We have reason to be thankful to God for the blessings of peace, abundant crops, that industry has been rewarded, and that thus the Commonwealth has been able to do her full duty to herself, to the country and posterity.

The condition of our finances is as follows: Balance in Treasury Nov. 30, 1865...... \$ 2,373,668 14 Receipts during fiscal

year ending November 30, 1866..... Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending November 30, 1866..... 8 8,203,336 68

Payments for the same period have been Bal. in Treasury Dec. 1, 1866..... \$ 1,741,033 27

Amount of the public debt as it stood on the 1st day of Dec. 1865, \$37,476,258 Of Amount reduced at the State treasury during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1866, 5 per cent loan - \$1,828,553 25 45 per cent loan - 25,066 60 Relief Notes - 625 00

1,854,205 90 Public debt De-

To wit, funded debt: 6 per cent. loan..... \$ 5 per cent. loan..... 4½ per cent. loan. 6 per cent. loan, military, per act May 15th, 1861...... Unfunded debt, relief 2,820,750 00 notes in circulation

Interest certificates out-claimed..... Domestic creditors' certificates.....

Assets in Treasury: Bonds Penn'a Railroad Erie Railroad Company Interest on Bonds of Philadelphia and Eric Railroad Company Cash in Treasury

Liabilities in excess of assets..... 22,536,018 89

Liabilities in excess of assets, Nov. 30th, 1861 \$28.148,060 36 Liabilities in excess of assets, Nov. 30th, 1866 22,536,018 89

ments growing out of it by authority of withstanding their exclusion. monwealth, with such just and prudent their punishment shall be, od of fitteen years.

monwealth, during a period of much embarrassment, uncertainty and distress, and congratulate you and them on the near approach of the entire liquidation of the public debt.

Since my last Annual Meesage, I thousand dollars of the fund placed in hands of the Governor for secret service and other extraordinary expenses, which I have expended, in payment of my personal staff, and for other purposes, as heretofore, except five hundred and sixty-three dollars and forty-eight cents, which I have returned into the Treasury,

After presenting the Constitutional Amendment for the consideration of the Legislature, and reviewing the severalpropositions embodied therein, the Gov. ernor goes on to say :

That these wise and moderate drovisions will meet the hearty approbation of the Legislature, I cannot doubt. If proposed by two-thirds of each House of Congress and ratified by three-fourths of the Legislatures of the States, the Constitution provides that they should stand as adopted amendments of that in-

strument. A question has been raised whether the States lately in rebellion, and not yet restored to their privileges by Congress, are to be counted in this vote-in other words, whether those who have rebelled and been subdued shall be entitled to a all true men. potential voice in the question of the not supported by the words or spirit of the Constitution. The power to supported by the Constitution. The power to support the superintendent, to use, for a short time, press insurrection, includes the power of the services of an agent, to ascertain their number and claims, and bring the required for this department.

I carnestly recommend, in justice to

unjust war upon our Common Govern-TATIVES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF war on our part, includes the power to porarily provided for. dictate, after our success, the terms of peace and restoration.

The power of Congress to guarantee to every State a Republican form of

cogent action than had yet been had.

ion, and in continued disobedience, and the counties. ernment, of adopting the most effectual commissioners.
method to secure for those States the It is impossible to provide, in all resthe Constitution.

government."

3,500,000 00 ticipation in all the blessings of our free | red, 1,225,000 00 should enter anew upon the work of re-1,741,033 27 construction at the very foundation; passage of a general law, regulating and know I was at least faithful to her

The Constitution has defined treason, all sections of the Commonwealth. and has given express power to suppress insurrection, by war, if necessary. It has not provided, in letail, the terms to be granted after such a war. How could it do so! It would probably not that an incoming Governor should not and or care for the transmission, to their Improvements in Treasury since 1861...... 5.612,041 47

The extraordinary expenditures, during the war and since its close, in payThe extraordinary expenditures, during the war and since its close, in payThe obtain the do so? It would probably not that an incoming Governor should not and and refleve the less cheering. Improvement has stamped itself on the wings of time.—
The din of war has hardly ceased to not definite solution of their orphans as honored children at the country.

The extraordinary expenditures, during the war and since its close, in payThe proposed impeasement of that an incoming Governor should not and and refleve the less cheering. Improvement has stamped itself on the wings of time.—
The din of war has hardly ceased to not definite solution of their orphans as honored children at the country.

We have nothing in the stamped itself on the wings of time.—
The din of war has hardly ceased to not definite solution of their orphans as honored children at the country.

We have nothing in The proposed impeasement of the close that an incoming Governor should not and the obstitution of the transmission, to their stamped itself on the wings of time.—
The din of war has hardly ceased to not definite solution of their orphans as honored children at the country.

To have been the Chief Magistrate of children at the Chief Magistrate of children at the country.

The proposed impeasement of the transmission, to their stamped itself on the wings of time.—
The din of war has hardly ceased to not definite solution of their capture.

The din of war has hardly ceased to not definite solution of their capture.

The proposed impeasement has and to care for the transmission, to their capture.

The din of war has hardly ceased to not definite solution of the slam, and the maintenance and the maintenance and the proposed times and to care for the transmission, to their capture.

The din of war has hardly ceased to not definite solution of the slam, and the maintenance and the care for the transmission, to t ring the war and since its close, in pay- gress was not then a lawful body, not- death may appear to the Executive to acts of Assembly, have amounted to up- then have they regained the right of | I carnestly repeat my recommendawards of five millions of dollars, which, representation? Surely not by simply tion, heretofore made, that provision be and to have earned and maintained (it gratitude. The battle won we have added to the actual payment of the in- laying down their syms when they made for the reception of such persons indeed I have done so) the confidence cause to thank our representatives for settled conviction that the matter is postponed debtedness of the State, and money in could no longer hold them. The Unis into the preservation of the pre the Treasury for that purpose, shows tod States have the right, and it is their doned on condition of their course, recent, the preservation of the victory. The bearty approval of their course, recent, and it is their doned on condition of remaining a limit representatives, are quite enough to satisfy the highest ambition, and in my the revenues, above the ordinary expen- duty, to exact such securities for future ted time therein. ditures, to have amounted to \$10,612, good conduct as they may deem suffice I re-appointed Hon. C. R. Conven.

000, which would all have been applied event, and the offenders, from whom Superintendent of Common Schools, on to the payment of the debt of the Com. they are to be exacted, can have no the expiration of his term in June last, monwealth in the last six years. A care- right to participate in our councils in and he continued at the head of the people in prosperity and happiness. ful attention to the revenues of the Com. the decision of the question of what Department until the first of November, changes as may be required in the future, | Practically, common sense determined | Colonel J. P. Wickensham It and a wise conemy in expenditure, will, the question of their right so to particle to Mr. Conunt to say, that he fulfilled in my judgment, ensure the entire pay- pate, when Congress proceeded in the all the daties of his office faithfully and ment of the public debt, within the peris enactment of laws, after the surrender efficiently. It appears from his report, The time fixed for the redemption of determined again, when the now pend-\$23,108,626 24 of the indebtedness of ing amendments were proposed by Conthe Commonwealth having expired, I gress. If two thirds of Congress, as now recommend that provision be made for constituted, could lawfully propose these

its redemption, by making a new loan amendments, then three-fourths of the for that purpose, payable at such peri- States, not excluded from representation ods as the prospective revenues will justs in Congress, form a sufficient majority Electorial College in 1864.

We ought to go on resolutely essary to the future safety of the couns try, so that all parts of it may, at the have drawn from the Treasury, two earliest day, be restored to just and

equal political privileges. The annual report of Hon. Thomas H. Burrows, Superintendent of the maintenance and education of the soldiers' orphans, will exhibit the present condition and the result thus far of that who laid down their lives that the nation might live, are now not only comfortably provided for and guarded from temptation, but are receiving an education which will fit them to re pay the

care of the State. The appropriation made for this purpose, at the last session, has been sufficient to meet all expenses of the financial year just closed. And I recommend whatever appropriation may be necessar; , to continue and perfect the system

under which the schools are conducted There can be no doubt that the appropriation will be made. Were I to select any State interest which I would more warmly commend to your prompt attention and liberality than another, it would be this. All Pennsylvanians are

proud of it, and it lies hear the hearts of Owing to their greater destitution and guarantees to be required of them for want of information on the part of their future obedience to the laws. So mons relatives, the orphans of our col red strons a proposition is, it appears to me, soldiers may require some special atten- the removal and care of bodies of the

vided for them, will be sufficient. ment and their Sister States, and the whole number in the State is not large, power given by the Constitution to make of whom a few have already been tem-

I recommend that provisions be made for the maintenance of such of our soldiers as are in poverty, and have been so maimed as to prevent them from se-Government, would cover much more curing a livelihood by their labor, by renting buildings at once, or such other The duty imposed upon Congress, to means as you may deem wise and propprovide and maintain republican govern- er, until the sarrangements proposed by ments for the States, is to be accepted the National Government for their sup in the broadest meaning of the term. It port are completed. They are probably is not a mere formal or unnecessary few in numb r, and it is due to the provision. The power was conterred, character of the Commonwealth, that and the duty enjoined, to preserve free they should not remain in, or become institutions against all encroachments, the inmates of, poor houses, or pick up a or the more violent elements of despot- precarious subsistence by begging .ism and anarchy. And now that trea- Patriotic and charitable citizens have son has, by rebellion; subverted the done much for them, but speedy and governments of a number of States, proper relief can only be given them by forfeiting for the people all the rights the systematic and continued benevo-

guaranteed by the Constitution, inclu lence of the Commonwealth. The ling even those of property and life, the Legislature can alone afford immediate work of restoration for these States rests | relief to all this class of our citizens, and | with the National Government, and it in thus exhibiting gratitude to heroic hould be faithfully and fearlessly per- and faithful men, who did so much for ground be procured and a new and the country, the burden will fall equally

ledged to the amendments, and they the respective counties. As these offi-

the obstruction of the execution of the To secure, as far as possible, the adnational laws, it will be an abomination ministration of equal justice bereafter, I enjoy none of the privileges of the government, save of its generous tolerance. With their rejection, all hope of reconstitute of the privileges of reconstitute of the privileges of the government, save of its generous tolerance. With their rejection, all hope of reconstitute of the country of the commendant of the control of the privileges of the government of the country in the bundred and ninety-seven bodies of a passing glance at the chroticles of the country of struction, with the co-operation of the having the highest number of votes to most cordially unite. rebellious States, on a basis that would be the jury commissioners of the respecsceure to the Republic the logical results tive county, to perform the same duties, of the war, will have vanished, and the in the selection of jurors, that are now duty must then devolve upon the gov- imposed upon the sheriff and county

character of governments demanded by peets, for the increasing and changing interests of our people, by the enactment They are without lawful governments of general laws, but to a large extent it a source of pride to myself and children. -they are without municipal law, and is practicable to relieve the Legislature without any claim to participate in the from special legislation which is demanded and occupies so much of its sessions. On what principle of law or justice Special legislation is generally passed can the rebellions States complain, if af without due considera ion, much of it at ter they have rejected the fair and mag- the close of the session, and is chiefly

dom, and they have refused, if the gov- I again recommend the passage of gen. me during the dark and terrible crisis ernment, in the exercise of its powers, eral laws, when it is at all practicable. and then the necessity will be forced railroads now existing and the incorupon us to diseard all discrimination in poration of new companies, so that so favor of the enemies of our nationality, far as possible there may be just uniform. ly putting of men into the field to supto give us and them enduring freedom and impartial justice.

ity in the franchises granted, and press treason and rebellion, and main-equal facilities afforded to the people of tain the national life, and doing of every-

How | be too severe.

when he resigned, and I appointed of the last rebel military forces. It was that there were in the school year of 1865, 1,863 school districts in the State: 13,146 schools, 16,141 teachers, and dance of 478,066. The total cost of the cluding taxes levied and State approprito effect their lawful adoption. It was 253 57. The increase in the number of salaries of males, 834 34. Ot females, ify. to effect their lawful adoption. It was 253 57. The increase in the number of \$26 31. Tot lost of teachers, \$2,211,
I recur, with much satisfaction, to the determined again by the formal saneschool districts was 26; in the number 521 70; increase since last year, \$220 wisdom, prudence and economy of the tion of both the great political parties, of schools, 222; in the number of chilrepresentatives of the people, in the when Congress, by an almost unanimous dren attending schools, 19,932, in the management of the finances of the Com | vote, declared the rebellions States with | average attendance at school, 18 945. out the right of representation in the and in the total cost of the system, \$581,020 02. I invite your attention to the valuable saggestions made in his rapidly, with all measures deemed nec- report, and that of Colonel Wickensman, and commend our system of public in struction to the continued fostering care

of the Legislature. I herewith present the reports of Col. F. Jondan, Military Agent of the State, at Washington; of Col H. H. Gargo, Chief of Transportation; of S. P. BATES, on military history of our volunteers; of trustees of the Soldiers' Gettysburg undertaking. Nearly three thousand of National cemetery; of the proceedings the destitute children of the brave men and coremony of the return of the flags, on the 4th of July, in the city of Phila-delphia, and of Col James Wonners, commissioner appointed under an act relating to the passage of fish in the Susquehanna, and invite your attention to them, and the reports of the Surveyor General and Adjutant General.

Tie Agency at Washington should, in my judgment, he continued. It has proved very useful in all respects, and especially to our volunteers and their

families. Four thousand six hundred and ninety elaims have passed through the Agency during the past year, and three hundred and eleven thousand seven hundred and three dollars has been collected from the Government and transmitted to the claimants free of charge.

It will be necessary to continue the office of Chief of Transportation, as to the United States Constitution. there are unsettled accounts with railroad companies and the National Government, and duties to be performed in

out afresh. These States have made an them into the schools that may be pro- the living and thedead, that our military history be pushed forward vigorously, and that money for that purpose be ap propriated.

The trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital represent that it is impossible for them to accomodate and care for the number of patients committed to them under the laws regulating admissions into the hospital, and earnestly recommend that provision be made for in-

creased accommodation.

I need not say that the institution is carefully and economically managed, or to refer to the great good it has produced; and that I cordially unite in the statement and recommendations of the memorial herewith presented.

I invite your attention to the condition of the Arsenal.

It is too small, unsafe as a depository for the large amount of valuable military material to be kept in it, and is, in all respects, inconvenient and not adapted to its purposes.

Much inconvenience was experienced during the war for want of sufficient room and safety, and I recommend that commodious arsenal be erected in or

By their passage by Congress, and the declaration of the people at the late elections, the faith of the nation is ted by the shiriff and commissioners of later I drew my warrant on the Treasury for \$5,000, appropriated to the when the amendments shall have passed danger of being abused for partisan pur- trustee to represent the State. Before into the organic law, should the people poses. During the last six years, it has lately in rebellion persist in their reject-been frequently so abused, in many of Colonel WM. H. BLAR and Captain J.

I cannot close my last Annual Mes sage without renewing the expression of my gratitude to the freeman of the Commonwealth, for the hearty approval of the Executive Office. To have earned such approval by my official conduct, during the last six years, must always be Without the consciousness that I was endeavoring to deserve their approval, and without the hope that I should suc ceed in attaining it, I must have sunk under the responsibilities of my position. their representatives, that encouraged through which the country has passed, in her deep distress, and I conceived that duty not to be limited to the mere-

this great Commonwealth, during the period through which we have passed, retirement from the high trust given me, I pray Gop that the State may continue

A. G. CURTIN. EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HABRISBURG, Jan 2, 1867.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT The following statistics are condensed from the report of the State Superintendent of Public Schools: Whole number of schools, 12,773; increase in the year 725,312 pupils, with an average etten- 225. Whole number of pupils in attendance, 649 519; increase in the year, school system, for the entire State, in. 19,932 Average attendance 413,049; increase, 16,348. Whole number of ation, was for the year 1866, 84,195 , teachers employed, 14,841. Average 521 70; increase since last year, \$220 743 87. Total expenditure of the system, \$3 266 509 00; an increase in the year of \$191,024 94. These items do not include the county and city of Philadelphia.

Whole number of school houses with out out houses 4,545 Am ordinary regard for common decency to say nothing of the moral turpitude thus manifested, should dictate reform in this particular, There are 4.4521 school houses without safficient play ground; 5,133 are well The following gentlemen were elected who have gone to Washington to conventilated. There are 1,921 graded officers, of the House, Speaker; Colonel sult with Mr. Stevens. schools; 9,280 have the Bible read in John P. Glass, of Allegheny; Chief Clerk, I have only had time to take a hasty them. Average grade of teachers' certificates 24. Inexperienced teachers, 2,160: 2,522 have taught less than a year. Average age of teachers, 231 years.

SALE OF NEGROES IN MARYLAND .-Four negroes convicted of largeny, and ordered to be sold by Judge Magruder, at Annapolis, were sold on Saturday, the 22nd ult. Some of the farmers were present at the sale, the first one sold was John Johnson, who bid for himselt, Messenger. James McCauly. and the auctioneer taking his bid he was finally knocked down to himself, and became his own purchaser for thirtyseven dollars. Another man brought thirty dollars each. They were sold under a state law which is believed to be in conflict with the last amendment

Bennie, sounds pretty well for a little urchin, but when he becomes a man, we give him the full title of Beatamin .-Thus, in the early stages of the great nies, now we call them 'Johnson men.' | an opinion. The election of Glass as | pensing its favors. Mr. Hazzard a Waste.

The Bepublican



WAYNESBURG:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1867.

A NEW ERA. Still on it creeps, Each little moment at another's heels, Till hours, days, years and ages are made up Of such small parts as those, and mon took back Worn and bewildered, wemlering how it is. - Joanna Batters

And it is fitting that we should look will be fairly carried out, and their beg. cers are generally of similar political National Cemetry at Antietam, and apolitical National Cemetry at Antietam, and apolitical pointed Major General John R. Boooke, year and feeling the shock we willingly

mighty change develops itself in the eastern continent. Nations that have long stood as land marks of progression and power, in a remarkably short pewith which they have cheered the labors riod have declined, Secondary powers have arisen to distinction, and new boundary lines have been traced by the bayonet's point. Equal rights and justice have been vindicated 12 Italy. The Ot- her loyal citizens. toman empire topples as freemen shake off the hateful coils of bondage. Popery hangs doubtful on its throne. Re-

valleys, yet or ler is fast supplanting the We have nothing new from Washingtor. chaos of strife. The people have much to deplore—more for which to express Stevens himself, counsels deliberation, ally given by the freeman of the North, in some measure, express their thanks, to grow in power and strength, and her Harvests have been sown and reaped, any action that may be taken upon it. The Industry and commerce move steadily President has prepared his veto of the District onward. Finance and trade show unprecedented reliability in our resources. Enterprise has not been unrewarded .nents made one. Both to throb by the terestelectric nerve that underlies the billows of the Atlantic. The locomotive is creeping slowly but steadily toward Els-Dorado, and soon its whistle will awaken the exhoes among the crags and

rocks of the Sierra Nevada. All this is gratifying none the less be cause before us are the same bright prospects of future greatness and gran-

Than, here's joy to the past, gratitude for the present, resolution for the future, and-a -

HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL!

and J. R. McAlee; Transcribing Clerks. but I am very well satisfied that at the A. D. Harlan, W. R. Johnson, W. F. present time Mr. Cameron has the Brockway, A. C. Illyns, Joseph Metcalf matter pretty much in his own hands; Sergeant at Arms, William J. Oven;
Assistants, George Strain, G. W. Kean, as will as the appointments of Ten copies, one address. Kirkpatrick; Assistant, James Penrose; almost ce tain. J. R. Orwig, J. D. V. Hazzard and J. Gov. Geary point very distinctly to H: Hall. Doorkeeper, James McGowan; this result.

Officers of the Senate; Speaker, Louis W. Hall; Clerk, Colonel George W. Esq., but he had gone to Philadelphia; Hamersly; Assistants, Lucius Rogers and I was thus deprived of the pleasure and F. L. Hitchcock; Transcribing of meeting him here. King; Messenger. Robert Sharp; Door-

keeper of Rotunda, Benjamin Haldeman.

successful candidate. A man like Cameron, brande I as he is with political not be named in connection with the of-

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. The message, which we give to our

readers in their issue, coming as it does from a sensible man, is a brief, and business-like document. It presents the most gratifying condition of the finances of the State. Deducting assets intreasury the actual debt of the States but twenty-two and half millions and by judicious management, can be paid in fifteen years. More than ten and one half millions have been paid during

Gov. Curtin's administration. back—a retrospect of social, national or personal history is becoming the dawn of a new era. Time, the "fierce spirit of the glass and scythe" jars rudely as his car completes the cycle of another year and feeling the shock we willingly or unwillingly, give free rein to fancy's trustee to represent the State. Before the warrant was drawn I appointed the warrant was drawn I appointed Colonel WM. H. Bean and Captain J. Manant. Linn, who examined the ground and made a full investigation, their report of which accompanies this message. It will be noticed that they report swant books and ledger and to all the thoughts. whether the States unrepresented, shall vote on the ratification, or whether they

> Such is our Governor's exit from the gubernatorial office. Ever forward in the Upon this we shall insist. interests of the Commonwealth he re tires from the position he has honored, bearing with him the best wishes of all

vens at the earnest solicitation of his friends, upon the broadest and wisest legislation for the Rights of Labor. left Washington Monday last to attend at Harrisburg, pending the Senatorial contest, tion we see no reason to amend the policy a Free Republic, and still farther East The supporters of Curlin were indignant at a mankind marks the stride of ages with political and commercial progress. In Saturday last to create the impression that be South America the hosts of freedom had withdrawn. They pronounce it false and policy of promisenous confiscation and hangemerge from the smoke of conflict with declare he will be the strongest man on first ing. renewed energy and strength. All seem publish from the State Capital gives Curtia ballot beyond peradventure. The letter we thing in my power to sustain the just and give brilliant hopes for a future of Cameron but those professedly his friends from

Tariff bill to Congress. As yet there is no legislation upon it. We shall acquaint our readers as soon as possible with the bill and any action that may be taken upon it. The Suffrage Bill. It is the understanding, in both Houses, to pass the bill over the veto without

News from Mexico and foreign countries We have lived to see the two conti- are, for the most part, devol1 of general in-

> HARRISHURG, PA. 7 Jan. 5th, 1867

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: As I happen to be here to day, I write you a line in regard to the question which is now the leading one in political affairs in the State. I mean the Election of United States Senator.

Of course the Democrats are out of the "ring"-and the choice is with the Republicans.

There has been a great deal of active canvassing by the respective candidates and their fliends : but I think, that the THE LEGISLATURE, .- The meeting of final result is now pretty well ascertained. the Legislature on the 1st of the month It will be definitely known to-night was unattended by marked ceremony, on the return of an informal committee

A. W. Benedict; Assistants, J. A. Smull glance at the working of the canvass; and C. W, Walker; Postmaster, J. D. and that he will be elected seems to be

I called to see our gentlemanly and courteons Representative John Phelan.

thirty-five dollars, and two girls brought Clerks, Henry W. Kratz, James C I was much pleased to find here my friend Graham, Patrick Reily, William E. J. R. Day, Esq., and his estimable lady. Browne and Joel L. Bigham. Sergeant Mr. Day is one of the Representa at Arms, Major W. M. Hinkson; Assis- tives from Washington and Beaver tauts. Colonel Thomas Crawford and counties; and is an excellent man. John Lowden; Doorkeeper, W. E. both honest and capable-served his country faithfully in the army and I am quite sure that he will serve his The Senatorial question excites con- constituents faithfully in the Legislature. siderable interest. At present the shrew. I am glad to see that our Legislature rebellion, we called the rebels 'John- dest are unable or unwilling to venture remembers the "Boys in Blue" in dis-

Speaker of the House is considered a lington county soldier who lost his arm good omen by Cameron's friends .- in the service, an excellent young man, Curtin's supporters, however are con- having been appointed assistant serfident of his election It is to be hop- geant-at-arms of the House of Repreed that if the claims of Stephens are to sentatives. The Legislature is not in be disregarded that Curtin will be the session to day, having adjourned over till Tuesday. I was however, in the Hall of the House of Representatives and I saw speaker Glass at his desk intrigue and infamous chicanery, should as "busy as a bee" making out his ap-Yours &c,

THE TRIBUNE FOR 1867.

The Tribuse enters upon the year 1867 The Tribuse enters upon the year 1867 more prosperous in business than ever before. The expediency of enlarging our pages—thus making The Tanuxs the largest and cheapest newspaper in America—was doubted by many. We have found our account in it.—The circulation of The Tanuxs is steadily increasing, and our advertising patronage has increased so much that it is more difficult to print our news than when we fixed a smaller. print our news than when we used a smaller sheet, and this difficulty we can only meet by

publishing supplementary pages.

The close of the war has imposed upon Tag-Tagesa the discussion of moneutous and peculiar problems. We have met them as best-we could, laboring with sincerity for Freedom, Social Progress, Political Econolity, Imparial pressed by war necessities, and we must amend our war experiments. The present condition of the extrency is a grievous evil. shall be exclude I from the three fourths count, is grasped at and handled by the Governor with true ability and argument. The whole document is interesting and worthy of perusal.

Such is such as a grievous cvil. Tradeauffers; our manufacturing interest are in a precarious state. A dollar does not mean a dollar, but its fraction. It may be sixty cents, it may be tent, It is a sentiment not a fact. When the laborer earm his dollar, he does not know whether he has one loaf of bread or ten. All business is feverish and unsettled. We think this can only be remedied by a wise and interest it policy at Westington. by a wise and intre id policy at Washington

The necessity of Protection to Labor again or sees upon us. We regret that on this most important measure the Republican party is divided. An honest but mischevious minority in the West, particularly, are endeavoring to create a policy which can only result in the prostration of American Industry—the degra-POLITICAL.

Yesterday's papers show nothing new on the tapis at Harrisburg. The Senatorial contest engages popular attention. Thad, Ste-

for blood in peace-even to gratify angry vengeance. It seemed important that the considered and strength. All seems to have profited by the result of our own successful struggle for national life, and give brilliant hopes for a future of peace and advancement.

The strength struggle for national life, and give brilliant hopes for a future of peace and advancement.

The strength struggle for national life, and give brilliant hopes for a future of peace and advancement.

The strength struggle for national life, and give brilliant hopes for a future of peace and advancement.

The strength struggle for national life, and give brilliant hopes for a future of peace and advancement.

The strength struggle for national life, and give brilliant hopes for a future of peace and advancement.

The strength struggle for national life, and give brilliant hopes for a future of peace and advancement.

The strength struggle for national life, and give brilliant hopes for a future of peace and advancement.

The strength struggle for national life, and give brilliant hopes for a future of peace and advancement.

The strength struggle for national life, and give brilliant hopes for a future of peace and ladvancement.

The strength struggle for national life, and give brilliant hopes for a future of peace and ladvancement.

The strength struggle for national life, and give brilliant hopes for a future of peace and ladvancement.

The structure structure structure and gives Curital but sampled itself on the State Capital gives Curital but supported of this; but Congress has followed our advice. Amnesty has been approved by Congress—to a greater extent than we claim in This Thinks. We have the structed to support, nor, indeed, can the thought be suppressed that ought but mercenary motives moved them to such action. We presume no definite solution of the problem will be had until final action is taken, which will be on the first ought but satisfy th coasti unit of blandshment will state from the State Curital but satisfy th coasti unit of blandshment will state with should concede Suffrage and that the South should the amendade in the class of th the District of Columbia, show that reconstruc-tion will not be consummated without suffrage Tan Tamese has been practically adopted by those who differed with us during its discusaim than to recure peace to this natior, and to all nations—liberty, progress, happiness, virtue and the universal brotherhood of man, And for this we shall continue to toll in our best way.

We have reorganized and strengthened every department of The Tanness. We have correspondents in every part of this country and in every country of the world; resident correspondents in every capital and commercorrespondents in every capital and contaor-cial center of Europe and South America; special correspondents who follow important movements in all parts of the earth. This establishment costs a great deal of money, and to organize it we have invested many thousands of dolars. When we state that there are three hundred people directly or indirectly connected with the clatorial department of Tax Tamusa, charged, in a greater or lesser degree, with writing for the dumns and giving it news, and that for every item of news we pay money, the vast expense of our publication may be imagined. We into gather news from all parts of the world, but to ask the most gifted men of other countries to write for our columns. With many of them we have already entered into negotiathem we have already entered into negoua-tions which will result in giving to the readers of Time Tamurac's series of essays that, both for their intrinsic value and fame of their illustri-ous authors, will long be memorable in the history of journalism. We postpone for the history of journalism. We postpone for the present a more definite announcement. Friends of Impartial Justice and Progress !

we greet you on the bright prospects before us. Friends of The Tensons! we appeal to those who believe that an increased circula-tion of Tun Tannus would conduca to the political, intellectual, and moral well-being of the Republic, to aid us in effecting such in-

* TERMS.

WEERLY TRIBUNE, Mail subscribers, single copy, 1 year, 52 numbers.... Mail subscribers, clubs of five.... Ten copies or over, addressed to names of subscribers, each...... Twenty copies, to one address..... 30 00 An extra copy will be sent for each club of

Mail subscribers, 1 copy, 1 year—104

Ten Dollars per annum.

Terms, cash in advance.

Drafts on New York, or Post-f.
payable to the order of Tus Tar
saler, are praferable to any other
mittance. Subscribers who send