

DEMOCRAT AND SENTINEL.

POSTMASTER GENERAL RANDALL'S REPORT.

The report of the Post Master General presents a most satisfactory condition of the postal service, and submits recommendations which deserve the consideration of Congress. The revenues of the Department for the year ending June 30, 1866, were \$14,386,986, and the expenditures \$15,362,079, showing an excess of the latter of \$965,093. In anticipation of this deficiency, however, a special appropriation was made by Congress in the act approved July 28 1866. Including the standing appropriation of \$700,000 for free mail matter, as a legitimate portion of the revenues yet remaining unexpended, the actual deficiency for the past year is only \$262,093, a sum within \$51,141 of the amount estimated in the annual report of 1864. The decrease of revenue compared with the previous year was one and one-fifth per cent., and the increase of expenditures, owing principally to the enlargement of the mail service of the South, was twelve per cent. On the 20th of June last there were in operation six thousand nine hundred and thirty mail routes, with an aggregate length of one hundred and eighty thousand nine hundred and twenty-one miles, an aggregate annual transportation of seventy-one million eight hundred and fourteen miles, and an aggregate annual cost, including all expenditures, of \$8,410,148. The length of railroad routes is thirty-two thousand and ninety-two miles, and the annual transportation thirty million six hundred and nine thousand four hundred and sixty-seven miles. The length of steamboat routes is fourteen thousand three hundred and forty-six miles, and the annual transportation three million four hundred and eleven thousand nine hundred and sixty-two miles. The mail service is rapidly increasing throughout the whole country, and its steady extension in the Southern States indicates their constantly improving condition. The growing importance of the foreign service also merits attention. The Post Office Department of Great Britain and our own have agreed upon a preliminary basis for a new Postal Convention, which it is believed will prove eminently beneficial to the commercial interests of the United States, inasmuch as it contemplates a reduction of the international letter postage to one-half the existing rates; a reduction of postage with all other countries to and from which correspondence is transmitted in the British mail, or in closed mails through the United Kingdom; the establishment of uniform and reasonable charges for the sea and territorial transit of correspondence in closed mails; and an allowance to each Post Office Department of the right to use all mail communications established under the authority of the other for the dispatch of correspondence, either in open or closed mails, on the same terms as those applicable to the inhabitants of the country providing the means of transmission.

SECRETARY BROWNING'S EXHIBIT FOR THE INTERIOR.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior exhibits the condition of those branches of the public service which are committed to his supervision. During the last fiscal year four millions six hundred and twenty-nine thousand three hundred and twelve acres of public land were disposed of, one million eight hundred and ninety-two thousand five hundred and sixteen acres of which were entered under the homestead act. The policy originally adopted relative to the public lands has undergone essential modifications. Immediate revenue, and not their rapid settlement, was the cardinal feature of our land system. Long experience and earnest discussion have resulted in the conviction that the early development of our agricultural resources, and the diffusion of an energetic population over our vast territory, are objects of far greater importance to the national growth and prosperity than the proceeds of the sale of the land to the highest bidder in open market. The pre-emption laws confer upon the pioneer who complies with the terms they impose, the privilege of purchasing a limited portion of "unoffered land" at the minimum price. The homestead enactments relieve the settler from the payment of purchase money, and secure him a permanent home, upon the condition of residence for a term of years. This liberal policy invites emigration from the old, and from the more crowded portions of the new world. Its propitious results are undoubted, and will be more signally manifested when time shall have given to it a wider development.

Congress has made liberal grants of public lands to corporations, in aid of the construction of railroads and other internal improvements. Should this policy hereafter prevail, more stringent provisions will be required to secure a faithful application of the fund. The title to the lands should not pass, by patent or otherwise, but remain in the Government and subject to its control until some portion of the road has been actually built. Portions of them might then, from time to time, be conveyed to the corporation, but never in greater ratio to the whole quantity embraced by the grant than the completed parts bear to the entire length of the projected improvement. The restriction would not operate to the prejudice of an undertaking conceived in good faith and executed with reasonable energy, as it is the settled practice to withdraw from market the lands falling within the operation

of such grants, and thus to exclude the inception of a subsequent adverse right. A breach of the conditions which Congress may deem proper to impose should work a forfeiture of claim to the lands so withdrawn but uncompleted, and of title to the lands conveyed which remain unsold.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Operations on the several lines of the Pacific Railroad have been prosecuted with unexampled vigor and success. Should no unforeseen causes of delay occur, it is confidently anticipated that this great thoroughfare will be completed before the expiration of the period designated by Congress.

PAYMENT OF PENSIONS.

During the last fiscal year the amount paid to pensioners, including the expenses of disbursement, was thirteen millions four hundred and fifty-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-six dollars, and fifty thousand one hundred and seventy-seven names were added to the pension rolls. The entire number of pensioners, June 30, 1866, was one hundred and twenty-six thousand seven hundred and twenty-two. This fact furnishes melancholy and striking proof of the sacrifices made to vindicate the constitutional authority of the Federal Government, and to maintain inviolate the integrity of the Union. They impose upon us corresponding obligation. It is estimated that thirty-three million dollars will be required to meet the exigencies of this branch of the service during the next fiscal year.

TREATIES WITH THE INDIANS.

Treaties have been concluded with the Indians, who, enticed into armed opposition to our Government at the outbreak of the rebellion have unconditionally submitted to our authority, and manifested an earnest desire for a renewal of friendly relations.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

During the year ending September 30, 1866, eight thousand seven hundred and sixteen patents for useful inventions and designs were issued, and at that date the balance in the Treasury to the credit of the patent fund was two hundred and twenty-eight thousand two hundred and ninety-seven dollars.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

As a subject upon which depends an immense amount of production and commerce of the country, I recommend to Congress such legislation as may be necessary for the preservation of the levees of the Mississippi river. It is a matter of national importance that early steps should be taken not only to add to the efficiency of these barriers against destructive inundations, but for the removal of all obstructions to the free and safe navigation of that great channel of trade and commerce.

REPRESENTATION FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The District of Columbia, under existing laws is not entitled to that representation in the National Councils which, from our earliest history, has been uniformly accorded to each Territory established from time to time within our limits. It maintains peculiar relations to Congress, to whom the Constitution has granted the power of exercising legislation over the seat of government. Our fellow-citizens residing in the District, whose interests are thus confided to the special guardianship of Congress, exceed in number the population of several of our Territories, and no just reason is perceived why a delegate of their choice should not be admitted to a seat in the House of Representatives. No mode seems so appropriate and effectual of enabling them to make known their peculiar condition and wants, and securing the local legislation adapted to them. I, therefore, recommend the passage of a law authorizing the electors of the District of Columbia to choose a delegate, to be allowed the same rights and privileges as a delegate representing a Territory. The increasing enterprise and rapid progress of improvement in the District are highly gratifying, and I trust that the efforts of the municipal authorities to promote the prosperity of the national metropolis will receive the efficient and generous co-operation of Congress.

AGRICULTURE.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture reviews the operations of his Department during the past year and asks the aid of Congress in his efforts to encourage those States which, scourged by war, are now earnestly engaged in the reorganization of domestic industry.

CAUSE FOR CONGRATULATION.

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

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The entire success of the Atlantic Telegraph between the coast of Ireland and the province of New Foundland, is an achievement which has justly been celebrated in both hemispheres as the opening of an era in the progress of civilization. There is reason to expect that equal success will attend, and even greater results follow, the enterprise for connecting the two continents through the Pacific ocean by the projected line of telegraph between

Kamschatka and the Russian possessions in America.

EMIGRATION OF FOREIGN CONVICTS.

The resolution of Congress protesting against pardons for foreign governments of persons convicted of infamous offences, on condition of emigration to our country, has been communicated to the States with which we maintain intercourse, and the practice, so justly the subject of complaint on our part, has not been renewed.

CONGRESS AND THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

The congratulations of Congress to the Emperor of Russia, upon his escape from attempted assassination, have been presented to that humane and enlightened ruler, and received by him with expressions of grateful appreciation.

EMIGRATION OF FREEDMEN TO FOREIGN LANDS.

The Executive, warned of an attempt by Spanish-American adventurers to induce the emigration of freedmen to the United States to a foreign country, protested against the project as one which, if consummated, would reduce them to a bondage even more oppressive than that from which they have just been relieved. Assurance has been received from the Government of the State in which the plan was matured, that the proceeding will meet neither its encouragement nor approval. It is a question worthy of your consideration, whether our laws upon this subject are adequate to the prevention or punishment of the crime thus meditated.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE AND MEXICO.

In the month of April last, as Congress is aware, a friendly arrangement was made between the Emperor of France and the President of the United States for the withdrawal from Mexico of the French expeditionary military forces. This withdrawal was to be effected in three detachments, the first of which, it was understood, would leave Mexico in November, now past, the second in March next, and the third and last in November, 1867. Immediately upon the completion of the evacuation, the French Government was to assume the same attitude of non-intervention, in regard to Mexico, as is held by the Government of the United States. Repeated assurances have been given by the Emperor, since that agreement, that he would complete the promised evacuation within the period mentioned, or sooner.

MINISTER CAMPBELL AND LIEUT. GENERAL SHERMAN.

It was reasonably expected that the proceedings thus contemplated would produce a crisis of great political interest in the Republic of Mexico. The newly appointed Minister of the United States, Mr. Campbell, was therefore sent forward on the 9th day of November last, to assume his proper functions as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to that Republic. It was also thought expedient that he should be attended in the vicinity of Mexico by the Lieutenant General of the Army of the United States, with the view of obtaining such information as might be important to determine the policy of the United States in re-establishing and maintaining necessary and proper intercourse with the Republic of Mexico. Deeply interested in the cause of liberty and humanity, it seemed an obvious duty on our part to exercise whatever influence we possessed for the restoration and permanent establishment in that country of a domestic and republican form of government.

NAPOLÉON "GOES BACK" ON HIS WORD.

Such was the condition of affairs in regard to Mexico, when, on the 22d of November last, official information was received from Paris that the Emperor of France had some time before decided not to withdraw a detachment of his forces in the month of November past, according to engagement, but that this decision was made with the purpose of withdrawing the whole force in the ensuing spring. Of this determination, however, the United States had not received any notice or intimation; and as soon as the information was received by the Government, care was taken to make known its dissent to the Emperor of France.

I cannot forego the hope that France will reconsider the subject, and adopt some resolution in regard to the evacuation of Mexico which will conform as nearly as practicable with the existing engagement, and thus meet the just expectations of the United States. The papers relating to the subject will be laid before you. It is believed that with the evacuation of Mexico by the expeditionary forces, no subject for serious differences between France and the United States would remain. The expressions of the Emperor and the people of France warrant a hope that the traditional friendship between the two countries might in that case be renewed and permanently restored.

ADJUSTMENT OF CLAIMS FOR INDEMNITY.

A claim of a citizen of the United States for indemnity for spoils committed on the high seas by the French authorities, in the exercise of a belligerent power against Mexico, has been met by the Government of France with a proposition to defer settlement until a mutual convention for the adjustment of all claims of citizens and subjects of both countries, arising out of the recent wars on this continent, shall be agreed upon by the two countries. The suggestion is not deemed unreasonable, but it belongs to Congress to direct the manner in which claims for indemnity by foreigners, as well as by the

citizens of the United States, arising out of the late civil war, shall be adjudicated and determined. I have no doubt that the subject of all such claims will engage your attention at a convenient and proper time.

THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

It is a matter of regret that no considerable advance has been made towards an adjustment of the differences between the United States and Great Britain, arising out of the depredations on our national commerce and other trespasses committed during our civil war by British subjects, in violation of international law and treaty obligations. The delay, however, may be believed to have resulted in no small degree from the domestic situation of Great Britain. An entire change of ministry occurred in that country during the last session of Parliament. The attention of the new ministry was called to the subject at an early day, and there is some reason to expect that it will now be considered in a becoming and friendly spirit. The importance of an early disposition of the question cannot be exaggerated. Whatever might be the wishes of the two Governments, it is manifest that good-will and friendship between the two countries cannot be established until a reciprocity, in the practice of good faith and neutrality, shall be restored between the respective nations.

THE FENIAN AFFAIR OF LAST JUNE.

On the 6th of June last, in violation of our neutrality laws, a military expedition and enterprise against the British North American colonies was projected and attempted to be carried on within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States. In obedience to the obligation imposed upon the Executive by the Constitution to see that the laws are faithfully executed all citizens were warned by proclamation, against taking part in or aiding such unlawful proceedings, and the proper civil, military and naval officers were directed to take all necessary measures for the enforcement of the laws. The expedition failed, but it has not been without its painful consequences. Some of our citizens who, it was alleged, were engaged in the expedition, were captured and have been brought to trial, as for a capital offense, in the province of Canada. Judgment, and sentence of death have been pronounced against some while others have been acquitted. Full believing in the maxim of government that severity of civil punishment for misguided persons who have engaged in revolutionary attempts which disastrously failed, is unsound and unwise such representatives have made to the British government, in behalf of the convicted persons, as, being sustained by an enlightened and humane judgment, will, it is hoped, induce in the cases an exercise of clemency, and a judicious amnesty to all who were engaged in the movement. Counsel has been employed by the Government to defend citizens of the United States on trial for capital offenses in Canada, and a discontinuance of the prosecutions which were instituted in the courts of the United States against those who took part in the expedition has been directed.

HOW THE PRESIDENT VIEWS THE SUBJECT.

I have regarded the expedition as not only political in its nature, but also as a great measure foreign from the United States in its causes, character and objects. The attempt was understood to be made in sympathy with an insurgent party in Ireland, and, by striking at a British Province on this continent, was designed to aid in obtaining redress for political grievances, which, it was assumed, the people of Ireland had suffered at the hands of the British Government, during a period of several centuries. The persons engaged in it were chiefly natives of that country, some of whom had while others had not, become citizens of the United States under our general laws of naturalization. Complaints misgovernment in Ireland continually engage the attention of the British nation and so great an agitation is now prevailing in Ireland that the British Government have deemed it necessary to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in that country. These circumstances must necessarily modify the opinion which we might otherwise have entertained in regard to an expedition expressly prohibited by our neutrality laws. So long as those laws remain upon our statute books, they should be faithfully executed; and if they operate harshly, unjustly or oppressively, Congress alone can apply the remedy, by their modification or repeal.

A REPRESENTATION WANTED FOR GREECE.

Political and commercial interests of the United States are not unlikely to be affected in some degree by events that are transpiring in the eastern regions of Europe, and the time seems to have come when our Government ought to have a proper diplomatic representation in Greece.

THE RIGHT OF SELF-EXPIATRIATION.

This Government has claimed for all persons not convicted, or accused, or suspected of crime, an absolute political right of self-expatriation, and a choice of new national allegiance. Most of the European States have dissented from this principle, and have claimed a right to hold such of their subjects as have immigrated to and been naturalized in the United States, and afterwards returned on transient visits to their native country, to the performance of military service in like manner as resident subjects. Complaints

arising from the claim in this respect made by foreign States, have heretofore been matters of controversy between the United States and some of the European Powers, and the irritation consequent upon the failure to settle this question increased during the war in which Prussia, Italy and Austria were recently engaged. While Great Britain has never acknowledged the right of expatriation, she has not practically insisted upon it. France has been equally forbearing, and Prussia has proposed a compromise, which, although involving increased liberality, has not been accepted by the United States. Peace is now prevailing everywhere in Europe, and the present seems to be a favorable time for assertion by Congress of the principle, so long maintained by the Executive Department, that naturalization by one State fully exempts the native-born subject of any other State from the performance of military service under any foreign government, so long as he does not voluntarily renounce its rights and benefits.

A TRYING ORDEAL.

In the performance of a duty imposed upon me by the Constitution, I have thus submitted to the Representatives of the States and of the people, such information of our domestic and foreign affairs as the public interests seem to require. Our Government is now undergoing its most trying ordeal, and my earnest prayer is that the peril may be successfully and finally passed, without impairing its original strength and symmetry. The interests of the nation are best to be promoted by the revival of fraternal relations, the complete obliteration of our past differences, and the reinauguration of all the pursuits of peace. Directing our efforts to the early accomplishment of these great ends, let us endeavor to preserve harmony between the co-ordinate Departments of the Government, that each in its proper sphere may cordially co-operate with the other in securing the maintenance of the Constitution, the preservation of the Union, and the perpetuity of our free institutions.

ANDREW JOHNSON.
Washington, Dec. 3, 1866.

THE SEASON OF STORMS.—The blasts of Autumn and the chill storms of early winter are apt to make sad inroads upon the constitutions of the feeble. In old times at the commencement of every season it was the fashion to take a strong cathartic as a safeguard against a change of temperature. It was a worse than useless practice. The people of our day understand the matter better. Instead of depleting the system they reinforce it. In the method they adopt they exhibit a wise discrimination. Instead of resorting to the vitiated stimulants of commerce, or any of the compounds derived from them, they put their faith in the only absolutely pure invigorant procurable in the market—HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Their faith is well founded. Never has any tonic medicine been prepared with such scrupulous precision and conscientious care. It is a vegetable compound of which every ingredient is sound, wholesome, and medicinal in the true sense of the word. Now we have three prominent national complaints. One-half of the adult population of the United States suffer more or less, either from diseases of the stomach, derangements of the liver, or affections of the kidneys. In no other land under the heaven are these maladies so general as in this country, and HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is a specific for them all, unless organic in their origin, and, therefore, beyond cure. And let those who are fortunate enough to be exempt from them, at present understand one great fact, viz: that an occasional use of this vitalizing tonic will prevent the earth from freezing where its genial beams descend.—Communicated.

POWERS' PERFECT BROOM.—

Patented June 27, 1866.
The undersigned having purchased the right of Cambria county, is prepared to sell Township and Borough rights. Agents wanted in every Township and Borough in the county. Larger profits secured to agents than in any other business. For further particulars address, S. B. FISHER, Pleasant Unity, Westm'd co., Pa. December 13, 1866-3m.

FARM FOR SALE.—

The Subscriber offers at private sale, on reasonable terms, his farm, situated one half mile west of Loretto, containing ninety acres; about seventy-five of which are cleared, having thereon a House, a good Bank Barn and a good Orchard. If not sold by Jan. 1st, it will be rented to a practical farmer. Nov. 29, 1866-4d. JOHN B. MYERS.

FARM FOR SALE.—

The subscriber offers at private sale, on reasonable terms, his farm, situated one mile South of Ebensburg, containing hundred and fifty acres, about seventy-five of which are cleared, having thereon a house, a good bank barn and two good orchards. Nov. 14, 1866 JAMES MYERS.

ESTRAY.—

Came to the residence of the subscriber, Summerhill tp., Cambria co., some time in last MAY, a red and white heifer, about two years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise, she will be disposed of according to law. CATHARINE CONNELLY, Summerhill tp., Nov. 22, 1866.

FRANK W. HAY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Manufacturer, of TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE, Canal street, below Clinton, Johnstown, Pa. A large stock constantly on hand. May 4, 1866-1y.

DR. LEON'S CELEBRATED

MEDICAL PREPARATIONS.

DR. LEON'S HAIR RESTORER. It is a positive cure for baldness. It restores grey hair to its original color. It is a Tonic, not a Dye, and acts upon the roots of the hair. It immediately arrests falling of the hair. It radically cures dandruff, itching humors. It keeps the scalp healthy, cool, and moist. It is an elegant and fragrant hair dressing. It restores color, vitality and beautifies the hair. It makes harsh hair flexible and lustrous.

Dr. Leon's Electric Hair Restorer has enjoyed a high local reputation for many years. Its wonderful restorative and invigorating properties are well known to the Medical Faculty of Philadelphia. It is fully satisfied of the merits of Dr. Leon's Electric Hair Restorer we have procured the exclusive ownership and are determined to every be useful in our land shall have opportunity to reap its benefits.

DR. LEON'S INFANT REMEDY.

A most delightful and efficacious remedy for the various ills to which infants and young children are subject. Invaluable for teething children. It softens the gums, allays inflammation, invigorates the stomach, corrects acidity, and is a most speedy cure for Colic, Cramps and other pains. A most excellent preparation for children of a restless and fretful habit, in all cases of looseness, griping, vomiting or other inward grief. It gives immediate ease. Used for more than half a century the private practice of one of the most eminent physicians of Philadelphia.

In now placing this article within the reach of all our countrymen, we wish to mark that we know it to be a remedy of unrivaled excellence and that it has been in thousands of cases, as we are positive shall in millions, a priceless boon. It is sold by Druggists everywhere. Address orders to ZEIGLER & SMITH, Sole Proprietors, 137 North Third St. Philadelphia. Nov. 29th, 1866-1y.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—

The subscriber residing in Ebensburg, offers for sale, his farm, situated in Cambria county and a half mile South-east of Ebensburg, adjoining lands of Geo. C. K. Zahn, J. O'Connell and others, containing one hundred and twenty-five acres; one hundred acres of which are cleared; having thereon a large Bank Barn with large shed and a large wagon shed, Corn-crib, Stone Spring-house, and other out-buildings, also, Orchards. There is a never-failing Spring of good water near the house, and water every field on the farm. The land is well covered and in a good state of cultivation. It is one of the best fenced farms in the county. Title indisputable and terms moderate. Call upon, or address, ISAAC CRAWFORD, Ebensburg, Cambria county. Dec. 6, 1866.

FOR SALE.—

The subscriber offers at Private Sale, his property, situate in Cambria county, adjoining the line of Ebensburg Borough, known as the "Evans property." It is a three never failing springs of water, the premises. The houses and out-buildings are in good repair. Title indisputable. Terms reasonable.

Improved and unimproved lands for sale in Cambria, Carroll, Blacklick, Judd, Clearfield, Munster and Susquehanna counties, Cambria county; also in Ohio, Indiana and Centre counties. F. A. SHORMAKER, Ebensburg, Nov. 8, 1866.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Whereas, letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned, residing in the borough of Williamsport, estate of Bernard Halligan, late of the borough, deceased, by the Register of the county, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said deceased, to present them properly authenticated, for settlement, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment. NEAL DUGAN, Adm'r. Williamsport, November 8, 1866-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of administration on the estate of Ignatius Adams, late of the township of Cambria county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, Charles Adams, township, by the Register of said county, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the said deceased, to present them properly authenticated, for settlement, and those indebted to make immediate payment without delay. Nov. 29th, 1866-6t. M. M. ADAMS, Adm'r.

FARMS FOR SALE.—

The Subscriber offers for sale, at private sale, his farm, situated in Allegheny township, Cambria county, acres of all of which are cleared and in a state of cultivation. A grist-mill and saw-mill on the premises in good running order. ALSO—An adjoining farm, containing 85 acres with two good orchards, a Barn, Frame house and other out-buildings. For further particulars inquire on the premises. W. J. BUCK, Nov. 29, 1866-3m.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

OF THE PALO ALTO IRON CO. Notice is hereby given that the stockholders of the capital stock, in the "Palo Alto Iron Co." will meet on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22d, 1866, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock P. M., at their office in the Borough of Pottsville, for the purpose of electing a Board of five Directors for the corporation, to serve until the next election. J. F. PETER, Pottsville, Nov. 29th 1866-4f.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION

of the estate of Richard Adams, late of Clearfield township, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of said county, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said deceased, to present their claims to the undersigned, for settlement, and those indebted to make immediate payment. Nov. 15-6t. JAMES ADAMS, Adm'r.