, approved March ions with that empire, always cordial, 3, 1869, which discontinues promotions will naturally be made more so by this act. in the staff corps of the army until pro-

fixed, and that whenever the number in rapidly than the present act contemplates. any one grade falls below the number so The true prosperity and greatness of a fixed, that the vacancy may be filled by last account the number of persons thus nation is to be found in the elevation and promotion from the grade below. I also arrested was one hundred and sixty-eight. recommend that when the office of chief of a corps becomes vacant, the place tion, which were voluntarily promised by may be filled by selection from the corps were released for the present. These the statesmen of Spain have not been | in which the vacancy exists. The re- | have generally made confessions of their carried out in its West Indies colonies. port of the secretary of the navy shows guilt., Great caution has been exercised The laws and regulations for the ap | an improvement in the number and | in making these arrests, and, notwithtrent abolition of slavery in Cuba and efficiency of the naval force without standing the large number, it is believed til their lives become a burden to their which has been adopted and is being ex- regular trial in the judicial tribunals of of the United States are large holders in a larger extent of cruising ground, to sons absconded, and there is good ground

> officers for the vessels of the coast survey, ized by congress of the Isthmus of taining the majesty of the law. Darien and Tehuantepec, and under like authority has sent out an expedition completely furnished and equ pped, to necessity for increasing and improving the material of the navy, and the plan of the service to a peace standard by the officers, the reduction of others, and the attention of congress. I also recommend that all promotions in the navy, above

instead of by seniority. This course will secure it in the higher themselves in the knowledge of their profession. The present cost of maintaining the navy, its cost compared with, that of the preceding year and the estimates for the ensuing year, are co.. tained in the accompanying report of the secretary of the navy.

The enlarged receipts of the post office department, as shown by the accompanying report of the postmaster general exhibits a gratifying increase in the branch of the public service. It is the index of the growth of education and of the prosperity of the people; two elements highly conducive to the vigor and stability of republies. With a vast other powers. As now situated our territory like ours, much of it sparsely populated, but all requiring the services of the mail, it is not at present to be expected that this department can be made self-sustaining, but a gradual approach to this end from year to year s confidently relied on. The day is not far distant when the post office department of the government will prove much greater blessing to the whole people than it is now. The suggestions of the postmaster general for improve the Australian line, almost our only re- ments in the department presided over maining lines of ocean steamers, and of by him, are carnestly recommended to your special attention. Especially do I ecommend favorable consideration of the plan for uniting the telegraph system of the United States with the postal system. It is believed that by as well if not better rendered. It would secure the further advantage of extending the telegraph through portions of

the country where private enterprise will not construct it. Commerce, trade, above all the efforts o bring a people widely separated into a community of interest, are always benefitted by rapid intercommunication Education, the ground-work of republican institutions, is encouraged by the increasing of the facilties to gather speedy news from all parts of the country, and the desire to reap the benefit of such improvements will stimulate education. I refer you to the report of the postmaster general for full details of the operation of last year and for comparative statements of results with former years. There has been imposed upon proved April 20, 1871, and commonly demonstrated by the report of the Com-

to all citizens of the United States the peaceful enjoyment of the rights guaranteed to them by the constitution and the formation was received from time to time that combinations of the character referred to in this law existed and were powerful in many parts of the Southern States, particularly in certain counties of the State of South Carolina. Careful investigation was made, and it was ascertained that in nine counties of that State such combinations were active and powerful, embracing a sufficient portion of the citizens to control the local au thority and having, among other things, the object of depriving the emancipated class of the substantial benefits of preventing freedom, and of the free political action of those citizens who did not sympathize with their own views. among their operations were frequent scourgings and occasional assassing generally perpetrated at night by disguised persons, the victims in almost all cases being citizens of different political sons who had shown a disposition to claim equal rights with other citizens.

posed citizens were the sufferers by this lawless violence. Therefore, on the twelfth of October, 1871, a proclamation was issued in terms of the law, calling upon the members of those combinations to disperse within five days, and to deliver to the marshal or military officers of the United States all arms, ammunition, uniform, disguises, and other means or implements used by them for carrying out their unlawful purposes. This warning not having been heeded, on the seventeenth of October another proclamation was issued suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in nine counties in that State. Directions were given that within the counties so designated persons supposed upon creditable information to be members of such unlawful combinations should be arrested by the military forces of the United I recommend that the number of offi-States and delivered to the marshal to be nterest as well as intrinsically right, to cers in each grade in the staff corps be dealt with according to law. In two of said counties, York and Spartanburg, many arrests have been made. At the Several hundred, whose criminality was ascertained to be of an inferior degree, material increase in the expense of sup- that no innocent person is, now in cusporting it. This is due to the policy tody. The prisoners will be held for tended as fast as our material will admit | the United States. As soon as it apof using smaller vessels as cruisers on peared that the authorities of the United the several stations. By this measure States were about to take vigorous we have been enabled to occupy at once | measures to enforce the law, many pervisit more frequently to posts where the for supposing that all of such persons presence of our flag is desirable, and have violated the law. A full report of generally to discharge more efficiently what has been done under this law will the appropriate duties of the navy in be submitted to Congress by the Attime of peace, without exceeding the torney General. In Utah there still renumber of men or the expenditure | mains a remnant of barbarism repugnan authorized by law. During the past to civilization, to decency and to the laws year the navy has, in addition to its of the United States. Territorial offiregular service, supplied the men and cers, however, have been found who are willing to perform their duty in a spirit and has completed the surveys author- of equity and with a due sense of sus-

Neither polygamy nor any other violation of existing statutes will be permitted within the territory of the United States explore the unknown ocean of the north. It is not with the religion of the self-The suggestions of the report as to the styled saints that we, are now dealing, but with their practices. They will I protected in the worship of God accordrecommended for reducing the personnel ing to the dictates of their conscience, but they will not be permitted to violate gradual abolition of certain grades of the laws under the cloak of religion. It may be advisable for Congress to co have been instructed, in case it should employment of some in the service of sider what, in the execution of the laws the commercial marine, are well con- against polygamy, is to be the status of sidered, and deserve the thoughtful plural wives and their offspring. The propriety of Congress passing an enabthe rank of captain, be by selection legislature of Utah to legitimize all the act, might be ju-tified by its human-

grades, greater efficiency and hold out an ity to these innocent children. This is incentive to young officers to improve a suggestion only, and not a recomonly because it is humane, Christian-State. The secretary of the interior has

commend to you his suggestions. I renew my recommendations that the public lands be regarded as a heritage to our children, to be disposed of only as required for occupancy and to actual settlers. Those already granted have been in great part disposed of in such a way as to secure access to the balance by the hardy settler who may wish to avail himself of them, but caution should be exercised even in attaining so desirable an object.

Educational interest may well be erved by the grant of the proceeds of the sale of public lands to settlers. I do not wish to be misunderstood as recommending, in the least degree, a curtailment of what is being done by the general government for the encourage ment of education. The report of the secretary of the interior, submitted with this, will give you all the information collected and prepared for publication put an end to the barbarous treatment of medicines, compounds, etc., from which known my purpose to exercise such ously devoted to introducing into the majority of the community in which they with MILLIAM KENNEDY, Sc. WILLIAM KENNEDY, Sc. I recommend Congress at an early day our shipwresked sailors on the Corean very-little revenue is derived, but which powers whenever it should become necessary agricultural productions of the nation live.

sary to do so, for the purpose of securing all useful products adapted to any of the various climates and soils of our vast territory, and to giving all useful infornation as to the method of cultivation laws. After the passage of this law in- of the plants, serials, and other products adapted to particular localities. Quietly, but surely, the agricultural bureau is influence will be extended, and the less dependent we shall be upon the products of foreign countries.

The subject of componsation to the ositions of responsibility and requiring ability and character to fill properly i one to which your attention is invited. But few of the officials receive a compensation equal to the respectable support of a family, while their duties are such as to involve millions of interest in rivate. Life services demand compensation equal to the services rendered. A wise economy would dictate the same rule in the government service. I have ot given the estimates for the support government for the ensuing year, nor ontiments from their own or freed per | the comparative statement between the Thou ands of inoffensive and well-dispanying reports or in the one presented directly to Congress.

These estimates have my approval. . More than six years have elapsed since he last hostile gun was fired between the armies then arrayed against each other-one for the perpetuation, the other for the destruction of the uniont may well be considered whether it is not now time that the disabilities imosed by the fourteenth amendment should be removed. That amendment does not exclude the ballot, but only im- H. Graham, who having associated with poses the disability to hold offices upon him James H. Graham, jr., has resumed ertain classes. When the purity of the the practice of the law. Judge Graham's vallot is secure majorities are sure to long experience as the Presiding Judge elect officers reflecting the views of the of this district, his admitted ability-as a majority. I do not see the advantage jurist, his great industry in his prooffice merely because they were before the rebellion of standing and character judicial district, and will at once bring sufficient to be elected to positions re- to him an extensive and lucrative pracquiring them to take oaths to support tice. The new-firm has our best wishes the constitution and admitting to eligi for their personal and professional sucbility those entertaining precisely the same views but of less standing in their communities. It may be said that the

ormer violated an oath, while the latter their power to do so. If they had taken this paper. It is so brief-co political views opposed to those enter- be proper for their consideration." tained by the majority of the old citizens prevents immigration and the flow of much needed capital into the States lately in rebellion. It will be a happy citizens of those States will take an interest in public affairs, promulgare ideas

the District of Columbia. Its results been inaugurated by means of which Washington is rapidly becoming a city worthy of the nation's capital. The citizens of the district, patents were issued from the U. S. Patent having voluntarily taxed themselves to a ling act, authorizing the territorial large amount for the purpose of cou- the week ending November 28, 1871. tributing to the adornment of the seat of children born prior to a time fixed in government, I recommend liberal appro- ander & Mason, solicitors of patents, that the government may bear, its just share of the expense of carrying out a C. Brastow, et al., Wilkesbarre; bed judicious system of improvements. By nendation. | Judicious system of improvements. By bottom, Solon L. Derning, Andrew J. |
The policy pursued towards the In- the great fire in Chicago the most import. | Derning and R. Alden, Erie; wash-boildians has resulted favorably, so far an aut of the government buildings in that er, Abraham S. Kerr, Brainbridge; macan be indged from the limited time city were consumed. Those burned had chinery for handling logs in saw mills, during which it has been in operation. already become inadequate to the wants | Edward H. Stearns, Erie; sheet-washer, Through the exertions of the various of the government in the growing city, Geo. C. Bailey, Pittsburg; washing masocieties of Christians to whom has been and, looking to the near future, were chine, Jacob A. Boyce, Altoona; shovel, intrusted the execution of the policy, totally madequate. A recommend there Robert Calboun, Allegheny; soldering and the board of commissioners authorized by the law of April 10, 1869, many immediately to purchase the remainder of wrench, Henry A. Ryle, Shamburg tribes of Indians have been induced to the square on which the burned buildings steam and water injector, Samuel S. settle reservations, to cultivate the soil, stood, provided it can be purchased at a Jamison, jr., Saltsburg; whifiletree clip, to perform productive labor of various fair valuation, or provided that the legisla- Wm. J. McMaster, Dixmont; combined kinds, and to partially accept civiliza- ture of Illinois will pass a law authoriztion. They are being cared for in such ing its condemnation for government a way, it is hoped, as to induce those purposes, and also an appropriation of still pursuing their old habits of life to as much money as can properly be exembrace the only opportunity, which is pended toward the erection of buildings. left them to avoid extermination. I During this fiscal year, the number of recommend liberal appropriations to immigrants ignorant of our laws, habits, carry out the Indian peace policy, not etc., coming into our country annually, like and economical, but because it is right. I recommend to your honorable consideration also the policy of granting a territorial government to the Indians in the Indian territory, west of Kansas and Missouri, and south of Kansas. In doing so every right guaranteed to the Indians by treaty should be secured, such a course might in time the course of the consideration also the policy of granting a territorial government to the Indians in the Indian territory, west of Kansas. In doing so every right guaranteed to the Indians by treaty should be secured, such a course might in time to the Indians of the treatment they receive, but will endeavor to do so during the impositions of the request of the chair, and William It. Miller, esq., was called to the chair, and William It. Miller, esq., was called to the chair, and William It. Miller, esq., was called to the chair, and William It. Miller, esq., was called to the chair, and William It. Miller, esq., was called to the chair, and William It. Miller, esq., was called to the chair, and William It. Miller, esq., was called to the chair, and William It. Miller, esq., was called to the chair, and William It. Miller, esq., was called to the chair, and William It. Miller, esq., was called to the chair, and William It. Miller, esq., was called to the chair, and william It. Miller, esq., was called to the chair, and william It. Miller, esq., was called to the chair, and William It. Mi has become so great and the impositions anteed to the Indians by treaty should be secured, such a course might in time the session of Congress, particularly if the members of the bar at the loss of one of members of the bar at the loss of one of be the means of collecting most of the subjects should receive your attention. It their numbers of the bar at the loss of one of the indians now between the Missouri and the aim of the aim of the administration to the Pacific, and south of the British possessions, into one territory or in a confices. Every public servant who has viogistic of the character of the bar at the loss of one of their numbers of the bar at the loss of one of the bar at the loss of one of the bar at the loss of one of the bar at the bar at the bars of the bars of the bar at the bars of the b offices. Every public servant who has violated the trust placed in him has been treated upon this subject at length, and | proceeded against with all the vigor of the law. I had men have secured places it has been the fault of the system established by law and custom for making appointments, or the fault of those who

without a proper sense of the grave responsibility which such a course devolves upon them. A civil service reform. which can correct this abuse is much needed." In mercantile pursuits the business man who gives a letter of recommendation to a friend to enable him to obtain credit from a stranger is regarded as morally responsible for the integrity of his friend, and his ability to meet his obligations. A reformatory law which would enforce this principle against all endorsers of persons for public place, would insure great caution in making recommendations. A salutry lesson iu regard to the census taken during the has been taught the careless and the disyear 1870. The operations of the bureau honest public servants in the great numof education for the year; the patent ber of prosecutions and convictions of office; the pension office; the land office the last two years. It is gratifying to the selection is due 'to' an appreciation of the current' expenses of the disinteredness of the policy which the United States has pursued toward Japan. It is our desire to continuous this disinteredness of the policy which is safe our country in the transaction of protessions of the policy which is surplus be re
Under the provisions of the above act the favorable change which is safe our country in the transaction of protession of the favorable change which is safe our country in the transaction of the current expenses of the favorable change which is safe our country in the transaction of protession of the favorable change which is safe our current to the favorable change which is taking place throughout the commissioner of agriculture gives taking place throughout the commissioner of agricu with her Britannic majesty, and a copy of protocols of the conference of the comference of the comference of the conference of the confere

In my message to Congress one year ago I 'urgently recommended a reform in the civil service of the country. In conformity with that recommendation, Congress, in the ninth section of an act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government, and for working a great national good, and if other purposes, approved March 3, 1871, liberally supported, the more widely its gave the necessary authority to the executive to inaugurate a civil service reform, and placed upon him the responsibility of doing so. Under author., ity of said act, I convened a board of eads of bureaus and officials holding gentlemen, emipently qualified for the work, to dovise rules and regulations to effect the needed reform. Their labors are not yet completed, but it is believed that they will succeed in devising a plan which can be adapted to the great relief of the executive, the heads of departments and members of Congress, and which will redound to the true interest of the public service. At all events, the experiment shall have a fair trial.

I have thus hastily summed up the operations of the government during the last year, and made such suggestions as occur to me to be proper for your conexpenditures for the year just passed sideration, and submit them with a con-and the one just preceding, because all fidence that your combined action will these figures are contained in the accom- be wise, statesmanlike, and in the best interest of the whole country. (Signed.)

Executive Mansion, Dec 4, 1871.

Items About Home. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1871.

Tuz, alarm' of fire last evening was caused by the accidental burning of a chimney on East Louther street. The firemen promptly responded to the alarm. Among the professional cards in this week's issue, appears that of Hon. James propriety of excluding men from fession, and his unquestioned integrity are known to all the citizens of this

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.-President Grant's third annual message is predid liot. The latter did not have it in sented to the reader in another part of this oath it cannot be doubted they would with similar documents-and so business have broken it as did the former class. | like and concise in its statements, that If there are any great criminals dis- a recapitulation of the various questions inguished for the part they took in op- which it discusses is unnecessary. It position to the government, they might, gives a history of the condition of the in the judgment of Congress, be excluded | country during the past year in so small from such an amnesty. This subject is a compass that every citizen should make submitted for your careful consideration. it a point to read it with care. To use The condition of the Southern States is, the President's own words, in closing unhappily, not such as all true patriotic his communication to Congress, "he has citizens would like to see. Social ostra- summed up the operations of the govcism for opinion's sake, personal violence | ernment during the past year, and made or threats toward persons entertaining such suggestions as occurred to him to

PEAR FAMILY BELL RINGERS .- Our lately in rebellion. It will be a happy the return of those old flavorites. The condition of the country when the old following talented artists will appear in conniction of the country when the old citizens of those States will take an interest in public affairs, promulgare ideas honestly entertained, vote for men representing their views and tolerate the same freedom of expression and ballot in those entertaining different political convictions. Under the provisions of the act of Congress approved February 21, 1871, a strength of William Peak, sr, is sufficient guarantee that "those evening belis" will, as they, have for so many years past the District of Columbia. Its results that the control of the c the District of Columbia. Its results have thus far fully realized the expectations of its advocates. Under the direction of the territory's officers a system of a columbia of the territory's officers a c tion of the territory's officers a system of at 7 o'clock; entertainment to com-

> LIST OF PATENTS .- The following Office, to citizens of Pennsylvania, for Reported for THE HERALD by Alex-

priations on the part of Congress in order 605 seventh street, Washington, D. C. t laning machine attachment, Louis bottom, Solon L. Derning, Andrew J potato masher, steak pounder and 'ic breaker, Henry P. Stichter, Pottsville EXTENSIONS.

John Griffin, pile for rolling beams, Phonixville.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.-A meeting of the members of the Bar was held in the Court Room, on Friday morning last. William II. Miller, esq., was called to

his gould disposition, his strict integrity and his professional ability.

The chairman, before putting the mo-

recommend for government positions, persons not sufficiently well known to them personally, or who give letters indersing the characters of office-seekers.

Todd and he read law, there was not one in active practice to-day.

The motion was passed, and Mossrs. Todd; Henderson and Sharpe were appointed, a committee, and subsequently reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted !

Resolved, That we have heard with

Resolved, That we have heard with profound sorrow of the death of our much esteemed brother, R. P. McClure, esq., whose amiability and unblemished personal and professional life always commanded our esteem and confidence, and manded our esteem and confidence; and that we tender to his family and friends our sympathy in their bereavement, oc-casioned by his misfortunes, and untimely death. Resolved, That by his death the Bar

has lost one of its worthiest, most accom-plished members, and the community a practitioner of rare business qualities, of uniform, courteous demeanor, and of universally accepted and recognized purity of character.

Resolved, That our late brother, R. P.
McClure, esq., was, throughout his
career, eminently distinguished for gentlemanly deportment and a nice sense of
professional honor, and for nearness and

A true copy of the minutes. W. H. MILLER, President. our shipwreaked samore on the Cogenia to.