THE DAILY NEWS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 4 1867. The Latest Fushious.

Encumbrance sero long time I bore,
Durishm was 1, v in;
But when shore shire is came the mode,
They eased me of my train.

And le! my hat i much reduced, But to a m. head s won rous with

Why do we wear these awful braids, And wile bem with such pains?

Recause it in his as ook as if
We had a lot of breigs.

And if we have no brains at all, Situation by since For it this would be a reed That loose are every bing.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Felow-Ci izens of the Smale
and House of Representatives:
The continued disorgen Zation of the Union, to
which the President has so often called the attention of Congres, he wet a topec of profound and
pairiote concern. We may, however, find some
rened from that anxiety in the reflection that the painful for in this sixuation although before unriced by ourselves, is not new in the experience of nations. Fortical science, perhaps as highly perfected in our own time and country as in an other, his not yet dis losed any means by which civil wars can be absolutely provented. An objective wars can be absolutely provented. An objective of the love that a wise and beneficial Constantial of the soverment, may discontinuously.

by direction and its processings in accordance with its fund mental aw.

When a civil we has been brought to a close, it is manifestation. When a c vit war has been brought to a close, it is mandesty the first interest and duly of the St to or open the injurie, which the war has inflicted, and to seture the binefit of the lessons it tead as a till, and as speedily as possible. This dury was upon the termination of the rebellion promptly accepted, not only be the Excentive Diractment, but by the insurremonary States themselves, and restoration, in the first moment of place, was beneved to be as easy and certain as it was indispensably. The expectations, however then so reasonably and confidently entrained, were disappointed by legislation from which I felt Constrained, by my obligations to the Constitution, to without my assent.

to withhold my assent.

It is therefore a source of profound regret that in c.m. dying with the obligation imposed upon the President by the Constitution, to give to Congressive that the obligation of the state of the Union, I am unable to communical e my definitive. Union, I am thanke to command a car People, a justiment, satisfactory to the American People, of the questions which, since the close of the rebellion have agitated the public mind. On the contrary cander composite to accordant at this contrary cander composite to the careful for the c contrary candor c mpois meto declars that at this time there is no Union as our Fathers understood by some and as they meant it to be understood by us. The Union which they established car x somy where at the States are represented in b.t. Houses of Compress; where one State is as free as modifier to regulate its internal concrets according to its own will; and where the laws of the central Government, strictly confined to martons on hat onal jurisdiction, apply with equal force to all the member of every section. That such is not o. nat onat jurisdiction, apply with equal force to all the people of every section. That such is not the resent "state of the Union" is a measurement and we all must acknowledge that the restoration of the States to their proper legal relations with the Federal Government and with one ampact, would be the greatest temporal blessing which God, in his sindest providence could be the greatest temporal blessing which God, in his sindest providence could be the greatest and providence stow upon this nation. It becomes our imperative daty to co. s.der w.ether or not it is impossible to effect this most desirable consummation.

The Union and the Consummation are inseparable.

The Union and the Constitution are inseparable.

As rough as one is obyed by all parties, the other will be preserved, and if one is destroyed, but must perish together. The destruction of the Constitution will be followed by other and stail greater calamities. It was ordained not only to form a more perfect union between the Series, but to "establish justice, insure domestic tranquinty, provide for the common declare promote the general weights, and securidefines promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of aborty to ourselves and our posterity." No him but implicit obsdience to its requirements in all parts of the country will accompain these great ends. Without that obedience, we can look forward only to continual outrares many many and treats measure to continual outrares. we can look forward only to continue outrains upon maximum rights, incessant preaches of the paper peace, hattonal weakness, financial disponer, the total to soft cur presperity, the general critical of the solution of the property of the general proposal freedom. To save our country from evil so appealing as these, we should fonew our efforted the property from again and again.
To me the process of resteration seems perfect.

plant and simple. It consists merely in a faithful application of the Constitution and laws. The execution of the aws is not now obstructed or oppos d by physica f r.o. There is no mintary of the neck ney, real or pretended, which can prevent ob. d ence to the Constitution, eith r North of South. All the rights and all the obligations of States and individuals can be protected and output d. by enforced by means perfectly consistent with the fundamental taw. The courts may to every-where open, and, if open, their process would be numpeded. Or mes around the blanch Street or unorities. In a manner energy practicable and call here is, therefore, norceson why the Con-cution should not be obejed, unless those who ex reise its powers have determined that it shal be disregarded and violated. The mere naked will of this Government, or of some one or more of its branches, is the only obstacle that can exist to a priect uni not all the States.

On this momentous question, and some of the measures growing out of it, I have had the mis-

fortune to differ from Congress, and have expres-ed my c nvictions without reserve, though with becoming descretes to the opinion of the Legisla becoming detered to the opinion of the Legislative Department. These convictions are not only
unclanged but strengthened by subsequent events
and further reflection. The transcendent importance of the subject will be a sufficient excuse for
caking your attention to some of the reasons which
have so strongly influenced my own judgment.
The hope that we may an finally concur in a more
of sett timest. Consistent at one with our transcrests and with our sworn duties to the Con o to natural and too just to be easily ro

linquished.

Locar to my apprehension that the States Itely in rube lion are still members of the National Union. When did they class to be so? The 'ordinances of secession' adopted by a portion (in most of them a very small portion) of their cities, were more munities. If we admit no that they were vand and effectual for the purpose intended by their authors, we sweep from under our feet the whole ground upon which we just held to war. W.To those States afterwards expelled from the Union by the war? The direct contrary was severed by this Government to be its purpose, and was so understood by all those who gave their averred by this Government to be its purpose, and was so understood by all those who gave their blood and treasure to aid in its prosecution. It cannot be that a successful war waged for the preservation of the Union, had the legal effect of dissolving it. The victory of the nation's arms was not the disgance of her policy; the deleat of secession on the battle-fleid was not the triumin of its lawless principle. Nor could Congress with or without the consent of the Executive do anything which would have the effect, directly or indirectly, of separating the States from each other. To dissolve the Union is to repeat the each other. To dissolve the Union is to repeal the Constitution which holds it together, and that is a pow r which dies not belong to any Department

his is so plain that it has been acknowledg This is so plain that it has been acknowledged by all branches of the Federal Government. The Executive (my predecessor as well as mysel) and the heads of all the Departmen's have uniformly acted upon the principle that the Union is not only undissolved, but indissoluble. Congress submitted an amendment of the Constitution the r ac s of r t fleation as a nece sary and lawfu exect of the r highest function. If they were not States, or were S atts out of the Union, there on-sent to a change in the fundamental law of the sent to a change in the fundamental law of the Union would have been numbered, and Congres, in a-king it, committed a political absurdity. The Judiciary has an o given the solenn sanction of it authority to the same view of the case. In Judy sof the Supreme Court have included the Southern St tes in their circuits, and they are constantly, in bins and elsewhere exercising jurisdiction which does not belong to them, unless those Stat's are States of the Union.

If the Southern States are component parts of the Union, the Constitution is the supreme law for them, as it is for all the other States. Tay

as it is for all the other States. The sre bound to obey it, and so are we. The right of the Federal Gov.rament, which is come and un-questionable, to enforce the Constitution upon them, implies the correlative obligation or our otom; ; by, through, and under the Constitution we are what it makes us. We may could the wis-dom of the law, we may not approve or its previsions, but we cann t violate it merely because it Beems to confine our powers within limits nor rower than we could wish. It is not a question o individual or class, or sectional interest, much loss of party predeminance, but of duty—of high and sacred duty—which we are all sworm to per and sarred duly—which we are all swell to perform. It we cannot support the Constitution will the cheerful macrity of those who love and believe in it, we must give to it at least the filelity of public scryants who act inder solomn obligations and commands which they dare not disre-

constitutional duty is not the only one which requires the States to be re-stree. Incre is shother consideration which though or miler importace, is yet of great which On the 12, day of July, 1861, Conseight on the 22 day of only, 1992,

be said to the renum erou that it is promise was of made to rebels only. Thousands of the ment the South ware drawn to curstand a day; and medicus of the County was the South ware drawn to curstand a day; and medicus of the unands in the North gave their ves in the bold that it would be carried out. I

change for the worse, it is the care of despition that it has no halling place. The intermitted exercise of its power brings no scase of security to its subjects; for they can never know what more they will be called to endure when its red right hand is armed to plague them again. Nor is it possible to enjoy cure how or where power, unrestrained by law, may seek its next victions. The State that are shill free may be enslaved at any moment; for it the Constitution does not protect all, it protects none.

It is madifiedly and avowedly the object of this of laws to confer upon negroes the privilege of young, and to disfrancise such a number of white chiraless as will give the former a clear majority at all elections in the Southern States. This, to the minds of sime persons is so important, that a violation of the Constitution is justified as a means of bringing it about. The morality is always false which excuses a wrong behause it proposes to accomplish a desirable end. We are not permitted to do evil that good may come. But in this case the end itself is ovil, as well as the means. The subjugation of the States to negro domination would be worse than the military despotis a under which they are now satiering. It was believed beforehand that the people would onthe means. The subjugation of the States to neero domination would be worse than the initiary
despotis n under which they are now subcring. It
was believed beforehand that the people would endure any amount of military oppression, for any
length of time, rather than degrade themselves
by subjection to the negro race. Therefore they
have been left without a choice. Negro suffrage
was 'stablished by act of Congress, and the
military officers were commanded to suportitend the process of clothing the negro race
with the political privilege, tora from white men.

The blacks in the South are chiefed to be well and humakely overhed, and to have the procedue of just
lews or all their lights of person and projectly. If it
were practicable at this time to give them a covernment
exclusively tast own, under which they might manage
their own effairs in their own way, it would become
grass question whether we ought to do so, or whether
common humanity would not require us to save them
from nome eves. But, under the chroumsances, thus is
only a spounding point. It is not proposed mere y that
they shall govern themselve, but that they shall rule
they while they have a damining state laws, elect
Presidents and members of congress, and shape to
reader or its extent the future destiny of the whole
country. Would such a trust and power be safe in such
ha de?

The precline publicancy heads they should characterize any

with the political privileges, that from whith mon, it is briefly by continued to be well and he may everage and to have the processor when the source and the lights of person and projectly. If it were precisicable at this is the time a covariance exclusively that owa, unfor which they might manage their own editing in their own way, it would become grate question whether we organt to do so, or whether common humanity would to requit a ust sare than room them acovariance are question whether we organt to be used principles of the Constitution, are the only conditions upon which he can be admitted to differential to the only condition of the conditions which he essential as a citizen of the topuble. Where a people—the source of all point all governments are a people—the source of all point all governments are citizen of the power—spear, by their suffrages, through the intumation of the behalf of the behalf that it is interested power of removal from office is a power—spear, by their suffrages, through the interesting added against the control of these who are corrupt in principal of the source of the sourc

Section of the property of the

mysticide examination of every case before a compact, it was mind of every case before a compact, in the world.

How far the duty of the President, "to preserve, proposed a control of the control outside and the control outside outsides of the Constitution, trumphant in war and unbroken in place, is worth far more to us and our chidren and the granifection of any present facting.

I am aware it is assumed that this system of government for the Southern States is not to be only provisional, but it is through this temporary ovil that a greater evil is to be made propound. If the guarantees of the Constitution on both of the provisional, but it is through this temporary ovil that a greater evil is to be made propound. If the guarantees of the constitution on the branches of the constitution on the branches of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution." From \$89\$ to 1837, Leanswe, the let exports of \$435,100,000; from 1858 to lead, in pact, to \$143,000,000; and from the constitution, and there exists and the constitution of the constitutio pass as act which is not only in the carrier out, with the Constitution, but will containly, if carrie out, produce immediate and preparable injury to the organic structure of the Government, and it there be nother judical remedy for the wrone at inflicts, nor power in he did all remedy for the wrone at inflicts, nor power in the did all the words of the medical without the official all of

beries of the recent pas . For this distribute the co-things there are several causes. Some of the taxes are so

Pre-ident merety a common informer against other public against, he should at least be premised to act in that capacity before some open trib or i, independent of party politics, reads to investigate the merits of every cate, furnished with the means of taking evidence, and bound to decide according to established rules. This would guarantee the safety of the accuracy when he action of the strong and the same time secure the rights of the other party. I speak, of course, with all respective the present Senate, but it does not seem to me that any legislative body can be so constituted as to instance is three four the functions.

Ten and it is not in the special secure the rights of the present Senate, but it does not seem to me that any legislative body can be so constituted as to instance is three four the functions. avitably reference in the hands of the partio is and working of the present of upon the principle of the condition of the present of upon the principle of the condition of the present of upon the principle of the condition of the present of the collective frameworks of voters not qually all or the exercise of the new class of voters not qually all or the exercise of the new class of voters not qually all or the exercise of the new class of voters not qually all or the exercise of the new class of voters not qually all or the exercise of the new class of voters not qually all or the exercise of the new class of voters not qually all or the exercise of the new class of voters not qually all or the exercise of the new class of voters not qually all or the exercise of the new class of voters not qually all or the exercise of the new class of voters not qually all or the exercise of the new class of voters not qually all or the exercise of the new class of voters not qually all or the exercise of the new class of voters not qually all or the exercise of the new class of voters not qually all or the exercise of the new class of voters not qually all or the exercise of the means of them all proper results of the exercise of the means of them all proper results of the exercise of the of the exercise

tielice.

— producti nof precious metals in the United States from 1818 to 1837, inclusive, an ounted to \$579,000,000; from 1838 to 1850, inclusive, an ounted to \$579,000,000; from 1838 to 1850, inclusive, to \$437,500,000; and from 1831 to 1837, inclusive, to \$437,500,000; making the grain aggregate of products since 1849, \$1,174,000,000. The amount of specie co ned from 1849 to 1837, inclusive, was \$439,000,000; from 1838 to 1800, inclusive, \$25,000,000; and from 1861 to 1867, inclusive, \$20,000,000; making the total coinage since 1845, \$871,000,000,000, from 1858 to 1800, inclusive, \$25,000,000; and from 1858 to 1800, inclusive, \$25,000,000; making to \$25,000,000; from 1858 to 1800, inclusive, \$322,000,000,000; and from 1858 to 1800, inclusive, \$322,000,000,000; and from 1858 to 1807, inclusive, \$322,000,000,000; and from 1858 to 1807, inclusive, \$322,000,000,000; and from 1858 to 1807, inclusive, \$322,000,000; and from 1858 to 1807, inclusive, \$322,000,000; and from 1858 to 1807, inclusive, \$322,000,000. These ignees after the architecture in the Treasury \$111,000,00 in coin, somet law increases in the Treasury \$111,000,00 in coin, somet law increases in the making hand note bans. \$40,000,000. This, however, taking into account the specie in the country prior to 1849, loves mare than increase in the country.

These are import int facis, and show how completely the interior currency will supers ade the better, localing roon carefulation among the masses; and causing it to be

of circulation I to unreasonance to expect section of sound carrently so long as the Government, by continuing to theme i redeemable notes, this the channels of circulation with depreciated paper. Notwithstanning a clinar by our minus, since 184, of eight bundred and evaluated by our minus, since 184, of eight bundred and evaluated by our minus, since 184, of eight bundred and evaluated by their novel or ring the national device are seldom seen, except when produce d to gratify the interest excited by their novelty. If depreciated paper is to be continued as the permanent currency of the country, and all our coin is to become a more article of traffic and speculation, to the chinal comment in price of all that is indispensable to the comfort of the people, it would be wise (conomy to notish our minus, thus saving the inside the tare and expense incident to such establishments and let all of our precious metals be exported in tuiliou, the time has come, however, when the Government and national binits should be required to take the more accident steps and make all necessary arrangements for a reasonation of species payments at the carliest practicable position. simmed by the Government and banks, all notes or bit of p.p.r issued by either of a less denomination that twenty deliars should by law of excluded from circui-ion, so that the prople may have the benefit and conve-nence of a gold and silver corresponding in all the observes transactions will be uniform in value at he.

outsiness transactions will be uniform in value at hole and a road.

"Every man of property or industry, every min who desiles to preserve what he honestly possesses, or to obtain what he can honestly carn, has a direct framerout in mintaining a safe circuit ting medium—shill be related to be blown up or blown down by the breath or speculation, but to be made stable and secure. A discreted currency is one of the greatest political exils. It undertaines the virtues necessary for the support of the scale system, and encourages propensities destructive of its hapfiness; I wate against industry, fregulty, and economy, and it issues the evil spirits of extravagance and speculation."

It is been as et d by one of our profound and most efficients after the continuation for the state smen, that "o, all in counting due to been more

history has recorded for our instruction enough, and more than enough of the demorahai g tendency, the injustee, and the intolerable oppression on the virtuous and well-disposed of a degraded paper currency, authorized by law or in any way counte anned by Governmen." It is one of the most successful evices, in times of peace or war, expansions or revulcions, to accomplish the transfer of all the pricloss metals from the great mass of the people into the hands of the few, where they are hoarded in severe places or deposited in strong boxes under botts and bars, while the pside and left of endure all the nearwenience, as rish cannot demoral zid measuring from the use of a depreciated and with the paper money.

The condition of our fillands at the operation of our receives stem as act forth and filly explained in the bit at dinstrictive report of he seem to you the sould supplied to June 1866, the public distinctive to the control of June 1866, the public distinctive to 29, 199, 215, so wing a leduction durin the issuit of the despits were \$400,633,110, and the expecting in \$200,000,000 and the productive in \$200,000,000 and the productive in the control of the control of the explained in the control of the control of the explained in the control of the control of the explained in the control of the control

receipts w I mou tt \$381,000,000, and talt expenditures illbox372,000,000, showing an excessor \$9,000,000 in saver of the Goveen ment. cannot be anticepated, for the stability of deemed good cause for removal. It is impossible even to conjecture what may or may not be so considered by the seasts. The nature of the subject forbids clear proof. It is enterpolity, what evidence will support it? Ridelity to the Constitution may be understood or misanderstood in a thousand differ neways, and by violent party times, untainfulness to the Constitution mevel, come to be considered medicinous. It the office rise come to be considered medicinous. It the office rise come to be considered medicinous. It the office rise could of dishonesty, how shall it so made out? While to interned room exist unconnected with public duty, from private history, or from general reputation? Or must the Freshent want the commission of an actual mesics. necessity of a tholough revision of our revenue system our internal revenue laws and in post system should be printe history, or from general reputation? Or must the Frest tent await the commission of an actual made meanor in office? Shall be, in the meantime, first the character and interest of the nation in the hands of men to whom he cannot give his confidence? But the formation in the mission is done and cannot be prevented? If his zear in the public service should impair him to anticipate the overal act must be move at the period being trie, himself for the officer of the country, some one must be held responsible for efficiently also contains the propositional proposition of the first the country, some one must be held responsible for efficiently agreed that responsibility should be through it is a superior to the constitution.

The country is the country tense of the first the country tense of the first the country tense one must be held responsible for efficiently agreed that responsibility should be through it is to say here that responsibility should be through the constitution.

The country is the country tense of the first the country tense of the first ten

which hold the morel would consider a strong of that good math which consider a strong considered which there is the confidence of the policy of the policy

largely the rates of ocean and land postages to and from ma within those countries.

The report of the acting Commissioner of Agriculture occisely prosents the condition, wants, and progress of an interest eminently worthy the lostering care of congress, and exhibits a large measure of useful results acaieved during the year to which it resers.

The re-establishment of peace at home, and the resumption of extended, trade, travel, and commerce approach are very did increase the number and variety of questions in the department for foreign affirs. None of these questions, nowever, have seriously disturbed our relations with other States.

The Republic of Mexico, having been relieved from for ign intervention, is carne-tly engaged in efforts to re-establish her con titutional system of government. A good understanding continues to exist between our Jovernment and the Republics of Hayti and San Domingo, and our cordan relations with the Central and south american states rengain unchanged. The tender, made in conformity with a resolution or Congress, of the jood offices of the Government, with a view to an amisable adjustment of peace between Brizi and her allies, in one side, and Paraguay on the other, and between Chili and her alles, on the one side, and Syain on the other, though kindly received, has in neither case been fully socepted by the belingerents. The war in the Valley of the Parana is still vigorously maintained. On the other hand, actual hostinities between the Pacific Stites and Spain have be in accepted, has in neither case been fully socepted by the belingerents. The war in the Valley of the Parana is still vigorously maintained. On the other hand, actual hostinities between the Pacific Stites and Spain have be in accepted hand a spassed, and accuspedensive statesmussit, has pened tuo great channels of the Amazon and its tributanes to universal commence. One thing increases made and nations cannot, in this age, well expect material prosperity or social advancement.

The Exposition of Universal Indus

may be regarded with very high satisfaction. During the Exposition a collection was held of delogates from several nations, the United States being one, in which the inconventences of commerce and social interceased with the west. We quote, though nominal, shoulders cauting from the diverse standards of money value were any discussed, and plans were developed for establishing, by universal coustant, a common principal for the social of these conferences are expected to the social of these conferences are expected to the social of these conferences are expected to the social of the second of the se These conferences are expected to b

ag, by universited the accounter most are expected to be enewed, with the attractor of many foreign states not inhort represented. A report of these interesting proposedings will be submitted to Congress, which will no loute justify a precise the great object, and to ready to dopt any measure which may tend to facilitate its ultimate accomplishment.

On the 26th of February, 1862, Congress declared by any that Theasury modes without interest, authorized by not act, should be legal tender in payment of all debts, sublic and private, within the United States. An angual remittance or \$30,0.0, less stipulated expenses, corrues to cammants under the convention made with spain in 1834. These remittances, since the passage of the three conventions. ment of our claims for Bri ish depreciations upon the commerce of the United States. I have felt it my duty to decline the proposition of arbitration made by Her dajesty's Gov.roment, because it has hitherto be naccompanied by reservet one and limitations incompatible

states that to all other commercial nations.

The West India talands were settled and colonized by Suropean states shout taleau continent. Should be suropean states shout taleau continent. Should be colonization of the American continent. Should be colonized by Suropean states shout taleau continent. Should be colonized by the beautiful to the last and the beginning of the present century. Our own country embraces of first british, France, spain, Holland, Sweden, and Russia. The people in the West Indies, with the exception of those of the Island of dayth, have under attained nor aspired to independence, nor have they become prepared for self-denoice. Although possessing considerable commercial value, it by have been held by the several European States which colonized or at some time conquered them chiefly for purposes of military and navit arrelayin carrying out cause can policy and designs in regard to this continent in our Revolutionary War, ports and he bors in the acst infin Islands were used by our enemy, to the great injury and embarrassment of the United States. We had the same experience in our second var with Great ritain. The same European policy for a long time excluded us oven from trade with the West indice, while a work at peace with all nations. In our recent civil war the rebels, and their pratical and solchafe-breaking allies, found including. We labored especially under this disadvantage—that European which we are now engaged in rebuilding. We labored especially under this disadvantage—that European steam vessels, employed by our enemis, found includes on from our own distant shorts. There was then a universal feeling of the want of an advanced naval output between the Atlantic coast and Europe. The duty of obtaining such an outpost placefully and lawully, while relater doing nor meaning injury to other states, errestly engaged the attention of the Executive Department before the close of the war, and it has not been lost aghit o, since that time. A not entirely dissimilar naval want revealed carefully provided for. A good and convenient port and all bor, capable of easy defence, will supply that want. With the possession of such a station by the United States, neither we nor any other Americal nation need longer apprehend injury or oftence from any Trans-Atlantic enemy. I agree with our early states men that the West Indies naturally gravitate to, and may be expected ultimately to be absorbed by the Continental States, including our own. I agree with them also that it is wise to leave the question of such absorbing to this process of natural puttient gravitation. The islands of St. Homas and St. John's, which constitute a part of the group called the Virgin Islands, seem of to offer us advantages immediately desirable, while their acquisition could be secured in harmony with the principles to which I have alluded. A treaty as, therefore, been concluded with the King of Demmark for the cassin of those islands, and will be su mitted to the Senate for consideration.

It will hardly be necessary to call the attention of Congress to the subject of providing for the payment to

It will hardly be necessary to can the attention or congress to the surject of providing for the payment to stussis of the sum stipulated in the treaty for the cession of lasks. Possession having been formally dilivered to our commissioner, the territory remains for the present in care of a military force, awaiting such c.vil organization as shall be durected by Congress.

The annexation or many small German States to Pressie and the reorganization of that country under The annexation or many small German States to Prussia, and the reorganization of that country under a new and liberal constitution, have induced me to re-new the effort to obtain a just and prompt sottlement of the long-vaxed question concerning the claims of foreign States for military service from their subjects natu-ralized in the United States. In connection with this subject, the attention of Con-

In connection with this subject, the attention of Congress is respectfully called to a singular and substracting conflict of laws. The Executive Department of this Government has hitherto uniformity held, as it now holds, that naturalization, in contentity with the Constitution and laws of the United Staces, able does the recipient from his natice allegiance. The court of Great Britan hold that allegiance. The court of British Crown is indefensible, and is not absolved by our law of naturalization. British judges the courie and law authorities of the United States in supported that theory against the position beld by the Executive authority of the United States. This counted perpeters the public mind concerning the rights of naturalized cutzens, and invitations subject in my last annual message, and now again respectfully appeal to Congress to Lecare the rational with unmistakedly upon this important question. The abuse of our laws by the changes in procedution or for African lave-trade from American peris or by American clusues has a logether ceased, and, under existing chromatoness, no apprehension of its releval in this

PORT CALENDAR. CORRECTED WELLE.

| SUN. | SUN. | ENGIN | HIGH | Schr Harriet Newall, Gould, ur. | Schr Harriet Newall et al. | Schr Harriet Newall et al. | Schr Harriet Newall

COMMERCIAL.

Exports.

LIVERPOOL—Per ship Mary Ogden—16 bags 8 I Cotton 2872 bales Upland Cotton. The Charleston Cotton Market. OFFICE OF THE CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS, 1 CHARLESTON, Tuesday Evening, December 3, 1867. § The depressing intelligence from other markets causes prices to keep up a declining tendency, and the rat's receded from %@%c. \( \ext{P} \) ib. Sales 450 bales, viz: 79 at 13\(\); 19 at 14; 51 at 14\(\); 55 at 14\(\); 3 at 14\(\); 113 at

14%; 17 at 15; and 100 at 15%c.

We quote: 

Augusta Market.

Augusta Market.

Augusta Market.

Augusta Market.

Augusta Darkers buying at 139 and selling at 130.

Silver—Brokers buying at 130 and selling at 133.

Cotton.—The market opened onsk, with a good demand for New York middlings at 14114½, but the advices from Liverpool in the afternoon caused a cessation of operations for the day. We quote New York middling, which is very scarce, no unally at 14. Total sales 403 bales. Receipts, 582 bales.

Bacon.—Western shoulders, 1414½c; B. B. sides, 15½16; ('. B. sides, 1654; (5); c. sides, 16417; Hams, 2221; D. S. shoulders, 12½13; D. S. C. R. sides, 165—CORN.—White, 81; mixed, \$1.

Wheat.—Red, \$2 50a\$2 60; white, \$2 60a\$3 00.

WILMINGTON, December 2.—Trapperrine—Is unchanged in price. Sales of 165 bbls, at 33 30 for soft and 52 29 for hard, per 280 .bs.
Spirits Tunpsying—Has been in active request, and has advanced ½ cent. Sales of 603 bbls, at 50 cents per gallon.

Rosin—Sales to-day of 415 bbls, at \$2 for common strained; \$2.25 for No. 2, and \$2.35a3 for No. 1, as

quality.

TAR—Only 32 bbls received, and sold at \$2 25 per bbl.

COTTON—Mariet dull and prices lower. Sales of 24 biles at 12% cents for Ordinary; 3% cents for Low Middling, and 13% cents for Middling.

New Orleans Market.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, November 28.—Cotton—The inquiry was resumed to-day with a fair degree of spirit, and as the supply afforded considerable stope to buyers, and factors met the demand freely, the sales summed up 4600 bales at irre-ular prices, without any such marked variation as would require a change in our previous quotations, which we repeat as follows: Ordinary, -a.—; Good Ordinary, 142,41445; Low Middling, 153165; Middling, —a1536; we may add that Strict Middling, sold at 166, and may or quoted at 1841636.

At the opening of business buyers endeavored to obtain some further advantages affecting yesterday's insiderates for 8 rict classifications, but although factors were willing to meet the demand freely, and thus prevent the evil of an accumulation of stock, yet they were reductant to make any additional concessions, which checked the movement, but as soon as the former showed a disposition to go on at the previous decline the market exhibited increased activity. The decline in New York Exchange and the heaviness of foreign had an unacorable influence, but not sufficient to produce any marked result. In connection with the above quotations it should be stated that there were several sales of Middling at less than 153c, but not of sufficient extent to serve as a basis for quotations.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

140,255 . none . 60,663— G0,663 Stock on hand and on shipboard ......

Baltimore Market. 

FLOUR—Continues dull; some little trade demand, but shippers still keep out of the market. We notice a sale of 100 bbls City Mills Super at \$9.50. Quotations generally romain unchanged, though nominal.

GRAIN—Owing to the heavy head wind which set in on Friday night receipts of all kinds were very light. Of Wheat the effectings were 566 bishels whice and 2525 bushels red; prime and choice continue scarce and are wanted. We report sales to-day of 430 bushels fair white at \$2.45; 110 bushels good red \$2.50; 1255 bushels medium do 245; 800 bushels \$2.35, and 200 bushels \$2.50, and \$2.5

Consignees per South Carolina Ratiroad

December 3.

959 biles Cotton, 69 bales Moss, 259 sacks Corn, 100 bbls Rosin, 11 cars Old Iron, &c. To E H Rodgers & Co, Z Davis, & L Jeffers & Co, J A Enslow & Co, G H Walter & Co, O Reider, J H Haggett & Co, Adams, Frost & Co, Courtenay & Trenholm, Johnston, Crews & Co, Jno M Greer, Chisolm Bios, Fraser & Pill, W Roach, Grasser, Lee, Smith & Co, W J Yates, L Druck r, Moffatt & Boyle, G W Williams & Co, M Goldsmith & Son, Cameron, Barkley & Co, W B Williams, J B Pringle, Thurston & Holmes, R R Agent, J Campsen & Co, P Mulkai, H J Randall, Tait & Howland, Gibbs & Co, C O Witte, G A Hopley & Co, W B Smith & Co.

Consignees per Northeastern Railroad,

December 3.

Docember 3.

195 bales Upland and 12 bales Sea Island Cotton, 159 bbls Naval stores, cars Stock, Möze, &c. To Geo W Williams & Co, Graeser, Lec, Smith & Co, Kendall & Dockers, Tucker & Jackson, J B Mosthose, J Kenney, B G Chisolm, J H Baggett & Co, J A Quackenbush, M Henly, A Welsh, Willia & Chisolm, S L Howard & Bro. Gaillard & Minott, P S Robinson, B S Rhett & Son G E Pritchett, G W Dinge, Hart & Co, T D Stoney, Geo H Ing. Lan & Son, Agent Baltimore Steamship Co, F A Sawy. And Order.

Passengers.

Per steamship Champion, from New York—O Aichel, wife and child. Mrs Tomes, Miss S v Tomes, Miss M a Tomes, H T Baldwin, W H Hurlbut, E N Frankenstein, D Campbell, A B Campbell, L A Dill, S P Dill, E C Boardman, Mrs E G Boardman, M W Cleary, G L Decker, P W Decker, Mrs Anna swaker, Wm Fitzgerald, A Riebald, E Liviniston, E - Bedford and daughter, A Tresselt, John Dosher, P T Englebert, J F Shackelford, J B Loyd, i W Denny, F Cormier, Mdme Giraro, Mrs Purkino, Mrs Foster, J Lee, R Holmes, and others in the steerage.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHARLESTON.

Arrived Yesterday.

Steamship Champion, Lockwood, New York—65 hours. Mdze. To Street Bros & Co, James Adger, J&W H Armstrong, F Ansel, Bollman Bros, Bischoff & Co, Bart & Wirth, H Bischoff, C Bart, T M Cater, H Cobia & Co, Campbell, Knoz & Co. W S Corwin, T D Clancy, Chisoim Bros, M W Clary, Dowle & Moise, J L Dawson, D A A, J M Eason & Bro, Dr C A Cowgill, I L Falk, D L Fleming, J H Garer, A G Goodman, N H Hunt, Gruber t Marshall, Milinor, Wilbur & Martin, McLopy & Roc, W Hunt, Johnson, Crewa & Co, Jenaings, I nomlinson & Co, Jeffords & Co, H Klatte & Co, Klinck, Wickenburg & Co, D Lorentz, Laurey & Alexander, A Langer, T R Marshall, Milinor, Wilbur & Martin, McLopy & Roc, Muller, Nimitz & Co, Murphy & Co, M Martin, W McComb, J B Moellos, Monk & Co, B O'Neill, J C Ogeman, J C Pinkney, N G Parker, G P Poppenhelm, J Bells, Ravenel & Co, W Rollins, Southern Exp cas Co, G W steffens & Co, J S Schifmer, W steels, L Schneill, I Tupper & Sons, Rev A Toomer, G A Visnasky, F von Santen, P Walsh, Wagner, Heath & Monsees, P Wheelan, G W Williams & Co, Werner & Duczer, J N Wood, Agent Florida steamer, E G Barney, Gray & Turiey, J W Hardy, Bates & Co, A Illing, diamond N, J A Q, U S Subdistence Department, S C R R Agent, and others.

Brig Susan E Voorbis, Talford, New York—10 days. Hay, To W Hoach and Order.

Br brig Alett, Newell, Glace Bay, C B—30 days. Coal. To cudd & clake.

Boat from Christ Churc 1 Parish. 10 bales S I Cotton. To Gallard & Minot.

IN THE OFFING.

Ship Richard III, Scott, from Bremen, and Reunion, from Boston, previously reported; also a Spunish brig.

Ship Richard III, Scott, from Bremen, and Reunion, from Boston, previously reported; also a Spanish brig, said to be from Havana. Cleared Yesterday.

Ship Mary Ogden, Coldrey, Liverpool-W B Smith & Co. Went to Sea Yesterday. Span bark Cami'a, Merires, Barcelona.
Schr Curda Tilton, Somers, Philadelphia.
Schr W G Dearborn, Scull Philadelphia.
Brig Potomac, Snow, New York.
Steamer Dictator, Coxetter, Palatka, via Jacksonville,
Yernandina and Savannah.

Cleared for this Port. Schr B N Hawkins, Wyatt, at New York, Dec 8.

The New York Herald, of Sunday last, says

The abstract of the log of the Inman line steamship City of Paris, Capt Jas Kennedy which we published A sterlay, shows her run from Queenstown to Sandy Hook to are been seven days twenty-three hours and yesterday, shows her run from Queenstown Hook to are been seven days twenty-three ost rassage ever m. de by the Cunard steamship Scotia, which was in July, 1866. This passage of the City of Paris may not be beaten by any steamer for years it come, and it may be the means of causing the Eritish Government to give their m. its to fast stamers of any line, instead of confining them to one company, as heretofore. LIST OF VESSELS

UP, CLEARED AND SAILED FOR THIS PORT, FOREIGN.

NEWCASILE, ENG. LEITH. Brohip Nictour, Rowe, cleared .. DOMESTIC.

First Q. 4th, 6h. 1m. morn | Last Q. 17th, 15h. 14m. even | Brig Susan E Voorbie, Fulford, cleared. | Schr Americus, Terry, cleared. | Schr Americus, Terry, cleared.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ETC.

GLACE BAY (C B)—Per Er brig Alert—172 tons Coal. To OLD ESTABLISHED DRUG STORE

E. H. KELLERS & CO.,

(LATE PHIN & DORN) WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

No. 131 MEETING STREET,

Third door above Market HAVE LATELY RECEIVED LARGE ADDITIONS TO

MEDICINES DYE STUFFS EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN FANCY GOODS

FINE SOAPS TOILET POWDERS POMADES

> COSMETICS COMBS BEUSHES EXTRACTS, &c

Comprising invoices from the most reputable manufacturers. On hand, all the principal

PROPRIETARY MEDICINES, Including Preparations of AYER, JAYNE, HALL, CREV. ALIER, DAVIS, WRIGHT, HOLLOWAY, &c. Also, a

large assortment of SUBGICAL INSTRUMENTS TRUSSES

SADDLE BAGS MEDICINE CHESTS

METAL AND GUTTA PERCHA GOODS GLASSWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PURE AND FRESH DRUGS,

with accuracy, and the public can depend on the utmost reliability in the execution or orders.

PRESCRIPTIONS compounded

E, H. KELLERS, M.D. ..... U BAER, M.D.

GREAT HEALTH RESTORATIVE

TION OF THE LUNGS, WHETEER THE COUGH HAS BEEN OF LONG CONTIN-UANCE, OR OF RECENT ORIGIN.

RODRIGUES' ELIXIR SPECIFIC PULMONIG



HAS RAPIDLY DISTINGUISHED ITSELF FOR ITS
wonderful restorative and curative qualities. Under its stimulative influence, and by its penetralive agency, this health invigorating cordial excites a general beneficial reaction, and disperses the impermeable obagency, this head hiviginating contract each considerations which prevent access to other remedies. While gradually reducing the accompanying constriction which attends the malady, it reproduces the essential warmth and elastic vigor of the respiratory vessels, which, by this remedial combination, promotes the healing process by which relief and cure is effected.

Hemorrhages are arrested and cure is effected.

As neither narcotic nor emetic properties of any kind are employed in this Pulmonic Compound, and the most assiduous attention given to the quality and medical value of each component article which constitute it, it is soundently and conscientiously recommended for its safety and reliability, without restriction in generous, whole-come diet, or apprehen ion of renewed cold from its effects.

wholesome diet, or apprehention of renewed cold from its effects.

For sale wholesale and retail by the Proprietress, Mrs. CECILIA RODRIGUES, northwest corner of MEETING AND SOCIETY STREEFS, and at the Druggists.

PRICE SINGLE BOTTLE \$1,25.

November 12

THE BEST TONIC NOW IN USE!

PANKNIN'S HEPATIC BITTERS, THE BEST TONIO NOW IN THE BEST TONIC NOW IN USE.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

November 6

**AMERICAN** 

SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT,

YALE COLLEGE, November 16, 1866.

I have always recommended the Faber Polygrada
Lead Pencils as the only pencils fitted for ooth ornamental and mathematical drawing; but, after a thorough
trial of the American Polygrade Lead Pencils, manutactured by the American Lead Pencil Company, New
York, I find them superior to any pencil in use, even to
the Faber or the old English Cumberland Lead Pencil,
being a superior pencil for sketching, ornamental and
mechanical drawing, and all the ordinary uses of a lead
pencil.

penell.

These penells are very finely graded and have a very finely graded lead; even the softest penells hold the point well; they are all that can be desired in a penell. It gives me great pleasure to be able to assure Americans that they will no longer be compelled to depend upon Germany or any other foreign market for penells.

DUIS RAIL.

Professor of Ret. Fig. 4s.

ALL PENCILS ARE SIMPED:
"AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL CO. N. Y."
None genuine without the exact name of the firm look to it.

December 13 C. DUCREUN'S PATENT For Instantaneous Detachment of

Horses from Carriages.

Horses from Carriages.

This ingenious and very useful invention, which has been patented in the United States, France and England, is now offered by the subscriber to the public, feeling assured they will find it, upon examination, one of the greatest inventions of the age.

Prominent among its advantages are:
Prish—The facility with which horses may be harness.
Prish—The facility with which horses may be harnessed to or unharnessed from a Carriage, also rendering it unnycessary for the person unharnessing to pass between or behind the horses as is customary, thus avoiding any liability of being kicked.

SECOND—In case of a horse falling, he may be loosed from the carriage in one second, without the driver leaving his seat. It is so simple in its operation that a child can work it.

THIND AND GREATEST—In cases of horses taking fright, becoming unmanagable or running away, the terrible consequences which so frequently tolker may be allavoided by this simple application to carriages, as the horses can be loosed from the carriage in a twinking," and the carriage is quickly and safely stopped.

Mr. C. Ducredox give several public exhibitions. The great favor and praise manifested by the public on these occasions, is one of the evidences of a popular apprecision of its morits.

occasions, is one of the control of the control of the morits.

Terms may be known and orders received for applying the patent to carriages, or purchase of Since Rights, by the patent to carriages, or purchase of Since Rights, by the patent to carriages, or purchase of Since Rights, by the patent to carriages, or purchase of Since Rights, by the patent to carriages, or purchase of Since Rights and Since Rights ....Nov 25 October 22 THE FLORENCE GAZETTE,

DUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT FLORENCE,
S. C., offers an excellent medium to Morchants and
others who wish to extend their business in the Pee
Dee section of the State. Rates of advertising very rea
sonable.

September 16 .....Nov 15