

Established 1865.
JOHN C. WELCH,
DRALER IN
Diamonds,
FINE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
CLOCKS,
Gold and Silver Watches, Fine Jewelry, Ladies' and Gents' Gold and Silver Chains, Coin Silver Table Ware and Silver Plated Goods

Business Directory.
B. T. MORLEY, Est. Flouring, Sugar, Feeding, etc.
All kinds of feeding, such as pig, poultry, sugar, feeding, etc. Also, all kinds of sugar, etc. Office: In "Record Building," north side of Front Street, four doors east of Main.

C. S. & H. S. BLACK, Manufacturers
of hats, caps, etc. Office: In "Record Building," north side of Front Street, four doors east of Main.

CHRISTIAN PROCLAMATION,
A religious Monthly of 48 pages, devoted to the interests of the Christian Church. Office: In "Record Building," north side of Front Street, four doors east of Main.

D. W. DAVIS, Physician and Surgeon
Office: In "Record Building," north side of Front Street, four doors east of Main.

D. E. HINMAN, Attorney and Counselor
Office: In "Record Building," north side of Front Street, four doors east of Main.

D. E. BEARDSLEY & CO., Manufacturers
of Carriages, Buggies, etc. Office: In "Record Building," north side of Front Street, four doors east of Main.

DE WILD HOTEL, Berrien Springs
Office: In "Record Building," north side of Front Street, four doors east of Main.

DR. D. FENNER, Dentist
Office: In "Record Building," north side of Front Street, four doors east of Main.

F. S. DODD, M. D., Physician and Surgeon
Office: In "Record Building," north side of Front Street, four doors east of Main.

F. M. PLIMPTON, Attorney and Counselor
Office: In "Record Building," north side of Front Street, four doors east of Main.

F. BALANCE, Justice of the Peace
Office: In "Record Building," north side of Front Street, four doors east of Main.

MASTERSTADT, Berrien Springs
Office: In "Record Building," north side of Front Street, four doors east of Main.

F. A. K. Summit Lodge No. 192
Office: In "Record Building," north side of Front Street, four doors east of Main.

G. H. MCLEIN, M. D., Homeopathic Physician
Office: In "Record Building," north side of Front Street, four doors east of Main.

O. O. F. Regular Meetings
Office: In "Record Building," north side of Front Street, four doors east of Main.

J. B. FULLER, Manufacturer of Carriages
Office: In "Record Building," north side of Front Street, four doors east of Main.

CHANGERY NOTICE.
Office: In "Record Building," north side of Front Street, four doors east of Main.

GUARDIAN SALE.
Office: In "Record Building," north side of Front Street, four doors east of Main.

SHERIFF SALE.
Office: In "Record Building," north side of Front Street, four doors east of Main.

MORTGAGE SALE.
Office: In "Record Building," north side of Front Street, four doors east of Main.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.
Office: In "Record Building," north side of Front Street, four doors east of Main.

Marhoff & Warner,
Office: In "Record Building," north side of Front Street, four doors east of Main.

Emporium of Fashion.
Office: In "Record Building," north side of Front Street, four doors east of Main.

S. W. EPLY
Office: In "Record Building," north side of Front Street, four doors east of Main.

BUCHANAN FLOURING MILLS.
Office: In "Record Building," north side of Front Street, four doors east of Main.

Post.
Office: In "Record Building," north side of Front Street, four doors east of Main.

THE CHILLING WINDS.
Office: In "Record Building," north side of Front Street, four doors east of Main.

THE MERRY LAUGH.
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THE WINDING WAYS.
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Miscellaneous.
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INVENTORY OF A DRUNKARD.
Office: In "Record Building," north side of Front Street, four doors east of Main.

THE LAST OF A HERMIT.
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spot with a memorial stone.
Office: In "Record Building," north side of Front Street, four doors east of Main.

Smoking—"Isn't it worse for a man?"
Office: In "Record Building," north side of Front Street, four doors east of Main.

A Wild Family.
Office: In "Record Building," north side of Front Street, four doors east of Main.

A Long, Long Journey, and the Old, Old Story.
Office: In "Record Building," north side of Front Street, four doors east of Main.

Horrible Butchery of an Entire Family in Indiana.
Office: In "Record Building," north side of Front Street, four doors east of Main.

The Two Great Tunnels.
Office: In "Record Building," north side of Front Street, four doors east of Main.

Arrival of a Relic.
Office: In "Record Building," north side of Front Street, four doors east of Main.

Is There any Mother There?
Office: In "Record Building," north side of Front Street, four doors east of Main.

Impudent Questions.
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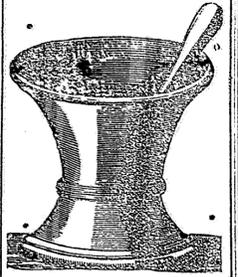
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The Berrien County Record

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY. THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 7, 1871. To Advertisers. The "Record" is the best Advertising Medium in South-western Michigan...



FACTS! FACTS! THAT AT OSBORN'S DRUG STORE! Can at all times be found the

LARGEST STOCK OF Paints, Oils, TURPENTINE, BENZINE, Window Glass, Putty, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, SAND PAPER, PAINTER'S STOCK, COLORS, &c., &c.

PAINT & OIL STORE, Which will be sold at Very Low Figures. I keep the well known Pure Farnestock WHITE LEAD, The best in the world. Also, the DAYTON, OHIO, LINED OIL.

COTTAGE COLORS OF ALL SHADES. I make a specialty of Paints and Oils, and WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD. MY STOCK OF Drugs and Medicines, DYE STUFFS, &c.

GOOD GOODS, -AT- LOW FIGURES. To merit a continuance of your favors. WM. OSBORN. Buchanan, April 1, 1870.

Advertise in the Berrien County Record. It has double the circulation of any other local newspaper in Berrien County.

Get your Job Work done at the office of the Berrien County Record. It is the largest and most complete Job Office in Southern Michigan.

Subscribe for the Berrien County Record. It is the largest and best newspaper in Southwestern Michigan.

TRAPPING.—Many people have been trapping this season in the northern counties, and if reports are reliable, have met with unusual success. We take Austin's Ague Drops for Ague.

DEBATING SOCIETY.—In District No. 4, Buchanan Township, a very successful Debating Society has been in operation several weeks. On Tuesday night of last week the question discussed was: "Resolved that the credit system is a benefit to men and nations."

CHEAP READING.—The subscriber having on hand a large number of books of various kinds, all of descriptions, Literary, Scientific, Agricultural and Juvenile, will sell them at a very low price.

THANKS TO MR. A. J. Hatfield, for our country meat market man, for that splendid roast and steak left in our office on Saturday last.

Invest one dollar in Barr's Ague Medicine, and cure your Chills. Mail closes given each at 9:20 A. M., West 4 P. M.

For 60 cents you can cure 3 or 4 cases of Ague. Barr's Ague Medicine prevents a return of the chill and exterminates the disease.

DR. McLIN has removed his office to his house on Portage street. All persons indebted to the Doctor will please call and settle before the 1st of Jan. next.

Penny Readings at Baptist Hall next Monday evening. Kinyon has the best stock of candies in the place, and sells the cheapest. Choice fresh made fancy candies, only 25 cents per pound.

OLD ADVERT CHURCH social will be held at the rooms of Mr. H. Kinyon on Tuesday evening of next week. Buy your boots of Young & Son, Dayton. Only \$3.00 a pair.

New Store.—J. N. Parish has opened a stock of clothing, groceries, dry goods and such other articles as are usually kept in a country store, at Pine Grove, (the name given to the mill-village and surroundings of Roe, Parish & Co.'s steam saw mill, in Weesaw township.)

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SCHOOL HOUSE.—The carpenters and masons are at work now on the new school house in full force, the whole building being made warm by the new heating furnace. This new furnace works like a charm. We were at the school house one very cold day and the entire building was warm and some rooms uncomfortably so.

LOOK OUT for a nice assortment of clocks at J. H. Roe's, in Post Office building.

FINANCES.—The balance in the State Treasury Oct. 31, was \$800,825.80. The receipts during November were \$166,207.51; the payments \$346,011.13, leaving a balance in the Treasury, Nov. 29, of \$417,122.08.

WOLF BOUNTY.—During the month of November the State paid \$84 as wolf bounties.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.—I would invite the attention of the people of this part of Berrien County to the fact that I have now in my store the largest stock of Winter Clothing for men and boys that I have ever kept, or can be found anywhere else in this western country.

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—The State Commercial Convention will meet at Detroit Dec. 13th.

SEVERE STORM.—On Sunday afternoon it commenced snowing and growing cold, and by Monday morning there was about eight inches of snow. It continued to snow and blow all day Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday morning the weather had somewhat moderated, with disagreeable north-easterly winds. There is enough snow now to make fine sleighing.

Go to Kinyon's for those fine oysters by the pint, quart or gallon.

FELL.—The wind on yesterday blew down the meat market sign of Howard & DeMont snatching several of the large panes of glass in their windows.

Barr's Ague Medicine prevents a return of the chill and exterminates the disease.

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THANKSGIVING.—The union Thanksgiving services came off according to announcement, at the Christian Church on Thursday last. Everything went off pleasantly, and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. WM. H. BUREK & CO'S COLUMN. Wayne County Savings Bank. Capital, \$50,000. Security, \$100,000.

FREE TOYBOOK AGENTS. We have a handsome Prospectus of our New Illustrated Toybook, containing 200 fine illustrations...

20,000 FARMERS. THE HELPER shows you how to save and grow your money. It contains a full and complete course of instruction...

AGENTS WANTED. THE GREAT CHICAGO IRE. The Country's Favorite of the Year. 10,000 persons reduced to beggary...

WALLS' CHOLERA TABLETS. A reliable and safe medicine for cholera, dysentery, and all other ailments of the bowels...

AGENTS WANTED FOR A PAPER.—Great many people judge of the quality of a paper from the amount of original matter which it contains...

REMOVED.—Rogers & Woods and J. H. Roe have removed their goods and jewelry shop to the Post Office building.

WOOD and winter clothing are now in good demand.

ARREST that terrible Catarrh, and thus avoid a consumptive's grave by using Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

OVERCOATS.—Do you want a good overcoat and buy it for less money than you can get one anywhere else in this part of the globe?

GRAPE CULTURE.—The large yield of grapes throughout the State this year confirms the belief of many that Michigan, at no distant day, will be noted for her rich vineyards.

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Sunday Reading. THE GOLDEN YEAR. BY ALBERT TAYLOR. We sleep and wake and sleep, but all things move...

OLD PRICES Have Returned to the... FOUNDRY! Plow Points 50 Cts. IRON BEAM PLOWS, COMPLETE, \$12.00.

MACHINERY In good style, and keeps a good stock of LACE LEATHER and BELTING on hand.

EATON & SIMMONS. Best and Most Complete Stock of Goods.

NEW FIRM! NEW GOODS! NEW PRICES! SMITH & SONS. HAVE OPENED AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF Groceries & Provisions.

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New Furniture Store. Jacob Messinger, J. F. HAHN'S OLD STAND, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FURNITURE.

GROCERIES LOWER THAN EVER. H. H. KINYON having bought out Blake & Long, and added a large stock of New Goods...

CATHCART'S New Picture Gallery! IMPROVED FACILITIES FOR PRODUCING FINE PHOTOGRAPHS, AMBROTYPE, &c.

To School Officers. GEO. H. ADAMS & CO. Calls the attention of School Officers of Berrien County to the fact that the HIGGINS SCHOOL FURNITURE stands in the Front Rank.

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GRAND GIFT CONCERT! For Only Two Dollars. The Chicago Weekly Republican, The Chicago Weekly Times, The Berrien County Record.

GRAND Gift Concert! Buchanan, Mich. Or for Only One Dollar. Instrumental Concert!

Buchanan, Mich., Jan. 1, 72. Manner of Drawing: The Board of Directors have decided on the following plan...

LUMBER WAGONS. Seasoned Material, FULLY WARRANTED, EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.

HAIR RENEWER. Every year increases the popularity of this valuable Hair Preparation, which is due to merit alone.

Buckingham's Dye. FOR THE WHISKERS. As our Renewer in many cases requires too long a time, and too much care, to restore gray or faded whiskers...

FOR CASH. I have now on hand as large and as well assorted a stock of Boots and Shoes as can be found in Berrien County.

DR. J. CLARENCE PRICHS. Nourishes the Blood. THE BLOOD is the life of the human system, and its purity is essential to health...

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING! D. E. BEARDSLEY & CO., Buchanan, Mich.

Lumber Wagons. Seasoned Material, FULLY WARRANTED, EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.

HAIR RENEWER. Every year increases the popularity of this valuable Hair Preparation, which is due to merit alone.

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FOR CASH. I have now on hand as large and as well assorted a stock of Boots and Shoes as can be found in Berrien County.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! Fox's New York Store. He is offering greater bargains than ever.

DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS. Fine Ingrain and Brussels Carpeting. Wall Paper. HATS AND CAPS.

A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY. VINEGAR BITTERS. For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Congestion of the Throat, etc.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is widely known as one of the most effective remedies ever discovered for cleansing the system and purifying the blood.

DODD'S GERMAN TONIC. For Debility, Nervous Prostration, Headache, Dizziness, etc.

FOR SALE. I have now on hand as large and as well assorted a stock of Boots and Shoes as can be found in Berrien County.

"Phnygrams." A Woolly Horse. General Houston of Texas wore a very full beard at one time, and apparently had abandoned the use of the razor altogether.

Sharp Shooting. The following dialogue took place between a Virginia and a Yankee pick-up: "I say, can you fellows shoot?"

No Objection. The story is told of Dr. Bellamy, that one of his parishioners, who was a notorious scamp, came to him, saying, in the parlance of the divinity that prevailed this part of New England at that period, "I feel that I have obtained a hope!"

An elderly man of Norwich, who was handling a set of false teeth in a dental office and admiring the fluency with which he described them, asked him, "Can a body eat with these things?"

A young married man was remarking to some ladies that it was always the women that ran after the men, when his wife indignantly said, "You know, my dear, I never ran after you."

A man once went to a lawyer's office and told the legal gentleman that he had been insulted by a man, who told him to go to—, and desired to know what he should do.

Berrien County Record--Supplement.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The following is the annual message of President Grant, which was transmitted to the Forty-second Congress at the opening of its second session on Monday, December 4:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: In addressing my third annual message to the law-making branch of the Government, it is gratifying to be able to state that, during the past year, success has generally attended the effort to execute all laws found upon the statute books. The policy has been not to inquire into the wisdom of laws already enacted, but to learn their spirit and intent, and to enforce them accordingly.

THE CALAMITIES OF THE YEAR.
The past year has, under a wise Providence, been one of general prosperity to the Nation. It has, however, been attended with more than usual chastisement in the loss of life and property by storm and fire. These disasters have served to call forth the best elements of human nature in our country, and to develop a friendship for us on the part of foreign nations, which goes far towards alleviating the distress occasioned by these calamities. The benevolent who have so generously shared their means with the victims of these misfortunes will reap their reward in the consciousness of having performed a noble act, and in receiving the grateful thanks of men, women and children, whose sufferings they have relieved.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN POWERS.
The relations of the United States with foreign powers continue to be friendly. The year has been an eventful one in witnessing two great nations, speaking one language, and having one lineage, settling by peaceful arbitration disputes of long-standing, and liable at any time to bring those nations into bloody and hostile conflicts. An example has been set, which, if successful in its final issue, may be followed by other civilized nations, and be the final means of returning to productive industry millions of men now maintained to settle the disputes of nations by the bayonet and sword.

THE TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.
I transmit, herewith, a copy of the treaty alluded to, which has been concluded since the adjournment of Congress with her Britannic Majesty, and a copy of the protocols of the conferences of the commissioners by whom it was negotiated. This treaty provides methods for adjusting the questions pending between the two nations. Various questions are to be adjusted by arbitration. I recommend Congress at an early day to make the necessary provision for the tribunal at Geneva and for the several commissions on the part of the United States called for by the treaty. His Majesty, the King of Italy, the President of the Swiss Confederation, and His Majesty, the Emperor of Brazil, has each consented, on the joint request of the two Powers, to name an arbitrator for the tribunal at Geneva. I have caused my thanks to be suitably expressed for the readiness with which the joint request has been complied with by the appointment of gentlemen of eminence and learning to these important positions.

His Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, has also been pleased to comply with the joint request of the two governments, and has consented to act as the arbitrator of the disputed water boundary between the United States and Great Britain. The contracting parties in the treaty have undertaken to regard, as between themselves, certain principles of public law for which the United States have contended from the commencement of their history. They have also agreed to bring these principles to the knowledge of the other maritime powers, and to invite them to accede to them. Negotiations are going on as to the form of a note by which the invitation is to be extended to the Powers.

LEGISLATION RELATIVE TO FISHERIES RECOMMENDED.
I recommend the legislation necessary on the part of the United States to bring into operation the articles of the treaty relating to the fisheries, and to the other matters touching the relations of the United States towards the British North American possessions, to become operative as soon as the proper legislation shall be had on the part of Great Britain and its possessions. It is much to be desired that this legislation may become co-operative before the fishermen of the United States begin to make their arrangements for the coming season.

THE NAVIGATION OF LAKES, RIVERS AND CANALS.
I have addressed a communication, of which a copy is transmitted herewith, to the Governors of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin, urging upon the governments of those States respectively, the necessary action on their part to carry into effect the object of the article of the Treaty, which contemplates the use of the canals on either side, connected with the navigation of the lakes and rivers, forming the boundary, on terms of equality by the inhabitants of both countries. It is hoped that the importance of the object, and the benefits to flow therefrom, will secure the speedy approval and legislative sanction of the States concerned.

BOUNDARY QUESTION.
I renew the recommendation for an appropriation for determining the true position of the 49th parallel of latitude, where it forms the boundary between the United States and the British North American possessions between the Lake of the Woods and the summit of the Rocky Mountains. The early action of Congress on the recommendation named would put in the power of the War Department to place a force in the field during the next summer.

PROTECTION TO GERMANS IN FRANCE.
The resumption of diplomatic relations between France and Germany has enabled me to give directions for the withdrawal of the protection extended to Germans in France by the diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States in that country. It is just to add that the delicate duty of this protection has been performed by the Minister and the Consul-General at Paris, and the various Consuls in France, under the supervision of the latter, with great kindness, as well as with prudence and tact. Their course has received the commendation of the German government, and has wounded no susceptibility of the French.

THE FRIENDSHIP OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE.
The government of the Emperor of Germany continues to manifest a friendly feeling toward the United States. I have given assurance, that, the friendly feelings of that

government are fully shared by the United States.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARY NATURALIZATION TREATY.

The ratifications of the consular and naturalization conventions with the Austro-Hungarian Empire have been exchanged.

OUR RELATIONS WITH ITALY.
I have been officially informed of the annexation of the States of the Church to the Kingdom of Italy, and the removal of the capital of that kingdom to Rome. In conformity with the established policy of the United States, I have recognized this change. The ratifications of the new treaty of commerce between the United States and Italy have been exchanged. The two powers have agreed in their treaty that property at sea shall be exempt from capture in case of war between the two Powers. The United States have spared no opportunity of incorporating this rule into the obligations of nations.

THE UNITED STATES AND SPANISH COMMISSION.

The Forty-first Congress, at its third session, made an appropriation for the organization of a mixed commission for adjudicating upon the claims of citizens of the United States against Spain, growing out of the insurrection in Cuba. That commission has since been organized. I transmit herewith the correspondence relating to its formation and its jurisdiction. It is to be hoped that this commission will afford the claimants a complete remedy for their injuries. It has been made the agreeable duty of the United States to preside over a conference at Washington between the plenipotentiaries of Spain and the allied South American republics, which has resulted in an armistice, with the reasonable assurance of a permanent peace.

OUR RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.
The intimate friendly relations which have so long existed between the United States and Russia continue undisturbed. The visit of the third son of the Emperor is a proof that there is no desire on the part of his government to diminish the cordiality of those relations. The hospitable reception which has been given to the Grand Duke is a proof that, on our side, we share the wishes of that government.

THE CASE OF MINISTER CATAOZY.
The inexcusable course of the Russian Minister at Washington rendered it necessary to ask his recall and to decline longer to receive that functionary as a diplomatic representative. It was impossible, with self-respect, or with a just regard to the dignity of the country, to permit Mr. Cataozy to continue to hold intercourse with this Government after his abuse of government officials, during his persistent interference through various means with the relations between the United States and other Powers. In accordance with my wishes, this Government has been relieved of further intercourse with Mr. Cataozy, and the management of the affairs of the Imperial legation has been passed into the hands of a gentleman entirely unobjectionable.

OUR RELATIONS WITH JAPAN AND CHINA.
With Japan we continue to maintain intimate relations. The Cabinet of the Mikado has, since the close of the last session of Congress, selected, citizens of the United States to serve in important offices in the several departments of their government. I have reason to think that this selection is due to an appreciation of the disinterestedness of the policy which the United States has pursued towards Japan. It is our desire to continue to maintain this disinterested and just policy. With China as well as Japan, the correspondence transmitted herewith shows that there is no disposition on the part of this Government to swerve from its established course. Prompted by a desire to put an end to the barbarous treatment of our shipwrecked sailors on the Korean coast, I instructed our Minister at Peking to endeavor to conclude a convention with Corea for securing the safe and humane treatment of our mariners. Admiral Rogers was instructed to accompany him with a sufficient force to protect him in case of need. A small surveying party sent out on reaching the coast was treacherously attacked at a disadvantage. Ample opportunity was given for explanation and apology for the insult. Neither came. A force was then landed, and after an arduous march over a rugged and difficult country, the forts from which the outrages had been committed were gallantly assaulted and were destroyed. Having thus punished the criminals, and having vindicated the honor of the flag, the expedition returned, finding it impracticable, under the circumstances, to conclude the desired convention. I respectfully refer to the correspondence relating thereto, herewith submitted, and leave the subject for such action as Congress may see fit to take.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.
The Republic of Mexico has not yet repealed the very objectionable law establishing what is known as the free zone on the frontier of the United States. It is hoped that this may yet be done, and also that more stringent measures may yet be taken by that republic for restraining lawless persons on its frontiers. I hope that Mexico, by its own action, will soon relieve this Government of the difficulties experienced from these causes.

THE REPUBLICS OF CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Our relations with the various Republics of Central and South America continue, with one exception, to be cordial and friendly. I recommend some action by Congress in regard to the overdue installment, under the awards of the Venezuela Claims Commission of 1866. The internal dissensions of this government present no justification for the absence of effort to meet their solemn treaty obligations.

The ratifications of an extradition treaty with Nicaragua have been exchanged.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN BRAZIL.
It is a subject for congratulation that the great empire of Brazil has taken the initiatory steps toward the abolition of slavery. Our relations with that empire, always cordial, will naturally be made more so by this act. It is not too much to hope that the Government of Brazil may hereafter find it for its interest, as well as intrinsically right, to advance towards entire emancipation more rapidly than the present act contemplates.

THE SPANISH WEST INDIA COLONIES.
The true prosperity and greatness of a nation is to be found in the elevation and education of its laborers. It is a subject for regret that the reforms in this direction, which were voluntarily promised by the statesmen of Spain have not been carried out in its West India colonies. The laws and regulations for the apparent abolition of slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico leave most of the laborers in bondage with no hope of release until their lives become a burden to their employer. I desire to direct your attention to the fact that citizens of the United States are large holders in foreign lands of this species of property, for-

bidden by the fundamental law of their alleged country. I recommend to Congress to provide by stringent legislation a suitable remedy against the holding, owning or dealing in slaves, or the being interested in slave property in foreign lands, either as owners, hirers or mortgagors, by citizens of the United States.

THE CONDITION OF CUBA.

It is to be regretted that the disturbed condition of the island of Cuba continues to be a source of annoyance and of anxiety. The existence of a protracted struggle in such close proximity to our territory, without an apparent prospect of an early termination, cannot be other than an object of concern to a people who, while abstaining from interference in the affairs of other Powers, naturally desire to see every country in the undisturbed enjoyment of peace, liberty and the blessings of free institutions. Our naval commanders in Cuban waters have been instructed, in case it should become necessary, to spare no effort to protect the lives and property of bona fide American citizens, and to maintain the dignity of the flag. It is hoped that all pending questions with Spain, growing out of the affairs in Cuba, may be adjusted in the spirit of peace and conciliation which has hitherto guided the two Powers in their treatment of such questions.

AID RECOMMENDED TO SECURE COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH JAPAN AND CHINA.

To give importance to, and to add to the efficiency of our diplomatic relations with Japan and China, and to further aid in retaining the good opinion of these people, and to secure to the United States its share of the commerce destined to flow between these nations, and the balance of the commercial world, I earnestly recommend that an appropriation be made to support at least four American youth in each of these 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 some other Powers. As now situated, our representatives in Japan and China have to depend for interpreters and translators upon natives of these countries who know our language imperfectly, or to procure for the occasion the services of employes in foreign business houses or the interpreters of other foreign ministers. I would also recommend liberal measures for the purpose of aiding the American lines of steamers now plying between San Francisco and Japan and China, and the Australian line, almost our only remaining lines of ocean steamers, and of increasing their service.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The National debt has been reduced to the extent of \$88,057,126 80 during the year, and by the negotiation of National bonds at a lower rate of interest, the interest on the public debt has been so far diminished that now the sum to be raised for the interest account is nearly \$17,000,000 less than on March 1, 1869. It was highly desirable that this rapid diminution should take place, both to strengthen the credit of the country, and to convince its citizens of their entire ability to meet every dollar of its liability without bankrupting them. But in view of the accomplishment of these desirable ends, of the rapid development of the resources of the country, its increasing ability to meet large demands, and the amount already paid, it is not desirable that the present resources of the country should continue to be taxed in order to continue this rapid payment.

MODIFICATION OF TARIFF AND TAX LAWS RECOMMENDED.

I, therefore, recommend a modification of both the tariff and internal tax laws. I recommend that all taxes from internal sources be abolished except those on spirits, vinous and malt liquors, tobacco in its various forms, and on stamps. In readjusting the tariff I suggest that a careful estimate be made of the amount of surplus revenue collected under the present laws, after providing for the current expenses of the Government, the interest account and a sinking fund, and that this surplus be reduced in such a manner as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest number. There are many articles not produced at home, such as medicines compounded, etc., from which very little revenue is derived, but which enter into general use. All such articles I recommend to be placed on the free list. Should a further reduction prove advisable, I would then recommend that it be made upon those articles which can bear it without disturbing home production, or reducing the wages of American labor. I have not entered into figures, because to do so would be to repeat all that is laid before you in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

A CHANGE IN THE COMPENSATION OF COLLECTORS RECOMMENDED.

The present laws for collecting the revenues pay the collectors of customs small salaries, but provide for shares in all seizures, which, at the principal ports of entry particularly, raise the compensation of these officials to a large sum. It has always seemed to me as if this system must, at times, work perniciously. It holds out an inducement to dishonest men, should such get possession of those offices, to be lax in their scrutiny of goods entered so as to enable them finally to make large seizures. Your attention is respectfully invited to this subject.

THE FLUCTUATIONS IN THE GOLD MARKET.

Continued fluctuations in the value of gold as compared with the national currency have a most damaging effect upon the increase and development of the country, in keeping up the prices of all articles necessary in every day life. It fosters a spirit of gambling prejudicial alike to the national morals and to the national finances. If the question can be met as to how to get a fixed value to our currency, that value constantly and uniformly approaching par with specie, a very desirable object would be gained.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

For the operations of the army in the past year, the expense of maintaining it, the estimates for the ensuing year, and for continuing the sea coast and other improvements conducted under the supervision of the War Department, I refer you to the accompanying report of the Secretary of War. I call your attention to the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1869, which discontinues promotions in the Staff Corps of the army until provided for by law. I recommend that the number of officers in each grade of the Staff Corps be fixed, and that, whenever the number in any one grade falls below the number so fixed, the vacancy may be filled by promotion from the grade below. I also recommend that when the office of chief of a corps becomes vacant, the place may be filled, by selection from the corps in which the vacancy exists.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy

shows an improvement in the number and efficiency of the naval force, without a material increase in the expense of supporting it. This is due to the policy which has been adopted, and is being extended as fast as our material will admit, of using smaller vessels as cruisers on the several stations. By these means we are enabled to occupy a larger extent of cruising ground and to visit more frequently the points where the presence of our flag is desirable, and generally to discharge more efficiently the appropriate duties of the navy in time of peace, without exceeding the number of men or expenditures authorized by law.

THE WORK OF THE NAVY.

During the past year the navy has, in addition to its regular service, supplied the men and officers for the vessels of the coast survey, and has, completed the surveys, authorized by Congress, of the Isthmus of Darien and Tehuantepec, and, under like authority, sent out an expedition equipped to explore the unknown ocean of the North.

INCREASING AND IMPROVING THE MATERIAL OF THE NAVY.

The suggestions of the report as to the necessity for increasing the material of the navy, and the plan recommended for reducing the personnel of the service to a peace standard by the gradual abolition of certain grades of officers, the reduction of others, and the employment of some in the service of the commercial marine, are well considered, and deserve the thoughtful attention of Congress.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

I also recommend that all promotions in the navy above the rank of captain be by selection, instead of seniority. This course will secure in the higher grades greater efficiency, and hold out an incentive to young officers to improve themselves in the knowledge of their profession.

THE NAVY EXPENSES.

The present cost of maintaining the navy, its cost compared with that of the preceding year, and the estimates for the ensuing year, are contained in the accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy.

THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The enlarged receipts of the Postoffice Department, as shown by the accompanying report of the Postmaster-General, exhibit a gratifying increase in that 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 republics. With a vast territory like ours, much of it sparsely populated, but all requiring the service 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 is confidently relied on, and the day is not far distant when the Postoffice Department of the Government will prove a much greater blessing to the whole people than it is now.

The suggestions of the Postmaster-General for improvements in the department presided over by him are earnestly recommended to your special attention, especially the plan for the favorable consideration of the program for uniting the telegraph system of the United States with the postal system. It is believed that, by such a course, the cost of telegraphing could be much reduced, and the service as well, if not better, rendered. It would secure the further advantage of carrying the telegraph through portions of the country where private enterprise will not construct. Commerce, trade, and above all, the efforts to bring a people widely separated into a community of interests, are always benefited by a rapid inter-communication. Education, the ground-work of republican institutions, is encouraged by increasing facilities together with affording the speedy transmission of news from all parts of the country. The desire to reach the benefit of such improvement will stimulate education. I refer you to the report of the Postmaster-General for the full details of the operations of last year, and for the comparative statements of the results with former occasions.

EXECUTION OF THE KU-KLUX LAW IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

There has been imposed upon the Executive branch of the Government the execution of the act of Congress approved April 20, 1871, and commonly known as "the Ku-Klux Klan Act," in a portion of the State of South Carolina. The necessity of the course pursued will be demonstrated by the report of the committee to investigate Southern outrages. Under the provisions of the above act, I issued a proclamation calling the attention of the people of the United States to the same, and declaring my reluctance to exercise the very extraordinary power thereby conferred upon me, except in case of imperative necessity, but making known my purpose to exercise such powers whenever it should become necessary to do so for the purpose of securing to all citizens of the United States the peaceful enjoyment of the rights guaranteed to them by the constitution and the laws. After the passage of this law, information 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 in the State of South Carolina. A 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 authorities, and having, among other things, the object of depriving the emancipated class of the substantial benefits of freedom, and of preventing the free political action of those citizens who did not sympathize with their own views. Among their operations were frequent scourings of the country, and occasional assassinations, generally perpetrated at night by disguised persons, the victims in almost all cases being citizens of different political sentiments from their own, or freedmen who had shown a disposition to claim equal rights with other citizens. Thousands of inoffensive and well-disposed citizens were the sufferers by these lawless visitations. Thereupon, October 13, 1871, a proclamation was issued in the terms of the law, calling upon the members of these combinations to disperse within five days, and to deliver to the Marshal, or military officers of the United States, all arms, ammunitions, uniforms, and other means and implements used by them for carrying out their unlawful purposes. This warning not having been heeded, on October 17th another proclamation was issued suspending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in nine counties in that State. Direction was given that, within the counties so designated, persons supposed, upon credible information, to be members of such unlawful combinations, should be arrested by the military forces of the United States, and delivered to the Marshal to be dealt with according to law. In two of said counties, York and Spartanburg, many arrests have been made, and, at the last account, the number of persons thus arrested was 163. Several hundred, whose criminality

was ascertained to be of an inferior degree, were released for the present. These have generally made confessions of their guilt. Great caution has been exercised in making the arrests, and notwithstanding the large number, it is believed that no innocent person is now in custody. The prisoners will be held for regular trial in the judicial tribunals of the United States. As soon as it appeared that the authorities of the United States were about to take vigorous measures to enforce the law, many persons absconded, and there is good ground for supposing that all of such persons have violated the law. A full report of what has been done under this law will be submitted to Congress by the Attorney General.

THE MORMONS.

In Utah there still remains a remnant of barbarism repugnant to civilization, and decency, and to the laws of the United States. Territorial officers, however, have been found who are willing to perform their duty in the spirit of equity, and with a due sense of the importance of sustaining the majesty of the law. Neither polygamy nor any other violation of existing statutes will be permitted within the territory of the United States. It is not with the religion of the self-styled Saints that we are now dealing, but their practices. They will be protected in the worship of God according to the dictates of their consciences, but they will not be permitted to violate the laws under the cloak of religion. It may be advisable for Congress to consider what, in the execution of the laws against polygamy, is to be the status of plural wives and their offspring. The propriety of Congress passing an enabling act, authorizing the Territorial Legislature of Utah to legitimate all born prior to a time fixed in the act, might be justified by its humanity to the innocent children. This is a suggestion only, and not a recommendation.

THE INDIANS.

The policy pursued towards the Indians has resulted favorably, so far as can be judged from the limited time during which it has been in operation. Through the exertions of the various societies of Christians, to whom has been intrusted the execution of the policy, and the Board of Commissioners of the Interior, by the law of April 10, 1869, many tribes of Indians have been induced to settle upon reservations, to cultivate the soil, and perform productive labor of various kinds, and to partially accept civilization. They are being cared for in such a way, it is hoped, as to induce those still pursuing their old habits of life to embrace the only opportunity which is left them to avoid extermination. I recommend liberal appropriations to carry out the Indian peace policy, not only because it is humane, Christian-like and economical, but because it is right.

A NEW TERRITORY RECOMMENDED.

I recommend to your favorable consideration also, the policy of granting a Territorial Government to the Indians in the Indian Territory west of Arkansas and Missouri, and south of Kansas. In doing so, every right guaranteed to the Indians by treaty should be secured and such a course might, in the hands of the Indians now between the Missouri and the Pacific and south of the British Possessions into one territory or one State. The Secretary of the Interior has treated upon this subject at length and I commend to you his suggestion.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

I renew my recommendations that the public lands be regarded as a heritage to our children, to be disposed of only as required for occupation 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. The educational interest may well be served by the grant of the proceeds of the sale of public lands to settlers. I do not wish to be understood as recommending in the least degree a curtailment of what is being done by the general government for the encouragement of education.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior submitted with this, will give information collected and prepared for publication in regard to the census taken during the year 1870; the operations of the Bureau of Education for the year the Patent Office, the Pardon Office, the Land Office, and the Indian Bureau.

THE REPORT ON AGRICULTURE.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture gives the operations of his department for the year. As agriculture is the ground-work of our prosperity, too much importance cannot be attached to it. The labor of this department is in the hands of an able head, with able assistants, all zealously devoted to the work of introducing into the agricultural production of the nation all useful products adapted to any of the various climates and soils of our vast territory, and to giving all useful information as to the method of cultivating the plants and cereals of other products adapted to particular localities. Thus quietly but surely, the Agricultural Bureau is working a great National good, and if liberally supported the more widely its influence will be extended, and the less dependent we shall be upon the products of foreign countries.

SALARIES OF HIGH OFFICERS.

The subject of compensation to heads of bureaus and officials holding positions of responsibility and requiring ability and character to fill properly, is 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 embrace millions of interests. In private life, services demand compensation equal to the services rendered. A wise economy would dictate the same rule in the Government service.

ESTIMATES FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

I have not given the estimates for the support of the Government for the ensuing year, nor the comparative statement between the expenditures for the year just passed and the one just preceding, because all these figures are contained in the accompanying reports, or in those presented directly to Congress. These estimates have my approval.

THE REMOVAL OF POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

More than six years have elapsed since the last hostile gun was fired between the armies then arrayed against each other, one for the perpetuation and the other for the destruction of the Union. It may well be considered whether it is not now time that the disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment should be removed. That amendment does not exclude the ballot, but only requires the disability to hold office of certain classes. When the purity of the ballot is secured, the majority

are sure to elect officers reflecting the views of the majority. I do not see the advantage or the propriety of excluding men from office merely. They were, before the rebellion, of standing and character sufficient to be elected to positions requiring them to take an oath to support the constitution, and admitting eligibility to those entertaining precisely the same views, but of less standing in their communities, accomplish no practical good. It may be said that the former violated an oath, while the latter did not. The latter did not have it in their power to do so. If they had taken this oath it cannot be doubted that they would have broken it, as did the former class. If there are any great criminals, distinguished above all others for the part they took in opposition to the Government, they might, in the judgment of Congress, be excluded from such an amnesty. This subject is submitted for your careful consideration.

THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES is, unhappily, not such as all true patriotic citizens would like to see. Social ostracism for opium's sake, personal violence or threats towards persons entertaining political views opposed to those entertained 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 condition of the country when the old citizens of these States will take an interest in public affairs, promulgate the ideas honestly entertained by their vote for men representing their views, and permit the same freedom of expression and ballot in those entertaining different political convictions.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Under the provisions of the act of Congress approved February 21, 1871, a Territorial government was organized in the District of Columbia. Its results have thus far fully realized the expectations of its advocates. Under the direction of the Territorial officers a system of improvements has been inaugurated, by means of which Washington is rapidly becoming a city worthy to be the Nation's Capital. The citizens of the District having voluntarily taxed themselves to a large amount for the purpose of contributing to the advancement of the seat of Government, I recommend liberal appropriations on the part of Congress in order that the Government may bear its just share of the expense of carrying out a judicious system of improvements.

NEW BUILDINGS FOR CHICAGO. By the great fire at Chicago, the most important of the Government buildings in that city were consumed. Those burned had already become inadequate to the wants of the Government in that growing city, and looking to the near future, were totally inadequate. I recommend, therefore, that an appropriation be made immediately to purchase the remainder of the square on which the burned buildings stood, provided it can be purchased at a fair valuation, and provided the Legislature of Illinois will pass a law authorizing its condemnation for Government purposes, and also an appropriation of as much money as can properly be expended towards the erection of new buildings during the fiscal year.

PROTECTION OF IMMIGRANTS. The number of immigrants ignorant of our laws and habits, and coming into our country annually, has become so great, and the impositions practiced upon them so numerous and flagrant, that I suggest some Congressional action for their protection. It seems to me a fair subject for legislation by Congress. I cannot now state as fully as I desire the nature of the complaints made by immigrants of the treatment they receive, but will endeavor to do so during the session of Congress, particularly if the subject should receive your attention.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM. It has been the aim of the Administration to enforce honesty and efficiency in all the public offices. Every public servant who has violated the trust placed in him has been proceeded against with all the rigor of the law. If bad men have secured places, it has been the fault of the system established by law and custom for making the appointments, or the fault of those who recommended for Government positions persons not sufficiently well known to them personally, or who give letters endorsing the character of office-seekers, 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 desired. 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 salutary lesson has been taught the careless and dishonest servant in the great number of prosecutions and convictions of the last two years. It is gratifying to notice the favorable change which is taking place throughout the country in bringing to punishment those who have proved recreant to the trusts confided to them, and in elevating to public office none but those who possess the confidence of the honest and virtuous, who will always be found to comprise the majority of the community in which they live. 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 9th section of "An Act making an appropriation for sundry civil expenses of the Government, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1871, gave the necessary authority to the Executive to inaugurate a civil service reform, and placed upon him the responsibility of doing so. Under the authority of said act, I convened a board of gentlemen eminently qualified for the work, to devise rules and regulations to effect the needed reform. Their labors are not yet complete, but it is believed that they will succeed in devising a plan which can be adopted, 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.

CONCLUDING REMARKS. I have thus hastily summed up the operations of the Government during the last year, and made such suggestions as seem to me to be proper for your consideration. I submit them with a confidence that your combined action will be wise, statesmanlike, and in the best interest of the whole country. (Signed), U. S. GRANT, President. EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 4, 1871.

THE PULLMAN CARS IN ENGLAND.—John Bull has actually invited Mr. Pullman to introduce his palace drawing room cars on the principal railway lines of England. The London News says: "We understand that arrangements have just been completed with railway magnates in England, who have personally ascertained the advantages of the Pullman cars, to introduce them on their lines. We have no doubt the experiment will prove a success."

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Its Second Session Begins To-day—
List of Members of Both Houses.

The second session of the Forty-second Congress will begin in the National Capitol in Washington to-day. The following is a complete and accurate list of the members of the two Houses, the names of Republicans being printed in Roman, and of Democrats in Italics:

SENATE.	
Term Expires.	Term Expires.
ALABAMA.	MISSOURI.
George E. Spencer.....1873	Francis P. Blair.....1873
Democrat.....1871	Carl Schurz.....1875
ARKANSAS.	NEBRASKA.
Benjamin F. Rice.....1873	Thomas W. Tipton.....1875
Powell Clayton.....1877	P. W. Hitchcock.....1877
CALIFORNIA.	NEW YORK.
Cornelius Cole.....1873	James W. Nyck.....1873
Eugene Casserly.....1875	Wm. M. Stewart.....1875
CONNECTICUT.	NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Oris S. Ferry.....1873	James W. Patterson.....1873
W. A. Buckingham.....1875	Aaron H. Craig.....1877
DELAWARE.	NEW JERSEY.
Thomas F. Bayard.....1875	John P. Stockton.....1875
Eth S. Salisbury.....1877	F. P. Frelinghuysen.....1877
FLORIDA.	NEW YORK.
Thomas W. Osborn.....1873	Roscoe Conkling.....1873
Abijah Gilbert.....1875	Reuben E. Fenton.....1875
GEORGIA.	NORTH CAROLINA.
Joshua Hill.....1873	John Pool.....1873
Democrat.....1871	Democrat.....1871
ILLINOIS.	OHIO.
Lyman Trumbull.....1873	John Sherman.....1873
John A. Logan.....1875	Allen G. Thurman.....1875
INDIANA.	OREGON.
Oliver P. Morton.....1873	Henry W. Corbett.....1873
Daniel D. Pratt.....1875	James A. Kelly.....1877
KANSAS.	RHODE ISLAND.
James H. Vanlan.....1873	Simon Cameron.....1873
George G. Wright.....1875	John Scott.....1875
MAINE.	RHODE ISLAND.
Samuel C. Pomeroy.....1873	William Sprague.....1875
Alexander Caldwell.....1877	Henry B. Anthony.....1877
MASSACHUSETTS.	SOUTH CAROLINA.
Garrett Davis.....1873	Frederick Pickens.....1873
John W. Stevenson.....1877	Thos. J. Robertson.....1877
LOUISIANA.	TENNESSEE.
W. Pitt Kellogg.....1873	Wm. G. Brownlow.....1873
J. Rodman West.....1877	Henry Cooper.....1877
MAINE.	TEXAS.
Hannibal Hamlin.....1875	J. W. Flanagan.....1875
Lot M. Morrill.....1877	Morgan C. Hamilton.....1877
MASSACHUSETTS.	VERMONT.
Charles Sumner.....1873	Justin S. Morrill.....1873
Henry Wilson.....1877	Geo. F. Edmunds.....1875
MARYLAND.	VIRGINIA.
George F. Vickers.....1873	John F. Lewis.....1875
Wm. T. Hamilton.....1875	John W. Johnson.....1877
MICHIGAN.	WEST VIRGINIA.
Zachariah Chandler.....1873	Arthur I. Boreman.....1875
Thomas W. Ferry.....1877	Henry G. Davis.....1877
MINNESOTA.	WISCONSIN.
Alexander Ramsey.....1873	Timothy O. Howe.....1873
William Windom.....1877	M. H. Carpenter.....1875
MISSISSIPPI.	
Adelbert Ames.....1875	
James L. Alcorn.....1877	

RECAPITULATION.
Republicans.....57
Democrats.....57
Vacancies.....2

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ALABAMA.	
Dist.	Dist.
1. Benjamin S. Turner.	4. Charles Hayes.
2. Charles W. Buckley.	5. Peter M. Day.
3. W. A. Handley.	6. Joseph H. Stoss.
ARKANSAS.	
1. James M. Hanks.	3. John Edwards.
2. Oliver P. Snyder.	
CALIFORNIA.	
1. S. O. Houghton.	3. H. M. Coghlan.
2. Aaron A. Sargent.	
CONNECTICUT.	
1. Julius L. Strong.	3. H. H. Starkweather.
2. Stephen W. Kellogg.	4. Wm. H. Barnum.
DELAWARE.	
Benj. T. Biggs.	
FLORIDA.	
S. Q. Walls (col).	
GEORGIA.	
1. A. T. McIntyre.	5. D. M. Duboise.
2. Ed. H. Whiteley.	6. William F. Price.
3. John S. Biggy.	7. Pierce M. B. Young.
4. Thomas J. Spear.	
ILLINOIS.	
At large—John L. Beveridge.	James C. Robinson.
1. Chas. B. Farwell.	9. T. W. McTely.
2. J. F. Farnsworth.	10. Edward Y. Rice.
3. Horatio C. Burdard.	11. Samuel S. Marshall.
4. John B. Hawley.	12. John B. Hay.
5. Bradford N. Stevens.	13. John M. Crede.
6. Henry N. Snapp.	
7. Jesse H. Moore.	
INDIANA.	
1. William E. Noble.	7. Mahlon D. Manson.
2. Michael C. Kerr.	8. James N. Tyner.
3. William S. Holman.	9. John P. C. Shanks.
4. Jeremiah M. Wilson.	10. William Williams.
5. John Coburn.	11. Jasper Packard.
6. Daniel W. Voorhees.	
IOWA.	
1. George W. McCrary.	4. Madison M. Walden.
2. A. B. Colton.	5. Frank W. Palmer.
3. William G. Donnan.	6. Jackson Orr.
KANSAS.	
1. David P. Lowe.	
KENTUCKY.	
1. Edward Crossland.	6. William E. Arthur.
2. Henry D. McHenry.	7. James B. Beck.
3. Joseph H. Lewis.	8. George M. Adams.
4. William B. Read.	9. John M. Rice.
5. Boyd Winchester.	
LOUISIANA.	
1. James H. Sypher.	4. Vacancy.
2. Lionel A. Sheldon.	5. Frank Morey.
3. C. B. Darrall.	
MAINE.	
1. John Lynch.	4. John A. Pefera.
2. William P. Frye.	5. Eugene Hale.
3. James G. Blaine.	
MARYLAND.	
1. Samuel Hamilton.	4. John Ritchie.
2. Stevenson Archer.	5. Wm. M. Merrick.
3. Thomas Swann.	
MASSACHUSETTS.	
1. James Buffinton.	6. Nathaniel P. Banks.
2. Oakes Ames.	7. George R. Brooks.
3. Ginery Twitcheil.	8. George P. Hoar.
4. Samuel Hooper.	9. Vacancy.
5. Benjamin F. Butler.	10. Henry L. Dawes.
MICHIGAN.	
1. Henry Waldron.	4. Wilder D. Foster.
2. Wm. L. Stoughton.	5. Omar D. Gosger.
3. Austin Blair.	6. Jabez G. Sutherland.
MINNESOTA.	
1. Mark H. Dunnell.	2. John T. Averill.
MISSISSIPPI.	
1. George E. Harris.	4. George C. McKee.
2. Joseph L. Morphis.	5. LeGrand W. Perce.
3. Henry W. Barry.	
MISSOURI.	
1. Erastus Wells.	6. A. Comingo.
2. Oakes Amesburg.	7. Isaac C. Parker.
3. James R. McCormick.	8. James G. Blair.
4. H. E. Havens.	9. Andrew King.
5. Samuel S. Burdett.	
NEBRASKA.	
John Taffe.	
NEVADA.	
Charles W. Kendall.	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
1. Ellery A. Hubbard.	8. Hosea W. Parker.
2. Samuel N. Bell.	
NEW JERSEY.	
1. John W. Hazleton.	4. John Hill.
2. Samuel C. Forker.	5. Geo. A. Halsey.
3. John T. Bird.	
NEW YORK.	
1. Dwight Townsend.	17. Wm. A. Wheeler.
2. Thomas Kinsella.	18. John M. Carroll.
3. Henry W. Stocomb.	19. Ellizer H. Prindle.
4. Robert B. Stewart.	20. Clinton L. Merriam.
5. Wm. R. Roberts.	21. Ellis H. Roberts.
6. Samuel S. Coz.	22. Wm. E. Lansing.
7. Smith Ely, Jr.	23. Robert H. Duell.

S. James Brooks..... 24. John E. Seely.
9. Fernando Wood..... 25. Wm. H. Lanport.
10. Clarkston N. Potter..... 26. Milo Gedrich.
11. Charles St. John..... 27. Horace B. Smith.
12. John H. Ketcham..... 28. Freeman Clark.
13. Joseph H. Tutbill..... 29. Wm. Wakeman.
14. Eli Perry..... 30. Wm. Williams.
15. Joseph M. Warren..... 31. Walter L. Sessions.
16. John Rogers.....

NORTH CAROLINA.
1. Clinton L. Cobb..... 5. James M. Leach.
2. Charles R. Thomas..... 6. Francis E. Shober.
3. Alfred M. Waddell..... 7. James C. Harper.
4. Zion H. Rogers.*

OHIO.
1. Aaron F. Perry..... 11. John T. Wilson.
2. Job E. Stevenson..... 12. Phida Van Trump.
3. Lewis D. Campbell..... 13. George W. Morgan.
4. Frank McKinney..... 14. James Monroe.
5. Charles L. Lamison..... 15. William P. Sprague.
6. John A. Smith..... 16. John A. Bingham.
7. Samuel S. Schellenger..... 17. Jacob A. Ambler.
8. John Beatty..... 18. William H. Upson.
9. Charles Foster..... 19. James A. Garfield.
10. Erasmus D. Peck.....

OREGON.
James H. Slater.
PENNSYLVANIA.
1. Samuel J. Randall..... 13. Ulysses Mercur.
2. J. W. Creeley..... 14. John B. Pecker.
3. Leonard Myers..... 15. R. J. Haldeman.
4. William D. Kelley..... 16. Benjamin F. Myers.
5. Alfred C. Harner..... 17. R. Allison Spear.
6. Ephraim L. Acker..... 18. Henry Sherwood.
7. Wash'n. Townsend..... 19. Gamaliel W. Scofield.
8. J. Lawrence Gatz..... 20. Samuel Griffith.
9. Oliver J. Dickey..... 21. Henry D. Foster.
10. John W. Killinger..... 22. James S. Negley.
11. John B. Storm..... 23. Ebenezer McKunkin.
12. L. D. Shoemaker..... 24. William McClelland.

RHODE ISLAND.
1. Benjamin T. Eames..... 2. James M. Pondleton.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
1. Jos. H. Rainey (col.)..... 3. R. B. Elliott (col.).
2. R. C. DeLarge (col.)..... 4. Alex. S. Wallace.
TENNESSEE.
1. Rod'k. R. Butler..... 5. Edward J. Colliaday.
2. Horace Maynard..... 6. W. C. Whitthorne.
3. A. R. Garrett..... 7. Robt. P. Caldwell.
4. John M. Bright..... 8. Wm. W. Vaughan.

TEXAS.
1. George Whittemore.*..... 3. W. T. Clark.
2. John G. Connor..... 4. John Hancock.
VERMONT.
1. Charles W. Willard..... 3. Worth C. Smith.
2. Luke P. Poland.
VIRGINIA.
1. John C. Richter..... 5. R. T. W. Duke.
2. James H. Platt..... 6. John T. Harris.
3. Charles H. Porter..... 7. Elliott M. Braxton.
4. W. H. H. Stowell..... 8. William Terry.

WEST VIRGINIA.
1. John J. Davis..... 3. Frank Hereford.
2. James C. McGrew.
WISCONSIN.
1. Alexander Mitchell..... 4. Charles A. Eldridge.
2. Geo. W. Hazelton..... 5. Philip S. Sawyer.
3. J. Allen Barber..... 6. Jer. M. Rush.
RECAPITULATION.
Republicans.....139
Democrats.....102
Vacancies.....2
*Seats contested.

Brevities.

"The Debatable Land"—San Domingo. The *Rigaro* says that there are 68 clubs in England devoted to republicanism. During the present fiscal year the Erie Railroad has not done so well. The United States contains 409 incorporated cities, of which St. Augustine is the oldest. Ricciotti Garibaldi is soon to be married to George Sand's only daughter. "Mrs. Partington" has been nominated for two prominent offices in Chelsea, Mass. Prof. Pumpelly has been appointed State Geologist of Missouri. Read calls the London *Times'* literary man a "minnow." William Cullen Bryant is Montgomery Blair's candidate for President. Salt Lake City is to have a horse railroad from the Utah Central depot through the center of the city. "Connecticutlets" is the heading given by the *Waterbury, Conn., American* to its column of State items. A bill in the Illinois Legislature proposes that women shall not be debarred from any occupation except the military. Next to the Russian hymn, the Grand Duke's favorite is: "I love to steal away"—for a quiet smoke. The children in the public schools of Cincinnati are being vaccinated at the rate of 100 per hour. The most extensive factory in Little Rock, Arkansas, is one in which playing cards are made. If Wales should die of the typhoid fever it would be the first time he has imitated his father, says the *Boston Post*. There have been over 50 houses already erected at Pashtigo, and the works of the wooden-ware company are being pushed forward with rapidity. Superintendent Baker, of the Ronsselaer & Saratoga Railroad, is soon to be presented with a breakfast, dinner and tea service, valued at \$17,000. George Alfred Townsend says of a Philadelphia paper: "It appears, by its general thinness, to use bean soup for printing ink and to be edited by an oyster." A Cincinnati horse doctor advertises to teach a horse to sing, which suggests to the *Boston Post* that we have enough one-horse singers already. Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, presented his niece, Miss Jennie DeForest, a quarter section of land near Muscotah, on the occasion of her recent marriage. All Boston worships at the feet of Charlotte Cushman, whose "Lady Macbeth," now enacting at the Globe, is declared to be, if possible, better than her "Queen Catherine." Hon. Stephen Salisbury, of Worcester, has given \$10,000 to the Free Institute of that city, to establish a graduates' aid fund to enable students to complete the full course of instruction. The new Senator from Georgia, Mr. Norwood, is credited with saying that "speech-making, letter-writing and newspaper articles are the bane of the South," and announcing his intention to avoid these faults. The London *Examiner* says of Miss Braddon's latest work of fiction: "It has not been our misfortune to read all Miss Braddon's novels, but of all that we have read, 'The Lovels of Arden' is the best." In a French court, recently, as a witness was about to give his testimony, the advocate remarked: "I wish to remark to the Court that this witness is entitled to entire confidence, as he has not had time to consult his lawyer."

A Sacramento assessor took advantage of a run on a savings bank to observe those who withdrew deposits, and caught several lugging away a few thousands apiece who had sworn two days before that they did not own a cent.

Scene—Freshman recitation room—Professor: "What instrument would you use in the construction of this geometrical figure?" Freshman (after looking thoughtfully at the floor, ceiling and professor): "A piece of hark, sir."—*College Coward*.

Miss Betsy Williams, who died the other day, in her 82d year, cherished the memory of her great ancestor, and in her will leaves a farm to the city of Providence, with a proviso that a monument be erected to Roger Williams, which shall cost not less than \$500.

Among the improvements suggested in the reconstruction of Chicago is the building of floating fire engines, to be used in cases of fire along the banks of the river. With so many lumber yards and other combustible material located near the river, such floating extinguishers would often be of incalculable service.

A young farmer in Zanesville, O., made a vow at the time of his marriage that he would plant 40 peach or apple trees for each child born during the first 15 years of his wedded life. He's been married seven years, and has about 320 trees. He talks about going back on his vow. He hasn't the land to spare.

The visit of Mr. Elliot, the colored member from South Carolina, to a Washington restaurant so disturbed a young gentleman sitting at the next table that, with much indignant comment, he arose and withdrew. Subsequently Mr. Elliot found that the young man was employed in the Treasury Department, from which, on a representation of the case, he was at once dismissed.

California has 30,000,000 grapevines growing.

A rooster in Attica, Indiana, is an expert mouser.

A reform school for girls has been established in New Jersey.

Every Republican paper in Maine celebrates the renomination of Gen. Grant.

Dexter, in a private trial, is said to have trotted a mile in 2 minutes and 14 seconds.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Portland, Me., proposes to start an evening school.

A dead whale, 60 feet long, came ashore at Point Shirley, in Winthrop, Mass., Saturday morning.

The Maine Central Railroad has under its control 336 miles of road, valued, at over \$10,000,000.

St. Louis intends soon to erect a new Chamber of Commerce building, at the cost of \$1,000,000.

One hundred and thirty pounds of honey were recently taken from one hive in Catawba County, North Carolina.

Miss Addie H. Ballou, a disciple of Victoria Woodhull, has brought suit against the *Terre Haute Gazette* for \$10,000 damages.

Miss Nellie Grant will not enter society this winter, but her cousin, Miss Maggie Dent, is to make her debut, and will have a party given her at the White House.

The tedious routine of flirtation, introduction, courtship, engagement and marriage was successfully gone through with by an Arkansas couple in 36 minutes.

General Forrest's brother has been tried in Texas for murder, and acquitted on the ground that he was first shot down himself and returned the fire in self-defense.

Tennyson, in his latest idyl, "The Last Tournament," furnishes a motto for Mrs. Woodhull:

"Free love—free field—we love but while we may."

The London *Morning Post* will soon celebrate its 100th anniversary, having been established in 1773. Samuel Taylor Coleridge was at one time its editor, and Southey and Lamb contributors.

Not long ago an offer of \$500 was made by an Episcopalian for the best work entitled "Best Religious Training for the Young," and Mrs. Ada Chaplin, of Conway, Mass., took the money.

Married ladies are interested in a recent decision rendered by the court in New York, which is, that a married woman in that State cannot involve her husband in liabilities for contracts undertaken by herself.

In addition to the picture of Admiral Farragut to be presented to Prince Alexis, he is to be presented with a historical picture of great value, representing the battle of Pultowa, fought in 1709, between Peter the Great of Russia and Charles XII. of Sweden.

There died, on the 3d, 6th, 10th and 11th of November, at Stratford, Conn., Mrs. Dr. William Chelton, Mr. David Gorham, Mrs. John Stratton and Mr. William McEwen, aged respectively 77, 83, 90 and 93 years. They were all born, and lived all their lives, in Stratford.

Mrs. J. S. Cannon, of Bryan, Pa., has commenced action against nine whisky sellers and the proprietors of two buildings in which saloons are kept, in that place, for selling, intoxicating liquors to her husband during his lifetime. The aggregate amount of damages claimed is \$80,000.

The new air-power has been successfully applied at Brunswick, Me. The air is compressed by a water-wheel, and connected through a 2½ inch pipe under ground three-quarters of a mile, and furnishes the motive agent for an engine at the railroad station used for sawing wood.

John S. C. Abbott has given the world some rather curious biographies, but the climax of all is his last effort to get Nero right. He has discovered that the gentleman did not fiddle during the burning of Rome, because he didn't know how, and because he was nearly a hundred miles away during the conflagration.

P. T. Barnum, long a temperance worker, discommemurates the movement of temperance

men for a separate political party, considering it inexpedient and impolitic. He says to his co-workers in the cause: "Let us continue most faithfully to enlighten public opinion in regard to this giant curse of our country; but do not let us cut our throats by attempting a political side issue this time."

The Board of State Building Commissioners, which consists of E. O. Grosvenor, James Shearer and Alex. Chapoton, have made their first annual report. Under the law of last winter they organized on the 11th of April, and chose E. O. Grosvenor Vice President of the Board, the law providing that the Governor shall be *ex officio* the presiding officer. On the same day the Board agreed upon a general plan for the temporary building for State offices, and prepared an advertisement to architects, soliciting designs, specifications and estimates for said building, to be submitted to the Board on the 16th of May. Three sets of drawings were presented at the time specified, and those of Messrs. Porter & Watkins, of Bay City, were adopted. On the 5th of June seven proposals were submitted for constructing this building. The proposal of P. C. Ayres & Son, Lansing, was adopted, at \$28,186, the work to be completed by the first day of November, 1871, the heating and ventilating to be included in this amount. The contractors have been retarded in their work by the construction of the vaults, otherwise the building would probably have been completed by the day required in the contract. The Commissioners, however, are well satisfied with the work done, and believe that a better building could not have been furnished for the amount of the appropriation. During the summer Gov. Baldwin and the Commissioners visited the State Houses at Springfield, Illinois, and Madison, Wisconsin. They also published advertisements inviting from architects the submission of plans and designs for the new Capitol building, to be deposited with the Governor before the first day of December, which time was afterwards extended to December 23, to accommodate some Chicago architects whose drawings were burned in the great fire. Proposals were also invited from manufacturers of safes, etc., for iron doors and locks for the fire-proof vaults of the State offices, and for a lining of boiler iron and burglar-proof door for the vault of the State Treasurer. To provide these works it was found that a larger amount of funds would be required than remained at their disposal, and the subject was submitted at a joint meeting of the State officers and Commissioners, when it was decided that the security of the Treasurer's vault was a matter of sufficient importance to justify the Commissioners in contracting for the work according to their original designs, provided the contractors furnishing material and labor for the same should wait for payment of their accounts until an appropriation should be made by the Legislature. This additional expense will be about \$1,500. The total amount expended for the plans, designs, expenses of the Commissioners, etc., is \$20,511 12.

Mr. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS also regards it as eminently proper that the Democracy should formally recognize the fact that it is dead, and has published in the *Missouri Republican* a letter, of which the following are the essential portions:

"I am satisfied such a course would be wise and patriotic, and I should be glad to see the Democracy concur in such a resolution. I regard the present administration as a national calamity, a continuation of which should be arrested at almost any sacrifice; and because it is Republican, and no means of free government but military force, and no motive of public action but private profit. Four years more such an education in family patronage and martial law will so blunt the keen sensibilities of popular liberty that our popular incubus might as well remain a fixture.

"Now, I believe that the Democratic party is powerless alone to resist it. I think it without hope of carrying the next election. I have no doubt that, if the votes of any of the States lately in rebellion, were necessary to elect the Democratic candidate, they would be thrown out in counting. A mere majority, even if it could be mustered, will not be permitted to elect a Democrat to be the next President. Nothing will then remain but civil war or submission to a usurper, and it is difficult to decide which alternative would inflict the more irreparable injury upon the habits of a free government. The Missouri policy offers the only reasonable possibility which is offered; but while I frankly avow my sympathy for the project, I do not ignore the very serious obstacles to its adoption. It must subvert freedom of party, and break the bonds of party discipline. Now there are few more obstinate passions than the sentimental devotion which men offer to that vague abstraction—party glory—and not many of the creations of theology are as desperate as a platform. It will be a difficult task to bring a party growing with the recollection of the mighty past, and but now burning with the anticipations of a great future, to yield the head of the column and the command of the field to allies who were yesterday enemies. Nor is there any strong guarantee that these allies will not flinch at the last. Party leaders will demand forgiveness for their own ancient and honored name, and not less precious to those who dare to follow them, even through the scorn, contempt and obloquy which await political treason."

A young convert down in Maine demonstrated the force of habit by remarking in a conference meeting that some of the proceedings were not "according to Hoyle."