President's Message.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Since the convening of Congress, one year ago, to nation has undergone a prostration in business an ndustries such as has not been witnessed with for many years. Speculation as to causes for this prostration might be indulged in without proit, because as many theories would be advanced as there would be independent writers—those who expressed their own views without borrowing upor the subject. Without including in theories as to the cause of this prostration, I therefore will cal your attention only to the fact, and to some que tions as to which it would seem there should be to

BOTH LABOR AND CAPITAL UNEMPLOYED, During this prestration two essential elements of prosperity have been most abundant—labor and capital. Both have been largely unemployed where security has been undoubted, capital has been obtainable at very moderate rates. Where labor has been wanted, it has been found in abundance, at chean rates common with those at which dance, at cheap rates compared with those at which the necessaries and comforts of life could be purchased with the wayes demanded. Two great elements of prosperity, therefore, have not been denied us. A third might be added: * AN ELEMENT THAT ISN'T IDLE.

Our soil and climate are unequalled within the limits of any contiguous topicary under one in tionality, for its variety of products to feed and clothe a product and continued in the clothe and continued in the clother spare to feed less favored people; therefore these facts in viewoil seems to me wise statesm ship that this session of tongress would die ignoring the past and distributing in the pro-channels these great elements of prosperity to a THE PUBLIC DERY

The debt abroad is the only element that car with always a sound currency, enter into our affair to cause any continued depression in the industric or prosperity. A great conflict for national exist made necessary for temporary purposes th raising a large sum of money from whatever sour attainable. It was made necessary in the wisdom of Congress, and I do not doubt their wisdom in th premises regarding the necessities of the times, the devise a system of national durrency which proved to be impossible to keep on a par with the recognized currency of the civilized world. This begot a spirit of speculation involving an extrava-gance and luxuries not required for the happiness or prosperity of a people and involving both of rectly and indirectly, foreign indebtedness. The currency being of fluctuating value, proved to I unsafe to hold for legitimate transactions requirin money, and became a subject of speculation in ; self. These two enuses, however, have involved a in a foreign indebtedness contracted in good fair by borrower and leader which should be puff i coin and agcording to the bond agreed upon whe the debt was contracted—gold or its equivalen the debt was contracted—gold or its equivalent. The good faith of the Government cannot be vio lated towards its creditors without national disgrace. Our commerce should be encouraged American ship building and carrying capacity is creased, foreign markets sought for products of the soil and manufactures to the end that we may be able to pay these debts. Where a market is created able to pay these debts. Where a market is created for the sale of the products, either of the soil, mine or the manufactory a new means is discovered of making the boundaries between the United States and the British Possessions from the Lake of the ture of the whole people

THE CURRENCY. But, in my judgment, the first step towards ac complishing this object, is to secure a currence good wherever civilization reigns, one which it booomes superalamdant with one people will find a market with some other; a currency which has as its basis the labor necessary to produce it which will give us value. Gold and silver are now the recognized mediums of exchange the civilized world over, and to this we should return with the least practicable delay, in view of the pledges of th American Coursess when our present legal tende system was adopted and our debt contracted re should be no delay, certainly no unnecessar especial attention. I believe firmly that there can nd industries until a policy is adopted, with legi-ation to carry it out, looking to a return to a speci basis. It is easy to conceive that the debtor and speculative classes may think it of value to make a sofailed money abundant until they can throw r portion of their burdens upon others; but eve these, I believe, would be disappointed in the re sult, if a course should be pursued which will kee in doubt the value of legal tender medium of echange and prevent a revival of productive indu tries needed by all chasses, by none more than t holders of property, of whatever sort, with debts iquidate from realization upon its sale. But a mitting that the two classes of citizens are to benefited, by expansion, would it be honest to give it? Would not the general loss be too great to jus-tify such relief? Would it not be more just and honest and prudent to authorize each debtor to issue his own legal tenders to extent of his liable too than to do this? Would it not be safer for for ties than to do this? Would it not be safer for of over issues by unscrupulous creditors to say the The propositions are too absurd to be en tertained for a moment by thinking people. Every except by positive action by Congress, and national disasters which will destroy for a time, at least, the credit of individuals and the State at large, sound currency must be reached by total bankrupt fleve it is in the power of Congress, at this session to devise such legislation as will renew confidence revive all industries, send us on a career of pro-perity to last for many years, and to save the cred of the nation and of the people. Steps toward the return to a specie basis are the great requisites to this end, devontly to be sought for, and other which I may touch upon hereafter. A nation dea-ing in a currency below that of specie in valu-labors under two great disadvantages: first, havin no use for the world's acknowledged medium exchange, gold and silver, these are driven out because there is no demand for th metals having an intrin-@ value, just in proportie to the honest labor it takes to produce them, a larg of production to date of realization; interest up capital must be charged, and risk of fluctuation the value of getting that which is to be received in Hence, high prices acting as protection to the foreign gradueer who reconstituted in exchange for the product of his and labor except a currency, good at a subject of the world over, it seems to me that noth den falls on them in two ways: by the deprivatio of employment and by the decreased purchasin three things which seem to me as absolutely neces-sary to a return to specie payment. As a first great

who superintends and conducts business. The bur method of correcting the evils which are acknow-edged to exist; but I will venture to suggest two or requisite in a return to prosperity, the legal tend clause to the law authorizing the issue of curren by the national Government should be repealed, take effect as to all contracts entered into after day fixed in the repealing act, not to apply, how ever, to payments of salaries bethe Government, or for other expenses now provided by law to be paid in currency. In the interval pending between re peal and final resumption, provision should be made by which the Secretary of the Treasury can obtain gold as it becomes necessary from time to time from the date when specie resumption may revenue sufficiently in excess of expenses to insuris attainable, and that if reached by this Congress, the present and Pature generations will ever grate-fully remember it as their delivery from a thraldom ing may be authorized with safety, giving full pro-tection to bill-holders which they have under existing laws. Indeed I would regard free banking as essential. It would give proper elasticity to the currency, as more currency should be required for the transaction of legitimate business. New banks would be started in turn. Banks would wind ur their business when it was found there was a super

accorded to our own vessels. Other parts of the convention have proved satisfactory, and have tended to the cultivation of mutually beneficial commercial intercourse and irrendly relations between mercial intercourse and irrendly relations are relative to the control of mercial intercourse and friendly relations between the two countries. I hope that negotiation, which has been invited, will result in another treaty which may tend to the interest of both countries. Our relations continue friendly.

During the past year the fear of hostilities between China and Japan, growing out of the landing of armed forces upon the Island of Formosa by the cates thus improperly obtained. In some cases the latter, has occasioned uneasiness. It is earnestly because the difficulties arising from the Government of all its citizens, whether native or naturalized. Care should be ideation for the position. A convention for the establishment of an international postal union was agreed upon by the delegates of the countries reproved of a compliance with the law. But there are from the Government should not be fraudulently obtained and should be bestowed only upon full provided the proper authorized use of certification for the position. A convention for the establishment of an international postal union was agreed upon by the delegates of the countries of those countries. I respectfully direct your attention to the report of the Postmaster General, to his suggestion in relative to the approval of the proper authorized use of certification for the position. A convention for the position. A convention for the establishment of an international postal union was agreed upon by the delegates of the countries of those countries. I respectfully direct your attention to the report of the Postmaster General, to his suggestion in relative to the approval of the proper authorized use of certification for the position. A convention for the position. A convention for the position. A convention for the position. a state of war. In consequence of the part taken by correction citizens of the United States in this expeditional transfer of the United States in this expedition to the United States in the United States in this expedition to the United States in this expedition to the United States in the United

ilities, and carefully prevent any infraction of law on the part of our citizens.
In connection with this subject I call the attention of Congress to the generally conceded fact that the greater portion of the Chinese immigrants who ne to our shores do not come ostensibly to make their homes with us, and their labor productive of general prosperity, but come under contract with head men, who own the men almost absolutely. In worse form does it apply to Chinese women: hardly a perceptible per centage of them perform honorable labor; they are brought for shameful rposes, to the disgrace of the community where ey are settled, and to the great demoralization of wouth of those localities. If this evil practice can be legislated against, it will be my pleasure as well as duty to enforce any regulation to insure so lesirable an end.

It is hoped that negotiations between the Government of Japan and treaty powers, looking to the further opening of the Empire, and to the removal of various restrictions upon trade and travel, may soon produce the result desired, which cannot fail o inure to the benefit of all parties. Having on revious occasions submitted to the consideration of Congress the policy of the release of the Japan-ese Government from the further payment of in-demnity under the convention of Oct. 22, 1864, and as no action has been taken thereon, it became my inty to regard the obligations of the convention as in force; and as the other powers interested have eceived their portion of the indemnity in full, the Minister of the United States in Japan has, in half of this Government, received the remainder of the amount due to the United States under the conrention of Simonoseki. I submit the propriety of applying the income of a part if not the whole of vention of Simonoseki. is fund to the education, in the Japanese lanrage, of a number of young men to be under of gations to serve the Government for a specified ime, as interpreters, at the Legation and the Con-ulates in Japan. A limited number of Japanese ouths might, at the same time, be educated in our ernacular, and mutual benefit would result to both overnments. The importance of having our own tizens competent and familiar with the language Japan, to act as interpreters and in other capa

s connected with the Legation and Consulates in that country, cannot readily be over estimated.

The amount awarded the Government of Great Britain by the Mixed Commission, organized under the provisions of the treaty of Washington, in settlement of claims of British subjects arising from acts committed between April 18, 1841, and April 9, 1865, became payable under the terms of the treaty within the just year and was paid upon the 21st day of September, 1874. In this connection I renew my recommendation at the opening of las ssion of Congress, that a special court be created to hear and determine all claims of aliens against the United States arising from acts committee against their persons or property during the insur-rection. It appears equitable that an opportunity should be offered to citizens of other States to prove their claims as well as to those of British subjects whose claims were not admissable under the late ommission, to the early decision of some competent tril unal. To this end I recommend the neces sary legislation to organize a court to dispose of these claims of allens referred to in an equitable and satisfactory manner and relieve Congress and the departments from the consideration of these

questions.

The legislation necessary to extend to the colony of Nexfoundiand certain articles of the treaty of Washington of the 8th day of May, 1871, having 28th day of May last, and was duly proclaimed on the following day. A copy of the proclamation is A copy of the report of the Commission appointed under the act of March 19, 1872, for surveying and

Woods to the summit of the Rocky mountains, is herewith transmitted. I am happy to announce the field work of the Commission has been completed, and the entire line from the northwest corner of the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky mountains has been run and marked upon the surface of the earth. It s believed that the amount remaining unexpended of the appropriation made at the last session of will be sufficient to complete the office work. I recommend that authority of Congress be given to the use of the unexpended balance of the appropriation in completion of the work of the Commission in making the report and printing the necessary map.

if the Alanama claims, created by an act of Congress at the last session, has organized and commenced its work, and it is to be hoped that the claims admissible under the provisions of the act may be speedlly ascertained and paid.

It has been deemed advisable to exercise the liserction conferred upon the Executive at the last session, by accepting the conditions required by the Government of Turkey for the privilege of allowing citizens of the United States to hold real

The court known as the Court of Commissioner

sphere, which were formerly under the dominion

Marauding on the borders between Mexico and Texas still frequently takes place, despite the vigilance of civil and military authorities in that marter. The difficulty of checking such trespass long the course of a river of such length as the Rio Grande, and so often fordable, is obvious. It is loped the efforts of this Government will be seconded by those of Mexico to the effectual sup-From the report upon the condition of business priations for the purchase of subsistence stores without waiting for the beginning of the fiscal 'nited States, and dated October 28, 1874, it appears that of the 1,017 claims filed on the part of citi-zens of the United States, 183 had been finally de-cided, and 75 were in the hands of the umpire leaving 462 to be disposed of: and of 998 claims | the rebellion; for dropping officers from the rolls of filed against the United States, 726 had been finally | the army without trial for the offense of drawing decided on. One was before the umpire, and 271 pay more than once for the same period; for the remained to be disposed of, reducing somewhat the discouragement of the plan to pay soldiers by number still pending; others have been passed upon by the arbitrators. It has become apparent, in of Rhetoric and English Literature at West Point on by the arbitrators. It has become apparent, in of Khetoric and English Literature at West Point view of these figures, and of the fact that the work The reasons for the recommendations are obvious, devolving on the umpire is particularly laborious, and set forth sufficiently in the report attached, that the Commission would be unable to dispose of I also recommend that the status of the staff c the entire number of claims pending, prior to Feb-1 of the army be fixed, where this has not already been ruary 1, 1875,-the date fixed for expiration. Negotiations are pending looking to the securing of the results of the decisions which have been reached

suffice to bring all the business now before it to a final close. The strife in the Argentine Republic is to be de slored, both on account of the parties thereto and rom the probable effects on the interests of those in trade in that quarter, of whom the our neurality rights, which, as well as our duties in that respect, it shall be my endeavor to maintain

It is with regret I announce that no further pay ment has been received from the Government of Venezuela on account of the awards in favor of resources would enable it to honor itsobligations, hough it is now understood to be at peace with her countries, a serious insurrection is reported in ogress in an important region of that Republic. his may be taken advantage of as another reason or delay in the payment of the dues of our citizens. The deplorable strife in Cuba continues without he contending forces. The insurrection continues, out Spain has gained no superiority. Six years of rife give the insurrection a significance which cannot be ignored. Its duration and the tenacity of it adherents together with the absence of manifested power in suppression on the part of Spain cannot controverted, and may make some positive steps on the part of other powers a matter of self

I had confidently hoped at this time to be en abled to announce the arrangement of the impor-tant questions between this Government and that of spain, but the negotiations have been protracted. The unhappy internal dissensions of Spain command our profound sympathy and must be accepted as, perhaps, a cause of this delay. An early tilement, in part, at least, of the tween the Governments is hoped. In the meantime, awaiting the results of immediately pending negotiations, I defer a further and fuller communiion on the subject of the relations of this country EXPATRIATION AND NATURALIZATION.

I have again to call the attention of Congress to

ionality. Formerly, amid conflicting opinions and decisions, it was difficult to exactly determine how far the doctrine of perpetual allegiance was applicable to citizens of the United States. Congress by the act of 27th July, 1868, asserted the abstract right of expatriation as a fundamental principle of this Government. Notwith the difference of the Congress of the two great rivers of South America, the Orinoco and the Amazon. Nothing prevents, the Orinoco and the Amazon. Nothing prevents jovernment. Notwithstanding such assertion and under existing laws, such exploration, except that the necessity of the formal application of the prin-ciple, no legislation has been had defining what acts or formalities shall work expatriation, or when the necessity of the formal application of the principle, no legislation has been had defining what acts or formalities shall work expatriation, or when a citizen shall be decided to have renounced or of interest and one capable of a large development currency is required for the transaction of the have lost his citizenship. The importance of such of commercial interests advantageous to the people business of this country. It is unsafe to leave the a decision is obvious. The representatives of the reached and those who may establish relations with mentor the people can be impossed for the importance of the business of the treating of the control of the possession of the control of the c It is unsafe to leave the a decision is obvious. The representatives of the reached and those who may establish relations with hoped, however, that the difficulties arising from fraudulent character of the naturalization has ap-this cause will be adjusted, and that the advancing peared upon the face of the certificate itself; in

covered at our Legations, where certificates of natualization are presented either for the purpose f obtaining passports, or in claiming the protecion of the legation. When the fraud is on the face f such certificates they are taken up by the sentatives of the Government and forwarded to the Department of State; but then the record of the Court in which they the fraudulent naturalizations. are secured, remains, and duplicates are readily obtainable. Upon the presentations of these for the issue of the passports, or on demanding the protec-of the Government, the fraud sometimes escapes notice. Such certificates are not infrequently used in transactions of buiness to the deception and in jury of innocent parties. Without placing any ad-ditional obstacle in the way of the obtainment of citizenship by the worthy and well-intentioned for-egner who comes in good faith to cast his lot with us, I earnestly recommend further legislation to punish fraudulent naturalization, and to secure the remedy call the attention of record of every nat-

gralization made in fraud. [? NEW TREATIES. Since my last annual message the exchange has been made of the ratification of treaties of extra-dition with Belgium, Ecuador, Peru and Salvador; also of treaty of commerce and navigation with Peru, and one of commerce and consular privileges with Salvador; all of which have been duly prolaimed, as has also a declaration with Russia with eference to trade marks. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES-REVENUES-BANKING

FUND. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which by law is made directly to Congress, and forms no part of this message, will show the receipts and expenditures of the Government for the last fiscal year, the amount received from each source of revenue, and the amount paid out for each of he Departments of the Government. It will be observed from this report that the amount of receipts over expenditures has been but \$2,314,882 30 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, and that for the surrent fiscal year the estimated receipts over exinditures will not much exceed nine millions of follars. In view of the large national debt exist-ing, and the obligations to add one per cent. per annum to the Sinking Fund, a sum amounting now to over \$34,000,000 per annum, I submit whether the revenues should not be increased or the expenditures diminished to reach this amount of surplus. Not to provide for the Sinking Fund is a partial fallure to comply with the contracts and obligations of the Government. At the last session of Congress a very considerable reduction was made rates of taxation, and the number of articles submitted to taxation The question may well he asked whether wisely or not in some instances. In connection with this subject, too, I venture opinion that the means of collection of the revenues especially from imports have been o embarrassed by legislation as to make it questionable whether or not large amounts are not lost by failure to collect, to the loss of the Treasury and to the prejudice of the interests of honest importers and taxpayers. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report, favors legislation looking to these payments, thus supporting the views previously ex-pressed in this message. He also recommends economy in appropriations; calls attention to the loss of revenue from repealing the tax on tea and coffee, without benefit to the consumer; recommends au increase of 10 cents a gallon on whiskey; and further, that no modification be made in the banking and currency bill passed at the last session of been passed, a protocal to that effect was signed in behalf of the United States and Great Britain on the sary by reason of the adoption of measures for returning to specie payment. In these recommends tions I cordially join.

THE JUDICIOUS TARIFF. I would suggest to Congress the propriety of adjusting the tariff so as to increase the revenue and at the same time decrease the number of articles upon which duties are levied. Those articles which enter into our manufactures and are not produced at home, it seems to me, should be entered free; those articles of manufacture of which we produce a constituent part but not produce the whole, that part which we do not produce should enter free.

Also, I will instance fine wools, dyes, etc. These articles must be imported to form a part of the manufacture of the higher grades of woolen goods. Chemicals, such as dyes, compounded medicines and used in Ivarious ways in manufactures, come under this class. The introduction, free of duties, of such wools as we do not produce would stimulate the manufacture of wools requiring the use of those we do produce, and therefore would be a benefit to home production. There are many articles enter-ing into home manufactures which we do not produce ourselves, the tariff upon which increases the cost of producing the manufactured article. All corrections in this regard are in the direction of bringing labor and capital in harmony with each other and of supplying one of the elements properly so much needed.

THE ARMY. The report of the Secretary of War, herewith attached and forming a part of this message, gives all the information concerning the operations, wants estate in the former country, and by assenting to a certain change in the jurisdiction of the Courts in the latter. A copy of the proclamation upon these subjects is herewith communicated.

There has been no material change in our relations with the independent States of this hem tions with the independent States of this hem to be subjected by the independent states of the same of the content of the content of the courts in the information concerning the operations, wants and necessities of the army, and contains many suggestions and recommendations which I commend to your special attention. There is no class of Government employes who are harder worked than the army officers and men, and none who performs their tasks more cheerfully and efficiently and form their tasks more cheerfully and efficiently and under circumstances of greater privations and hardships. Legislation is desirable to render more efficient this branch of the public service. All the recommendations of the Sceretary of War, I regard as judicious, and I especially commend to your at-The consolidation of the tention the following: Government arsenals; the restoration of mileage to officers traveling under orders; the exemption of money from the sale of subsistence stores from being "covered" into the Treasury; the use of approommission, made by the agent on the part of the year for which the appropriation is made; for additionally tional appropriations for the collection of torpedo material; for increased appropriations for the manufacture of arms; for relieving the various States from indebtedness for arms charged to them during I also recommend that the status of the staff corps done, so that promotions may be made and vacancies filled as they occur in each grade when re-duced below the number to be fixed by [law]. The and to a further extension of the Commission for a necessity for such legislation is specially felt in the limited time, which it is confidently hoped will pay department. The number of vacancies in that lepartment is below the number adequate to perform the duties required by law.

THE NAVY. The efficiency of the navy has been largely i creased during last year under the impulse of the United States are among the principal. As yet, so foreign complications which threatened us at the far as I am aware, there has been no violation of commencement of the last session of Congress, Most of our efficient wooden slrips were put in condition for immediate service, and the repairs of our iron-clads were pushed with the utmost vigor. The result is that most of these are effective and need only to be manned and set in commission to go at knowledging that in some instances they have had once into service. Some of the new sloops author itizens of the United States. Hopes have been energial and that if the Republic could escape both oreign and civil war for a few years its great natur. to take their places as part of our effective force Two iron torpedo ships have been completed during the last year, and four of our large double tur reted iron-clads are now undergoing repairs. When vy, as now authorized, will be in condition for service, and with the advance in the science of tor any marked change in the relative advantages of pedo warfare, the American navy, comparatively small as it is, will be found at any time powerful for the purposes of a peaceful nation.

SCIENTIFIC AND COMMERCIAL EXPLORATIONS AND OB SERVATIONS. Much has also been accomplished during the year in aid of science and to increase the sum of general knowledge and further the interests of commerce and civilization. Extensive and much needed soundings have been made for hydrographic purposes and to fix the proper routes of ocean tele graphs. Further surveys of the great Isthmus have been undertaken and completed, and two vessels o the navy are now employed in conjunction with those of England, France, Germany and Russia, ir observations connected with the transit of Venus useful and interesting to the scientific world. The estimates for this branch of the public service do not differ materially from those of last year-the general support of the service being somewhat less, and those for improvement at the various stations rather larger than the corresponding estimate made a year ago. The regular maintenance and steady ncrease in the officering of this most importan arm, and in proportion to the growth of our mari the unsatisfactory condition of the state of the laws with reference to expatriation and election of naduring peace might be further utilized by a direc

compensation to railroads for carrying the mails.

THE LOUISIANA CASE, Your attention will be drawn to the unsettled ondition of affairs in some of the Southern States, tion, our representatives in those countries have been instructed to impress upon the Governments of China and Japan the firm intention of this country to maintain strict neutrality in the event of hos-On the 14th of September last the Governor of

on that day by D. B. Penn stating that he was elected Lieut Governor in 1872, and calling upon the militia of the state to arm, assemble and drive is ready to take in it. I feel that the nation at large from power the usurpers, as he designated the officers of the State Government. On the next day I issued my proclamation commanding the insurgents to disperse within five days from the date thereof, and subsequently learned that on that day they had taken forcible possession of the State House. Steps were taken by me to support the existing and rec-ognized State Government, but before the expira-tion of the five days the insurrectionary movement was practically abandoned and the officers of the State Government, with some minor exceptions, resumed their powers and duties. Considering that the present State Administration of Louisiana has been the only Government in that State for nearly two years, that it has been tacitly acknowledged and acquiesced in as such by Congress, and more than once expressly recognized by me, I regarded it as my clear duty, when legally called upon for that purpose, to prevent its overthrow by an armed mob. under the pretense of fraud and irregularity in the election of 1872. I have heretofore called the attention of Congress to this subject, stating that on account of the frauds and forgeries committed at said election, and because it appears that the returns thereof were never legally canvassed, it was impossible to tell thereby who were chosen; but from the most reliable sources of information at my command, I have always believed the present Service Reform, I will regard such action as a dis-State officers received a majority of the legal votes approval of the system, and will abandon it except actually cast at that election. I repeat what I said in my special message of February 18, 1873, that in the event of no action by Congress I must continue to recognize the Government heretofore recognized

SOUTHERN TROUBLES GENERALLY. I regret to say that with the preparations for the late election, decided indications appeared in some localities in Southern States of a determination by acts of violence and intimidation to deprive citi-zens of the freedmen class of the ballot, because of their political opinion. Bands of men, masked and armed, made their appearance; White Leaguers and other Societies were formed; large quantities of arms and ammunition were imported and distri-buted to these organizations; military drills with in-creasing demonstrations were held, and with all these murders enough were committed to spread terror among those whose political action was to be sup-pressed, if possible, by these intolerant and criminal proceedings. In some places colored laborers were compelled to vote according to the wishes of their employers under threats of discharge if they voted otherwise, and there are too many instances in which when these threats were disregarded they were remorselessly executed by those by whom made. I understand that the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution was made to prevent this and like state of things, and the act of May 31 1870, with amendments, was passed to enforce it provision, the object of this being to guarantee to all citizens the right to vote, and to protect them in the free enjoyment of that right. Enjoined by the Constitution to take care that the laws be faithful executed, and convinced by undoubted evidence that violations of said act had been committed, and that a widespread and flagrant disregard of it was contemplated, the proper officers were instructed to prosecute the offenders, and troops were stationed at convenient points to aid these officers, if neces-sary, in the performance of their duties. Complaints are made of this interference by Federal authority but if said amendment and act do not provide for such interference under the circumstances as above stated, then they are without meaning or effective whole system of colored enfranchisement worse than mockery, and little better than a crime Possibly Congress may find it due to justice to ascertain by means of a committee whether the alleged wrongs to colored citizens for political purposes are real, or the reports thereof were manufactured for the occasion. The whole number of troops in the State of Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, Florida South Carolina, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennes see, Arkansas, Mississippi, Maryland and Virginia at the time of the election was 4.082. This embrace the garrisons of all the forts, from the Delaware to

the Gulf of Mexico. ARKANSAS. Another trouble has arisen in Arkansas. Article 13 of the Constitution of the State, which was tion as one of the States of the Union, provides in of the State voting thereon. On the 11th of May 1874, the Governor convened an extra session of the General Assembly of the State, which on the 18th of the same month passed an act providing for a convention to frame a new Con-Pursuant to this act, and at an election held on the 30th June, 1874, the convention was ap proved and delegates were chosen thereto, which assembled on the 14th of July, and formed a new Constitution, which provided for the election of an entire new set of State officers in a manner contra ry to the then existing election laws of the State. On the 13th of October, 1874, this Constitution, as therein provided, was submitted to the people for their approval or rejection, and, according to the election returns, was approved by a large majority of those qualified to vote thereon, and at the same election persons were chosen to fill all the State, county and ownship offices. The Governor elected in 1872 for the term of four years turned over his office to the Governor chosen under the new Constitution whereupon the Lieutenant-Governor, also elected in 1872, for a term of four years, claiming to act a Governor, and alleging that said proceedings by which the new Constitution was made and a new set of officers elected, were unconstitutional and illegal, called upon me, as provided in section 4 article 4 of the Constitution, to pretect the State against domestic violence. As Congress are now in vestigating the political affairs of Arkansas, I have declined to interfere. The whole subject of Executive interference with the affairs of a State is repugnant to public opinion, to the feelings of thos from whom their official capacity must be used i such interposition and to him or those who mos desire it. Unless most clearly on the side of law, such interference becomes a crime; with the law to support it, as condemned without a hearing [7]. FROM ARKANSAS BACK TO THE GENERAL QUESTION I desire that all necessity for Executive decision in local affairs may become unnecessary and obso lete. I invite the attention, not of Congress, but o

the people of the United States, to the causes and effects of these unhappy questions. Is there not a disposition on one side to magnify the wrongs and outrages, and on the other side to belittle them of justify them? If public opinion could be directed to a correct survey of what is and to rebuking wrong and aiding the proper authorities in punishing it, a letter state of feeling would be inculcated, and the sooner we would have that peace which would leave the States free indeed to regulate their own domestic affairs. I believe, on the part of our citizens of the Southern States, the better part of them there is a disposition to them, there is a disposition to be law-abiding, and to do no violence either to individuals or the laws existing. But do they do right in ignoring the existence of violence in resistance to constituted au-thority? I sympathise with their prostrate condition and would do all in my power to relieve them, as most trying Governments to live under, and very oppressive ones in the way of taxation for nomina improvements, not giving benefits equal to the hardship imposed, but can they proclaim themselves entirely irresponsible for this condition. They cannot. Violence has been rampant in some localities and has further been justified or denied by those who could have prevented it. The theory raised that there is to be no further interference or the part of the General Government to protect citi zens within a State where the State authorities fai to give protection. This is a great mistake. While I remain Executive all the laws of Congress and the provisions of the Constitution, including the amend-ments added thereto, will be enforced with rigor but I regret that they should have added one jot or tittle to Executive duties and powers. Let there be fairness in the discussion of Southern questions the advocates of both or all political parties giving honest, truthful reports of occurrences, condemnin the wrong and approving the right. Then all will be well. Under existing conditions the negro votes the Republican ticket, because he knows his friends are of that party. Many a good citizen votes the opposite, not because he is at variance with the great principles of State which separate parties, but because, generally, he is opposed to negro rule.
This is a most delusive cry. Treat the negro as a citizen and voter, as he is and must remain, and soon parties will be conducted not on the color line

but on principle. Then we shall have no complain of sectional interference. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. The report of the Attorney-General contains valu able recommendations relating to the administra-tion of justice in the Courts of the United States, t which I invite your attention. I respectfully sug gest to Congress the propriety of increasing the number of Judicial Districts in the United States to eleven (the present number being nine) and the creation of two additional judgeships. The territo ry to be traversed by the Circuit Judges is so great and the business of the courts so greatly increasing that it is growing more and more impossible for them to keep up with the business requiring their attention. Whether this would involve the neces sity of adding two more Justices of the Supremo Court to the present number, I submit to the judg-

ment of Congress. INTERIOR DEPARTMENT. The attention of Congress is invited to the report of the Secretary of the Interior and to the legisla- had a very poor understanding of what money a resolution favoring open trade between Mississiption asked for by him. The domestic interests of can do and what it cannot do. But the Bos- pi Valley and Brazil by steamship lines, asking the people are more intimately connected with this Department than with either of the other two Determined the standard what it cannot do. But the Boston Advertiser says it was not Franklin's fault, partments of the Government. Its duties have been added to from time to time, until they have become so enormous that without the most perfect system and order it will be impossible for any Secretary of the Interior to keep trace of all official transaction having his sanction and done in his name, and for

which he is held personally responsible THE PEACE POLICY The policy adopted for the management of Indian affairs, known as the Peace Policy, has been ad hered to with most beneficial results. It is confi ently hoped that a few years more will save or routier from Indian depredations. I commend the recommendation of the Secretary for the extersion of the homestead laws to Indians, and for son sort of Territorial government for the Indian Terri tory. A great majority of the Indians occupying this Territory are believed to be incapable of maintaining their rights against the more civilized and and enlightened man. Any Territorial form of gov ernment given them, therefore, should protect them in their homes and property for a period of at least twenty years; and before its final adoption, should years; and before its final adoption, shoul led by a majority of those affected. The report of the Secretary of the Interior, her with attached, gives much interesting statistical in-formation, which I abstain from giving an abstract

f, but refer you to the report itself. PENSIONS OF 1812. The act of Congress, providing the oath which pensioners must subscribe before drawing their pension, cuts off from this bounty a few survivors of the war of 1812, residing in the Southern States. recommend the restoration of this bounty to all such. The number of persons whose names would be restored to the list of pensioners is not large. They are all old persons, who could have taken no part in [the rebellion], and the services for which they were awarded pensions were in defense of the

whole country. AGRICULTURAL-THE CENTENARY.

This call was made in view of a proclamation issued herewith, contains suggestions of much interest to is interested in having this exhibition a success, and commend to Congress such action as will secure a greater general interest in it. Already many for eign nations have signified their intention to be represented at it. It may be expected that every civilized nation will be represented.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM. The rules adopted to improve the Civil Service of the Government have been adhered to as closely rs has been practicable, with the opposition with which they meet. The effect of it has been essential benefion the whole, and has tended to the tion of the service; but it is impracticable to maintain them without direct and positive support of Congress. Generally the support which this reform receives is from those who give it their sup port only to find fault when the rules are appar ently departed from. Removals from office without preferring charges against parties removed, are frequently cited as departures from the rules adopted and the retention of those against whom charges are made by irresponsible persons and without good grounds, is also often condemned as a violation of them. Under these circumstances, therefore, I announce that if Congress adjourns without positive legislation on the subject of Civil Service Reform, I will regard such action as a disso far as to require examinations for certain appointees to determine their fitness. Competitive examinations will be abandoned. The gentlement who have given their services without compensation, as members of the Board, to devise rules and regulations for the government of the civil Sarvice. regulations for the government of the Civil Service of the country, have shown much zeal and earnest ness in their work, and to them as well as to mysel it will be a source of mortification if it is to b thrown away. But I repeat that it is impossible to earry this system to a successful issue without

general approval and assistance and positive law to support it THE LABOR AND CAPITAL PROBLEM-VARIOUS ELE-MENTS OF THE QUESTION. I have stated that the elements of the prosperity to the Nation, capital, labor skilled and unskilled. and products of the soil still remain with us. direct the employment of these is a problem eserving the most serious attention of Congress. employment can be given to all labor offering self, prosperity necessarily follows. I have ex-pressed the opinion, and repeat it, that the first res-olution to the accomplishment of this end is the substitution of a sound currency in place of one o a fluctuating value. This secured, there are many pterests that might be fostered to the great profit of both labor and capital. How to induce capital to

employ labor is the question.

The subject of cheap transportation has occupied the attention of Congress. New light on this question will, without doubt, be given by the commit tee appointed by the last Congress to investigate and report upon this subject.

A revival of ship building, and particularly of iron steamship building, is of vest importance to our national prosperity. The United States is now paying over \$1,000,000 per annum for freights and passage on foreign ships, to be carried abroad, and expends in the employment and support of other ports, beyond a fair per centage of what should go to foreign vessels, estimating on the tonnage and travel of each respectively. It is to be regretted that this disparity in the carrying trade exists, and to correct it I would be willing to see a great depar-ture from the usual course of Government in supporting what might usually be termed private en terprise. I would not suggest as a remedy direct substidy to American steamship lines, but I would suggest the direct offer of ample compensation for carrying the mails between Atlantic scaboard citie and the Continent, in American owned and Amertean built steamers, and would extend the liberality to vessels carrying the mails to South American States and to Central America and Mexico, and would pursue the same policy from our Pacific seaports to foreign scaports on the Pacific. It might be demanded that vessels built for this service should conform to a standard fixed by legislation in ton-nage and all other qualities, looking to the possi-bility of the Government requiring them at some adopted in 1868, and upon the approval of which time for war purposes. The right also of taking by Congress the State was restored to representational possession of them in such emergency should be guarded. I offer these suggestions, believing them effect that before any amendments proposed to this Constitution shall become part thereof, they shall be passed by two successive assemblies, and then better can be done to direct the country into a passed by two successive assemblies, and then better can be done to direct the country into a Destructive Fire. course of general prosperity none will be me

ready than I to second the plan. THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Forwarded herewith will be found the report of the Commissioners appointed under an act of Congress approved June 30, 1874, to wind up the affairs of the District Government. It will be seen from the report that the total debt of the District of Columbia, less securities on hand and available, is a bonded debtissned prior to July 1st, 1874, \$8,883,940 4 265 bonds, under the act of Congress June 20th 1874 \$2,088,168 73; certificates of the Board of Audit, \$4,770,558 45; total, \$15,742,667 21; less special im-provement assessments, chargeable to private property in excess of any demand against such assessment, \$1,614,054,37: less Chesapeake and Ohio Canal bonds, \$75,000, and Washington and Alexandria railroad bonds, \$59,000; in the hands of the Commissioners of the sinking fund, \$1 748,054 37; leaving the actual debt, less assets, \$13,994,613 24. In addition to this In addition to this there are claims preferred against the government of the District, amounting in the aggregate, reported by the Board of Audit, to \$3,147,787 48, of which the greater part will probably be rejected. This sum can with no more propriety be included in the debt of the District government, than can the thousands claims against the General Government be in cluded as a portion of the national debt. But the aggregate sum thus stated includes something mor than the funded debt chargeable exclusively to the District of Columbia. The act of Congress, of Nov. 28, 1873, contemplates an apportionment between the United States Government and the District of Columbia in respect to the payment of the principal and interest of the 35 bonds. Therefore, in com-puting with precision the bonded debt of the Ditrict of the aggregate sums above stated in respecto the 365 bonds now issued, the outstanding certif cates of the Board of Audits, and the unadjusted claims pending before that Board, should be reduce to the extent of the amount to be apportioned to th S. Government in the manner indicated in act of ongress of June 20, 1873. Tespecially invite your at tention to the recommendation of the Commissioner of the Sinking Fund relative to the umbiguity of the act of June 20, 1873, the interest on the District bonds and the District. I feel much indebted t the gentlemen who consented to leave their private attairs and come from a distance to attend to the susiness of this District and for the able and satisfactory manner in which it has been conducted. I am sure their services will be equally appreciated by the entire public.

The accompanying full report of the Board of Health is that the sanitary condition of the District is very satisfactory. In my opinion the District oo Columbia should be regarded as the grounds of the National Capital in which the entire people are in terested. I do not allude to this to urge a generon appropriation to the District, but to draw the atten tion of Congress to frame a law for the governme of the District to the magnificent scale on which the city was planned by the founders of the Govern ment, the manner in which for ornamental pur poses the reservations, streets and avenues were info out, and the proportion of the property actually proportion of the expenses of the government and improvements to be borne by the General Government, the cities of Washington and Georgetown and the county, should be carefully and equitably

IMPROVEMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI. In accordance with section 3 of the Act approved June 23, 1873, appointing a Board to make a survey of the mouth of the Mississippi river, with a view to determining the best method of obtaining and naintaining a depth of water sufficient for the pur oses of commerce; and in accordance with an Ac offiled 'An Act to provide for the appointmen of a Commission of Engineers to investigate an eport a plan for the excavation of the alluvia asin of the Mississippi river subject to inunda ion." I appointed a Commission of Engineer Neither Board has yet completed its labors. Whe their reports are received, they will be forwarded to Congress without delay,

(Signed) EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 7, 1874.

THE DIFFERENCE.-The Boston and Philadelphia papers have been indulging in a little friendly controversy regarding the merits of Ben Franklin as a financier. It seems that Franklin left £1,000 to the city of Boston and the same sum to the city of Philadelphia, to be loaned to married mechanics in small sums, to assist them in starting business, and the interest to be compounded from year to year for a hundred years. According to his calculation each legacy would amount to £131,000 in a hundred years, at the expiration of which he desired that the money should be appropriated to certain public improvements in the respective cities. Philadelphia's "talent" has only increased, at the end of 86 years, to \$46,135 and the Bulletin concludes from this that but the management of the Philadelphia stewards, that the sum is not nearer the philosopher's calculations to-day. In Boston the legacy amounted, Jan. 1, 1874, to \$182,278, nearly four times as much as the Philadelphia fund. During the next fourteen years, if the money is compounded at six per cent., the sum will reach \$408,300. We shall certainly

leave our money to Boston. It is hard work, says the Chicago Tribune, to get ahead of a determined Western man on a matter in which principle and pennies are in- Club races, Bilox won the first race, hurdle hand volved together; especially difficult for the cap, 2 miles, for a purse of \$500. Time, 3:56, Bales railroads to fight the masses. The great bore nowadays is legal fare. Passengers were in the nowadays is legal fare. Passengers were in the for all ages, purse of \$700, mile heats. Time 1:42, habit of getting aboard trains and paying lot all ages, purse of \$700, m legal fare." To prevent this, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad devised means of forcing passengers to pay full fare. It was to make them show tickets before get ting aboard. At Burlington, the other day, a passenger bought a ticket and took his seat. He then passed the ticket out of the window to a friend, who also took his seat, repeating the operation until the car, was filled up. When the conductor came round there was but one ticket, and legal fares enough to keep the Supreme Court in continuous session for a century. But the value the Barlington business men set upon time is not revealed to us.

While Captain Drew, agent of the James river line of steamers, was sitting in his chair The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, I mouth a set of artificial teeth,

EASTERN NEWS.

Scientific Explorations.

CHEYENNE, Dec 3,-Professor O. C. Marsh and scientific party arrived here last evening from Badlands, south of the Black Hills. The expedition was very successful. Hostile Indians stopped the party twice when on the way to Badlands, attempted a night attack on the camp, and otherwise mo-ested them. Explorations were made under diff-culties, but resulted in important discoveries. About two tons of remains of extinct animals were ollected, among them many new to science.

ollection will go to Yale College, and will soon be lescribed by Prof. Marsh. Havemayer's Last Official Act -- A Commis doner Driven from Office.

New York, Dec. 3.—The last official communica-on with the late Mayor Havemayer was a letter to

Longshoremen's Strike Ended. The long-horemen have had an understanding with the Walsh Brothers, leading stevedores of North river, and a modification of rates of compenation has been agreed to. It is expected the men vill go to work to-morrow.

The Companies Stand Firm. The long-horemen of Hoboken endeavored to ffect a compromise with the Bremen, Hamburg and Eagle steamship companies, but the agents informed them no union men would hereafter be em-

Pacific Mail. Russell Sage to day resigned as President and Director of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Wm. H. Guion, Vice President, assumed the duties ero tem, tRufus Hatch, Managing Director, anounces that a full report of the condition of the company will be ready for the stockholders within

Particulars of Sage's Retirement. New York, Dec. 4 .- A morning paper says the ssension of the Pacific Mail directors which culfinated yesterday in Sage's resignation, is said to have been brought about by the discovery that he was selling calls on the company's stock. It is stated

that James Low, of Low, Harrison & Co., has been tendered the Presidency of the Pacific Mail Co. It is also stated that Russell Sage will retire from the residency of the Panama Railroad Company. Relief of the Poor. A meeting was held this evening at the Church of

the Holy Trinity for the purpose of discussing measures for the alleviation of the condition of the poor during the winter. A Minister in Trouble.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—Rev. Thos. Cooper. pr of the Free Congregational Church of Frankfort, to day answered to the capins issued by the Sheriff. He is now under bonds in the Sum of \$5,000 to answer a charge of felonious assault and battery upon Flora May Peters, aged 18, also of Frankfort The charge is made by the father of the girl. The suit is a civil one, damages being fixed at \$10,000. Members of Cooper's Church believe him to be in-

Striking among the Potters. New York, Dec. 4.—The long impending strike in the potteries of Trenton, N. J., began yesterday. The establishments of Yates, Benedict and Allen J. Moss were closed. The employers guaranteed work

for the winter at a reduction of 10 per cent; em ployes refused, with above result. The movemen y the employes seem only individual, and not part of a concerted action. Polsoning of a Whole Family. SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 4.-A man named Ludwi wife and infant child were found in bed to day the parents dying from poison. The wife died with

returning to consciousness; the husband re vived long enough to say he had been given son thing to drink, but refused or was unable to tell by DOVER, Del., Dec. 4 .- The large canning factory and jelly works of J. S. Collins & Co., Lebano

Delaware, burned last week. Loss, \$150,000; full insured. The Death Penalty. NEW YORK, Dec. 4 .- Albert Jackson and Lew Jarvis, found guilty of the murder of Samuel Jones at South Oyster Bay, Long Island, were yesterda sentenced to be hanged on the 15th of January.

Another Alarm in Louisiana. Cuicago, Dec. 4.- A Tribune's Washington specia says: "There are rumors here, credited by persons well informed as to the condition of affairs in Lou dann that another resort to force is contemplat by McEneryites. The story is, that in January the intend to seize the State government, impeach t leading State officers, and overthrow Kellogg's su

Durell's Statement of the Case. Judge Durell is now in this city, and was inter viewed by a Tribuue reporter. He is represented as saying that he is the victim of party exigencies The head and front of his offending is the literal construction of the enforcement act—a bad law, known to him as such, passed by a Republican Congress seeking to perpetuate the Republican party which he found on the statute books and execute impartially. He gave in detail his objections to the iw, which were strong as its worst enemie desire. He said that when its unpopularity and is expediency had been exposed, he was deserted b those who passed it, and accused by them of having

verstepped his authority. Another Nephew. A dispatch to the Herald says that Welker Fearm appointed as Durell's successor, is a relation b marriage of the President.

Pacific Mail Magnates Airing their Soiled Linen. New York, Dec. 5 -Rufus Hatch is not include among the Directors believed to have been engaged in selving Pacific Mail stock short. The chief sin ners were Sage & Osborne. The latter sold as broke for Jay Gould, who has long been a heavily loaded bear. Hatch denounces Sage bitterly, declaring he was kicked out of the Presidency. Trenor W. Park, a Director of the Panama Railroad, thinks Sage must resign that Presidency also. He says the Isthmus Railroad Company does not depend on the Pa cific Mail Company for business, but would put or their own vessels immediately if the Pacific Mai Company should withdraw from the route. supposition that a combination had been effected between steamers and overland railroads was er roneous, and the thing was less probable since the withdrawal of Sage. Steamers a lyanced the rates moderately because they were unreasonably low They could command a good business at the ad

Yance despite the railroads. New York, Dec. 5.—The Pacific Mail discussio continues to be the sensation in Wall street. Inte-views with Rufus Hatch and Russell Sage are pulished to-day, each accusing the other of willful ly ing, being concerned in short speculations and using his official position to further speculation plan Richard B. Irvin, former agent at San Francisco has arrived to answer the Company's suit agains him for \$750,000 which he says he expended at ti instance of the former management to procure a Government subsidy. Should he tell all he know relative to that expenditure a sensation is promised

rivaling the Credit Mobilier. Wool Growers Protest against Reciprocity. New York, Dec. 5.—A protest against the proposed reciprocity treaty is about to be issued by the National Wool Growers' Association. Something "In Store" for South Carolina.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 .- South Carolina advices say the inaugural of Governor Chamberlain promises all that the Conservatives could ask. It is believed if the Legislature carries out its recommendations. better days are in store for that State. End of the Longshoremen's Strike.

New York, Dec. 4 .- A number of longshoreme at Hoboken have gone to work, having accepted the reduction. Others will go to work to-morrow.

Brooklyn longshoremen agreed last night to work
at a reduction for night work, but refused to work
with non-society men. This debars them, and with non-society men. This debars them, and trouble is apprehended. A large force of police is on duty on the river front. New York, Dec 5.—The strike of longshoremen is now considered at an end. The companies have all the men they want. The new hands by practice have become as expert as the old ones, and under

these circumstances the companies have resolved to not employ society men under any circumstances. A Vain Trick Foreshadowed. New York, Dec. 5 .- Washington dispatches fore

shadow the early favorable action on the Hous bills for the admission of Colorado and New Mex co, with the object of adding four Republican Ser ators and two Congressmen to the present bodies. A Grange Project.

St. Louis, Dec. 5.-The Executive Committee of the Missouri State Grange, which has been in sesion here for several days past, adjourned to-day after transacting considerable business. It adopted farmers of the Valley to aid in supporting the en-terprise. The resolution says it is the duty and policy of farmers to induce shipments by river southward instead of by rail eastward,

Break between Iron Puddlers and Manufacturers. PITTSBURG, Dec. 5.—Owing to a disagreement i convention between iron puddlers and manufaturers to-day, all mills except two or three, wil suspend work on Monday. The manufacturers have decided to reduce the rate from \$6 to \$5 per ton for puddling, which reduction the workmen're The manufacturers fuse to accept.

Fast Running. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 5-In the Louisiana Jocket

Explosion of a Locomotive. COLUMBUS, Dec. 5.—A locomotive exploded at Delaware on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cinciunat & Indianapolis railroad, to-day, injuring the en gineer. Wm. Hutchings, and killing his son, who was acting as fireman.

The Latest "Outrage." MONTGOMERY, Dec. 5.—The State Senate ousted Miller (Rep.) and seated Martin (Dem.) Miseellaneous.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 4.-A large force of men under the supervision of Superintendent Creighton, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, appeared at Power's Rui this morning and cut the pipe of the Columbia Cor duit Company where it was laid under the track o the West Pennsylvania Railroad, putting a stop to While Captain Drew, agent of the James river line of steamers, was sitting in his chair at City Point a day or two ago in a state of profound sleep, some rascal stole out of his month a set of artificial teeth.

The congregations on the part of the pipe company. The congregation of Rev. Mr. Cooper have published a card expressing confidence in his integrity, and a standing committee, acting for and in behalf of the Free Congregational Church of Frankfort, express unlimited confidence in the membership elect.

in his virtue, integrity and Christian life and char-Fatal Casualty.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec 4.-A terrible accident FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec 4.—A terrible accident occurred this afternoon near Slade's Ferry, where the Old Colony Railroad Company is constructing a bridge over Taunton River. While workmen were engaged sinking a pneumatic cylinder to farm a portion of the pier, the dipper flange of the air lock, to which the lower was secured, together with the cover, was blown off by pressure of air in the cylinder. Eight men were on the cylinder. Three were killed outright, one fatally injured one Three were killed outright, one fatally injured, one seriously hurt. The other three escaped uninjured.

WASHINGTON CITY.

California Lighthouse and Fog Signals. Washington, Dec. 3. - The Lighthouse Board devoted to a light at Point St. George on the upper that unusual and scandalous privileges had been allowed Wm. M. Tweed at Blackwell's Island and calling for a report on the matter. Mayor Vance to-day seconded the request and added that if these reports were true they were sufficient grounds to warraut the Commissioner's removal from office. This was followed by the resignation of Bowen this afternoon.

Longsbore. made a report to-day recommending that \$5,000 be devoted to a light at Point St. George on the upper a steam tog signal at Fiedras Blancas, one of the most important points on the coast of California. The importance of Point Sur, of the California coast, as a lighthouse site, is very great. The crection there of a lighthouse, with accompanying buildings, will be an expensive operation. As nearly as can, he ostimated the companying buildings, will be an expensive operation. As nearly as can be estimated the cost will be \$100,000. An appropriation of \$60,000 is asked to begin with. The work of establishing a steam fog signal at Point Montora will soon be com-menced. Twelve thousand dollars is asked for erecting a station for keepers at Point Bonita. Soon as plans are prepared the construction of a light-house and fog signal on the eastern extremity of Yerba Buena Island will be taken in hand.

Preparations for King David's Reception at Washington. Washington, Dec. 4.—The President has not been officially notified yet of the arrival at San Francisco of King Kalakana. No arrangements have been decided upon as to his reception. It is probable that during to-day formal messages will pass be that diffing to-day formal messages will pass be-tween Secretary Fish and the representatives of the King at San Francisco. The Hawaiian Minister, Mr. Allen, who came here to arrange for the recep-tion of the King, has been absent from the city for some days; consequently the Government is not fully informed as to his wishes in regard to the King's reception. There is much rivalry between proprietors of hotels to secure the presence of the proprietors of hotels to secure the presence of the King and his suite at their respective establish-

ments during his visit. Attentions to King David.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 .- An officer of the army or savy is to be appointed to look after the comfort, of the King of the Hawaiian Islands and suite. Durng their sojourn in Washington they will be located at a hotel, the Government paying the expenses. The President will entertain the King at a state dinner. In addition, courtesies will be exten led to him by the Secretary of State. This will be the first

visit of a king to Washington. Indictments Against the Safe Burglars Overturned. Washington, Dec 5 .- A full bench of Judges of his District to-day decided that the late grand jury which indicted the alleged safe buglars was ille

grand jury are hill. Some Correspondent Chips In. Washington, Dec. 5.-Sargent, Houton and Page have satisfied your regular correspondent here that they opposed sending bricks by rail from Baltimore o San Francisco. This is their present position originally they favored the scheme. Orders have

now gone out to advertise proposals in California, er furnishing pressed brick and stone, that the Secretary of the Treasury may determine (which of the?) two materials (shall be used?) for the new Appraisers' building Ingalls' Chances for Promotion. WASHINGTON, Dec. 5,-Rumor says that Gen. Irwin

McDowell will be appointed Minister to Russia. He at an age at which he may go on the retired list, and if it is decided that he can on his return resume his place in the army retired list, it is said he will acept. The vacancy which his retirement would cause in the list of Major-Generals on the active list would, it is said, be filled by the promotion of Brig-tien. Meigs now Quartermaster-General, and this

sident strongly wishes to put there Vice-President Wilson, Matt. Carpenter and the Presidency of the Senate CHICAGO, Dec. 5 .- A Washington special speaking Vice-President Wilson's presence at the Capital, says he does not intend to preside during the session ut will retire from the Chair after proceeding a few

days, which will necessitate a new election of a President pro tem. Carpenter's tenure of office expires soon as the Vice President takes the Chair. It is said there is a determination on the part of the enate not to re elect Carpenter. Some Quarrels Brewing. CHICAGO, Dec. 5 .- Au Inter-Ocean special says Senators West and Flanagan and several others of bout their standing in the Senate, are making erce declarations against Postmaster General Jaw

ell. Finnagan communicated his deep displeasure at an early day following the investigations in Texas and the discharge of some of his postmasters. West is aggrieved because a man named stoneaker. whom West had pensioned on the Department as a pecial agent, was dismissed. Now these gentle nen, with the friends of some other dismissed off A majority of Senators, however, laugh at these threatenfugs. They say Jewell will be confirmed without show of serious opposition."

> BY ATLANTIC CABLE. Quarantine.

London, Dec. 3.—About 365 passengers of the steamer Abbottsford, who left on that vessel for n board, embarked on the steamer Illinois for hilladelphia, but a final examination proving unsatisfactory, were again landed and are now tempo-rarily located in the Liverpool Workhouse.

Loss of the La Plata Explained. LONDON, Dec. 3 .- Siemens Bros, write to the Times explaining the loss of the steamer La Plata. They say a heavy sea, which carried away two boats and tore out the davits, made large holes in the steamer's sides. The water came through the opening in arge volumes and soon extinguished the fires, when the machinery ceased to work and the ship was

helpless. A Carlist Success. LONDON, Dec. 3 .- A telegram from Carlist sources says Gen, des Pujols, commanding a large body (f overnment troops in Valencia, has been totally defeated by Carlists and obliged to retreat to Morella. Loss, 600 killed and wounded; 450 prisoners.

Garibaldi Pensioned. A dispatch to the Standard from Rome, announces that the Chamber of Deputies have unanimously passed a resolution in favor of granting an annuity o Garibaldi. Not the Sepoy Butcher.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Times Calcutta special says he Government is satisfied that the Groallor pris oner is not Nena Sahib. Yakiah Khan is in close onfinement at Cabool. Pius IX and Freemasonry in Brazil. ROME, Dec. 4.—The Pope has absolutely refused

o recommend Bishops, imprisoned in Brazil to reign their Sees as a measure of reconciliation of difrences with the government. Warm Discussion in the French Assembly. PARIS, Dec. 5.—The National Assembly has been engaged in an exciting debate during the past two lays on a bill supported by the clerical deputie for freeing the university from the control of the State. The principal speakers were Bishop Dupan-loupe, Legitimatist, and Chalemel Lacour, Radical deputy for Bonches DuRhone. Dupanloupe, in the ourse of his remarks to-day, passionatel that danger to society was to be apprehended the friends of those who favored the shooting the Archbishop of Paris. This remark occasion a great tumult in the Chamber. Upon the res-tion of order, Chalemel Lacour retorted to Bishop Dupanloupe in a speech of great bitter

of honest men—those who had some regard see the dignity of the French episcopate. Upon conclusion of the discussion the bill passed as reading by a vote of 553 against 133 The St. Petersburg Congress. St. Petersburg, Dec. 5.—The Russian gov ment has sent notes to various powers inv to participate in a conference to be held here une the discussion of the question submitted

He said he left such personalities to the judga

the conference lately held at Brussels. Miscellaneous News. LONDON, Dec. 4.—A ship, supposed to be the tiac Sanderland, for Bombay, has burned at sea, and twenty-six of her crew perished.

Five fresh cases of smallpox are reported in the erpool workhouse, among the steerage passengers the steerage Abbuttefined. he steamer Abbottsford.
Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, formerly of Trini dad and Mauritius, has been appointed Governor the Fiii Islands. Twenty rifles and bayonets, with ammu have been seized in Cork, and one man has been The foreign office has dispatches stating that P Livingstone's journals have reached Zanzibar A telegram to the Standard from Madrid a arrests have been made in connection with

cent mutiny. SOUTH AMERICA.

The Argentine Rebellion Ended. Bahi, Brazil, Dec. 2.—Intelligence is ere of the conclusion of peace between entine Government and Gen. Mitre, who, wi flicers and soldiers, has been granted amner It is reported that a serious revolution has broket out in Uraguay.

Gen. Mitre Surrenders. BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 4.—It is officially announthat Gen. Mitre has been defeated. Finding his closely pursued by Government forces, he protected from the protection of capitulation which were rejected finally surrendered unconditionally with his i Peace has been restored in the province of Ayres. Government troops are in pursuit of D. londa, whose advance guard has been defeated.

WEST INDIES. Sinking of a Spanish Steamer.

Havana, Dec. 4.—The Spanish coasting steams.

Thomas Brooks, from Santiago De Cuba for Guants
namo, struck yesterday morning on Morrillo, neaguantanamo, and sank immediately. Thirty live
yere lost. were lost. The Rev. William H. Felton has been elec-

ed to the next Congress, in Georgia, in a m ner very similar to the election of Prof. J. H. Seelye, in Massachusetts. Dr. Felion i Independent Democrat, elected in a eratic district, and Dr. Seelye is an Indepe ent Republican, elected in a Republican trict. Both were supported at the polls protest against the decrees of caucus. So as known, these two are the only clergymen