NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KAOS CRUSIS

SAUCE.

This Sauce has for many years been kept secret for the exclusive use of the Royal Courts throughout Europe, where its extraordinary wholesome qualities have gained for it a fame unprecedented in the history of condiments.

For sale, with an assortment of

100 doz. Sauces

—BY—

JOSEPH KAVANAGH

WELLINGTON-ST.

Nov. 25 1873 2434

ERIN GO BRAGH!

Irish Protestant Benevolent Society.

The Annual General Meeting of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society of the city of Ottawa, for reception of Reports, annual election of Officers, and general business, will be held in the old Commercial College Rooms, over the late Mechanic's Institute, Sparks-st, this evening at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

By order,

THOS. SPROULE,
Recording Secretary.

Dec. 3, 1873.

BUNNELL'S PATENT WASHER.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage of the past, still solicits the same. I beg to announce change of residence to No. 3 Webster's Terrace, Ottawa-st., where all orders will receive prompt attention. Washers always sent on trial.

W. F. BUNNELL.

Dec. 2, 1873. 2430.

$100 TO $250 PER MONTH and expenses sure to Agents everywhere, selling our New braided White Wire Hope Clothes Line. Sells readily at every house. Samples free. Address, HUDSON RIVER WIRE CO., 76 King street west, Toronto, Ontario.

GOWAN'S OPERA HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY EVG., DEC. 3d, 1873

Fashionable Night, under the patronage of the C.C.C.] Charitable Cork Club. [C.C.C

MISS ANNIE FIRMIN

—AND—

MR. JOHN JACK.

Assisted by well-known Local Amateurs in a great Musical, Literary and Dramatic Olio.

Reserved seals, (full dress) $1; Balcony, 75c.; Admission, 50c. Plan and numbered seats at Gowan's.

Dec. 1, 1873.

HORSES,

SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, BEARSKINS AND OTHER ROBES,

BY AUCTION.

The subscriber is instructed by the Hon. T. Robitaille to sell by Public Auction, outside his Sale Rooms, opposite the Russell House, on

ON WEDNESDAY, 3rd DECEMBER,

At 12 o'clock, one pair bay Horses,—well bred, well trained in double, single or tandum; fast travelers; are young, and if properly handled, can be made very valuable. Set of double Harness—silver mounted. Also the Sleigh with pole and shafts, and Bearskin Robes of same. Harness (all new last January. Will be sold altogether or separately, as may be required. One Sleigh and four Bearskin Robes; one dog-cart Cutter, and pair Buffalo Robes, as well as several Horses, Sleighs and Robes.

J. BERMINGHAM,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, Nov. 29 1873. 2429d

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of G. Chouinard, of the City of Ottawa, and County of Carleton, Insolvent.

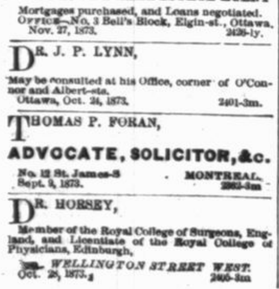
The subscriber is instructed to offer for sale on THURSDAY the 4th of DECEMBER, at the hour of two o'clock, at the store, corner of Pooley's Bridge and Wellington Street, the entire stock in trade, shop fixtures and lease of store (two years to run) of the above insolvent. The stock, which is nearly new and well-assorted comprises: Staple and Fancy Dry Goods of every description, as well as a large assortment of Ready-made Clothing, all amounting to about fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000) will be sold in block, at as much to the £. To speculators, traders and store-keepers, this is a rare chance of securing a good stock, and one of the best stands in the city.

Conditions and terms made known at time of sale.

The stock book will be ready for inspection on and after Thursday, the 27th inst., and can be seen at the office of the subscriber, Elgin Street, opposite the Russell House.

J. BERMINGHAM.

Nov. 24th, 1873. 2426d.



The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the country

L. D. SINES,

—Twentieth—

Grand Annual Distribution!

To be drawn THURSDAY, JANUARY 1st, 1874,

$200,000.00,

IN VALUABLE GIFTS

Grand Capital Prize,

$20,000 IN GREENBACKS

One Grand Cash Prize,

$10,000 IN GREENBACKS!

One Cash Prize of 5,000 in Greenbacks!

One Prize $3,000 } Greenbacks,
Six Prize $1000 } EACH
Ten Prizes $500 }

2500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, (in all,) worth from $30 to $300.

Coin Silver Vest Chains, Solid and double-plated Silver-ware, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Whole number of Gifts, 25,000. Tickets limited to 100,000.

Agents wanted to sell Tickets, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets $3; Six Tickets $10; Twelve Tickets $20; Twenty-five $40.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

MAIN OFFICE,
101 W. Fifth St.
Cincinnati, O.

L. D. SINE, Box 88

Nov. 17, 1873. 2379 d&w

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of WILLIAM THOMAS ROCHESTER PRESTON, and JOHN GEORGE McLAUGHLIN, Insolvents.

I, the undersigned, William F. Munro, of the City of Toronto, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month.

Ottawa, 14th Nov., 1873.

2416-120 WILLIAM F. MUNRO.

DONALD H. GRANT,

INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE AGENT

Mortgages purchased, and Loans negotiated.

OFFICE—No. 3 Bell's Block, Elgin-st., Ottawa.

Nov. 27, 1873. 2426-1y.

DR. J. P. LYNN,

May be consulted at his Office, corner of O'Connor and Albert-sts.

Ottawa, Oct. 24, 1873. 2401-3m.

THOMAS P. FORAN,

ADVOCATE, SOLICITOR, &c.

No. 12 St. James-S MONTREAL.

Sept. 4, 1873. 2365-3m

DR. HORSEY,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, and Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh,

WELLINGTON STREET WEST.

Oct. 28, 1873. 2405-3m

The Ottawa Times

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1873.

The great length of President Grant's Message to Congress, compels us to leave out other matter to-day. We have slightly condensed the latter portion of this document.

The Hon. Mr. Campbell has caused the story of his having canvassed Lennox, in the interest of the defeated Mr. Hooper, to be denied, it appears. Well, if not canvassing for this unfortunate aspirant, what was he doing there of late? Perhaps we shall have his presence there denied next. No doubt Mr. Campbell, like his Chief, the ex-Premier, feels his consequence reduced by Mr. Cartwright's victory, and sees his prospects of a return to power much dimmer than before. This last defeat, so greatly feared, has broken the back of the Opposition, and must lead to changes of leadership, if it is to be kept from falling to pieces. No wonder that Mr. Campbell would like to disclaim connection with this last disaster and humiliation. The official report of the election gives Mr. Cartwright a majority of 823.

AGRICULTURAL IMMIGRATION.

It is pleasant to observe that Mr. Arch has found something to admire in Canada, and has shown commendable candour in admitting the fact. He was not very much taken with the appearance and condition of some of the agricultural districts of the Province of Quebec, which he and comrade delegates visited, and his bluntness in saying so, in some of the London papers, created disappointment and disagreeable surprise. A great deal was made of these unfavorable criticisms by journals in England and the United States, to the disadvantage of Canada, the agricultural laborers being warned against casting in their lot with such a country as ours, with its "iron climate," its depressed, care-worn peasantry, its long hours and so forth. It was unfortunate that Messrs. Arch and Clayden were taken to indifferent districts in Lower Canada, or that they had not the luck to come across better specimens of our farmers. No doubt there are places there where farming is a poor business, but to a certain extent this is due to ignorance on the part of the cultivator himself, to excessive distribution of the land, or to scarcity of labor. Each of these causes is in lamentable operation in many a locality, the last being, of itself, enough to prevent successful farming, particularly in places distant from a good market. But, difficulties like this, from which the holder of land suffers, need not embarrass the farm laborer. Indeed they constitute some of his advantages. Our open season being short in Eastern Canada, it is of the greatest importance that there should be hands enough to work the ground properly, tend the animals, and perform all the useful operations of husbandry. But help, in innumerable instances, can not be got, the farmer being restricted in his aims by the limit of his own powers. His children, if grown up, and therefore able to aid him, often quit his home, to push their fortunes in the West, or in the States, leaving him to do what little one man can to plant, raise, move and sell his crop. Now, it is just such men as we describe, past the meridian of life, who need the agricultural laborers, so little thought of and poorly used in Great Britain. Our country furnishes them just the opportunity they might be expected to sigh for. They could get all the employment wanted for a season or two, after which they would have little trouble, even in the old settled districts, such as those along the Upper St. Lawrence, for example, in obtaining a few acres of land for themselves, in fee simple or in renting a cleared farm. A short period of industry and economy would enable them to buy farms partially cleared, if they did not care to take up a bush-lot free. There is no doubt the country is starving for labor. An immense quantity of land in all sections is cultivated most indifferently, merely scratched, for want of assistance, which the offer of high wages, in many cases, cannot command. Poor markets for produce, in some places, accounts for the apathy and thriftlessness observable, in farm management, and the readiness of the settlers to throw up their land. We need not, within the compass of a short article, attempt to analyse all the causes of that depression and failure in portions of the agricultural district, which meet the gaze of strangers. There are bad as well as good spots in all countries, but in ours the localities where agricultural labour could meet with fair remuneration far outnumber those in which it could not. With regard to Messrs. Arch and Clayden, we see they have been greatly struck with the fruitful prosperous condition of Western Ontario, including the Paris district, which they have highly eulogized in the London *Daily News*. Here, old acquaintances, who, in England, could never have been more than poor farm drudges, have been discovered in comfortable circumstances, and positions of respectability—the well-to-do owners of farms and other property, and their children educated and rising in the world, with no bar to their advancement to the highest positions. This western country is described as offering all the opportunities of self-improvement that could be wished, and as in every sense an excellent field for English agricultural emigration. The delegates, aware of the use to which their remarks disparaging to Eastern Canada have been put, desire that good use be made of their truthful appreciation of Western Canada, which appears to them just the kind of region to which their constituents should be directed, with the view to the amelioration of their condition. The publication of this intelligence should do Canada much good in the old country, and serve to dissipate the interested misrepresentations of United States' emigration agents. We need hardly add that the Ottawa region, as well as that further west, has served as a capital field for the well behaved, industrious emigrant, and that its capacity to furnish profitable employment to thousands more, is admitted by all acquainted with Central Canada.

A freight train of several cars was thrown off the track of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway by the breaking of an axle while proceeding to Woolstock on Monday. No damage was done to those on the train, though it took a considerable time to get the track clear.

DR. TUPPER'S LAST YARN.

We publish Mr. Laird's version of what took place between himself and Dr. Tupper, in reference to his position in the House towards both parties, last session. The Doctor has had his say in Ottawa, and it is but fair, particularly since he denied Mr. Laird's statement, published by us some days ago, to give that gentleman's fuller explanations, as they appear in the P. E. I *Patriot*, of the 22nd ult. Mr. Laird, in his address to his constituents, in Charlottetown, is reported to have spoken as follows, on this subject:

He had seen in a telegraphic report of the speeches made at the banquet given to Sir John A. Macdonald the other day in Ottawa, that Dr. Tupper had accused him and his friends of having in Charlottetown volunteered to support the late Government. This was not true, as his friend, Col. McGill, and many other gentlemen within the sound of his voice could testify. In July last, at the time the Governor General was on the island, and before the Dominion elections, he and some twelve of his friends waited upon Messrs. Tilley and Tupper to find out among other things if the then Government had given Mr. Pope an entire monopoly of all Dominion offices on the Island, and were going totally to ignore, in the distribution of patronage, the party of which they were members. We merely enquired of the Ministers, if Mr. Pope and his electioneering agents, were authorized to promise their supporters Dominion offices, and asked them not to confirm any of the local government's appointments to the Dominion civil service, until after the elections. We made Messrs. Tupper and Tilley no offers of support. We were told that those members who supported the Government would have the patronage of their respective counties. Mr. Tupper came here again after the elections, and had some conversation relative to the appointment of Senators. His friends not being in town at the time, he could not give a positive answer as to whom the Party which they represented should recommend. He informed the Dr. that he would consult his colleagues and communicate to him the result. The nomination of two Senators by the Local Opposition was no favor. It was a right secured to them by the British American Act. Though there were four of his party returned, not a single office was given to any member of it, and up to the time of the resignation of the Government, not one of the party had received a single dollar of Dominion money. Dr. Tupper speaks of bribery. He of all men should be the last to reproach him (Mr. L.) with being influenced by considerations of office. As Dr. Tupper had broken the seal of private intercourse, and given an incorrect report of private conversations, he (Mr. L.) considered himself now free to speak of what had taken place at private interviews. When in Charlottetown, on his second visit, Dr. Tupper had asked him to move the Address. The Dr. thought that his vanity would be tickled by the compliment. His (Mr. L's) reply was, that he could not comply with his request. He had promised his constituents to take no side until he had studied the evidence on the Pacific Scandal case, and heard what the Government had to say on their own behalf. On the night Parliament was opened, Dr Tupper came to him and again asked him in Sir John's name, to move or second the Address. He said that it was contemplated to open a new department or two, and that if he (Mr. Laird) would support the Address, he would be appointed to a department, as soon as parliament closed. He (Mr. L.) said he would consult his colleagues and give him a reply next day. He did consult Messrs. Sinclair, Davies and Yeo, but as he knew before hand, they would have nothing to do with the Government until they had heard the debate, and had informed themselves as to the merits of scandal case. The next day he informed Dr. Tupper of the determination of himself and his colleagues. They certainly did attend the Government caucus meeting. They were invited to do so by the Hon. Peter Mitchell, in the presence of the Hon. J. C. Pope. When he (Mr. L.) hesitated about accepting the invitation, Mr. Mitchell said it would be non-committal. On this assurance, and wishing to learn what the first minister had to say for himself, the four attended the caucus. They had been invited to attend a caucus of the Opposition, and would not accept the invitation. They had been asked to meet four leading gentlemen of the Opposition in order to have a conversation on public matters, and this invitation they did accept. He heard nothing about office from the leaders of the Opposition, or from any one that had any right to speak on that side, until after the resignation of the Government. He had to say in conclusion, that he and his associates had acted conscientiously and consistently. After having long and strenuously combatted what they believed to be corruption at home, it would not do for them to become the supporters of avowed corruption in the Dominion.

Day of Intercession.

To-morrow has been appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury as a day of Intercession for the Anglican Communion throughout the world in behalf of the Missionary work of the Church. The following circular has been addressed to the clergy by the Bishops of the Province:—

MONTREAL, Sept. 11, 1873.

DEAR AND REVEREND BRETHREN,—A letter has been received by us from His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, announcing his earnest desire, that during the present year, a Day of Special Prayer and Intercession should again be set apart by every branch of the Anglican Church, for the blessing of God on Missionary work throughout the world. The day which he has named for this purpose is Wednesday, the third of December.

We therefore affectionately invite you, the Clergy of our Province, to mark the day as one for devout observance in your several Missions.

We should recommend you to call your people together on that day for solemn Worship, using the form of Prayer for Missionary Services which we have already authorized; exhorting them to humble themselves before God for past deficiencies, and imploring the blessing of the Holy Spirit on the spread of the Gospel throughout this and other lands, by the instrumentality of our Church.

Reference should also be made to the great want, which the Church feels at the present time, of a larger supply of Labourers in the Lord's vineyard; and special supplication should be made that he himself would effectually supply this our pressing need.

We would further suggest that a Collection for foreign missions be made on this occasion, either through the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, or the Church Missionary Society, to be regarded as the joint offering of this Ecclesiastical Province. Such Collection may be sent to the Bishop of each Diocese and will be forwarded by him to either of the above named Societies.

We heartily commend you to God, praying that in this and every other effort to promote the Redeemer's glory and the advancement of His kingdom. His blessing may abundantly rest upon you.

We remain, dear Brethren,
Yours with much faithfulness and affection,

A. MONTREAL,
J. T. ONTARIO,
J. W. QUEBEC,
A. TORONTO,
J. HURON.

Those requiring warm, seasonable mantles will get them in the latest styles at reduced prices at Allan, McKinnons & McMorran's. 2431

Evening Flowers just received at Allan, McKinnons & McMorran's. 2431

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.—Best goods kept. Style and quality of work guaranteed first class. Give our cutter a trial. Allan, McKinnons & McMorran. 2431

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

AN EVENTFUL YEAR.

Washington, Dec. 2, 1863.

The year that has passed since the submission of my last message to Congress has, especially the latter part of it, been an eventful one to the country. In the midst of great national prosperity a financial crisis has occurred that has brought low the fortunes of many. A great proportion of political partizanship has almost ceased to exist, especially in the agricultural regions and finally the capture upon the high seas of a vessel bearing our flag, has, for a time, threatened the most serious consequences and has agitated the public mind from one end of the country to the other; but this happily now is in the course of a satisfactory adjustment, honourable to both nations concerned.

After adverting to the peaceful relations which existed between the United States and other nations during the year, the Message goes on to say:—Some advance, although slight, has been made during the past year towards the suppression of the infamous Chinese coolie trade.

The money awarded to the United States by the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva, was paid by Her Majesty's Government a few days in advance of the time when it would have become payable according to the terms of the treaty, in compliance with the provisions of the Act of March 3d, 1873. It was at once paid into the Treasury and used to redeem, so far as it might, the public debt of the United States. The amount so redeemed was invested in a five per cent. registered bond of the United States for $15,500,000, which is now held by the Secretary of State, subject to the future disposition of Congress. I renew my recommendation made at the assembling of the last session of Congress, that a commission be appointed for the purpose of auditing and determining the amount of the several direct losses growing out of the destruction of vessels and their cargoes by the 'Alabama,' the 'Shenandoah,' and others, for which the sufferers have received no equivalent or compensation, with the view of ascertaining the names of the persons entitled to receive compensation for the same, basing as the computations upon the basis indicated by the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva and that the payment of such losses be authorized to an extent according to the award of the Tribunal at Geneva by an act approved on the 14th February last.

After alluding to the work being carried on with regard to the settlement of the North West Boundary, the message goes on to speak of the

MIXED CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The commission organized under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, for settlement and determining the claims of citizens of either power against the other, arising out of acts committed against their persons or property during the period between April 13, 1861, and April 9th, 1865, made its final award on the 25th day of September last. It was awarded that the Government of the United States should pay to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, within twelve months from the date of the award, the sum of $1,929,819 in gold. The Commission disallowed or dismissed all other claims of British subjects against the United States. The amount of the claims pre-ented by the British Government, but declined or dismissed is understood to be about $93,000,000; it also disallows all the claims of the United States against Great Britain, which were referred to it. I recommend the early passing of an act, appropriating the amount necessary to pay the award against the United States. I have caused to be recommended to the Government of the King of Italy the thanks of this Government for the eminent service rendered by Count Corti, as the third Commissioner of this Commission. With dignity, learning and impartiality, he discharged duties requiring great labor and constant patience, to the satisfaction, I believe, of both Governments.

A SUPREME COURT.

I recommend legislation to create a special court to consist of three Judges, who shall be empowered to hear and determine all claims of aliens upon the United States arising out of acts committed against their persons or property during the insurrection. The recent conference under the Treaty of Washington was confined to claims of Dutch subjects, arising during the period mentioned in the treaty, but it is understood there are other British claims of a similar nature arising after the 9th of April, 1865, and it is known that other claims of a like nature are advanced by citizens or subjects of other powers. It is desirable to have these claims also examined and disposed of.

The President then refers to the war in Sumatra; the American Claims' Commission. He transmits for the determination of Congress, an application from St. Domingo to the United States Government to exercise a protectorate over that Republic. He recommends further legislation on the subject of naturalization, and refers at some length to the existence of slavery in Cuba.

CITIZENSHIP.

He invites the earnest attention of Congress to the existing laws of the United States respecting expatriation, and the eligibility of nationality by individuals. Many citizens of the United States reside permanently abroad with their families. Under the provisions of an Act approved Feb 10th, 1855, the children of such persons are to be deemed and taken to be citizens of the United States, but the rights of citizenship are not to descend to persons whose fathers never resided in the United States. It thus happens that persons who have never resided within the United States, have been enabled to put forward a pretension to protection of the United States. In some cases unnaturalized citizens of the United States have returned to the land of their birth, to remain there, and also their children, the issue of a marriage contracted there after their return, and who have never been in the United States, have laid claim to our protection when the lapse of many years have imposed upon them the duty of military service to the only Government, which had ever known them personally until the year 1868. It was left embarrassed by the conflicting opinions of Courts of Jurists, to determine how far the doctrine of perpetual allegiance derived from our former colonial relations with Great Britain would go.

ALLEGIANCE.

The United States who led the way in the overthrow of the feudal doctrine of the Spiritual Allegiance are among the last to indicate how their own citizens now elect another nationality. The papers submitted herewith indicate what is necessary to place the United States on a par with other leading nations in liberty of legislation on this international question. We have already on our treaties assented to the principals which would need to be embodied in laws intended to accomplish such results. We have agreed that citizens of the United States may cease to be citizens, and may voluntarily make allegiance to other powers. We have agreed that residence in a foreign land without intent to return shall of itself work reparation. We have agreed in some instances upon the length of time necessary for such intent. I write to Congress now to mark out and define when and how expatriation can be accomplished to regulate by law the condition of American women marrying foreigners, to fix the status of children born in a foreign country of American parents residing more or less permanently abroad, and to make rules for delivering such other kindred points as may seem best to Congress. In compliance with the request of the Congress, I transmitted to the American Minister at Madrid with instructions to present it to the Spanish Government, the joint resolution approved on the 3rd of March last, tendering to the people of Spain in the name and on behalf of the American people, the congratulations of the Congress upon the efforts to consolidate in Spain the principles of universal liberty in a republican form of Government; the existence of this new republic was inaugurated by striking the fetters from the slaves in Porto Rico; this beneficient measure was followed by the release of several thousand persons illegally sold as slaves in Cuba, and the Captain General of that colony was deprived of the power to set aside the orders of his superiors at Madrid, which had been appointed to the office since 1825; the sequestered estates of American citizens which had been the cause of long and frequent correspondence were ordered to be restored to their owners. All these steps were taken in the face of a violent opposition directed by the reactionary slave holders of Havana, who are vainly strong to slay the march of ideas which has terminated slavery in Christendom, Cuba only excepted. Unhappily, however, this powerful influence has thus far succeeded in defeating the efforts of all the liberal minded men in Spain to abolish slavery in Cuba, and in preventing the promised reform in that Island.

THE 'VIRGINIUS' AFFAIR.

After referring to the capture of the 'Virginius,' and the butchery of her captain and crew by the Spanish authorities, the President concludes by saying:—In taking leave of this subject for the present, I wish to renew the expression of my confidence, that the existence of African slavery in Cuba is the principle cause of the lamentable condition of the Island. I do not doubt but that Congress shares with me, the hope that it will soon be made to disappear, and that peace and prosperity may follow its abolition. The embargoing of American estates in Cuba, the cruelty to American citizens detected in no act of hostility to the Spanish Government, the murdering of prisoners taken with arms in their hands, and finally the capture upon the high seas of a vessel sailing under the United States flag and bearing a United States registry, has culminated in an outburst of indignation that has seemed for a time to threaten war; and pending negotiations between the United States and the Government of Spain on the subject of this capture, I have authorized the Secretary of the Navy to put our navy on a war footing, to the extent, at least, of the entire annual appropriation for that branch of the service, trusting to Congress and the public opinion of the American people to justify my action.

BETTER METHOD OF ELECTING PRESIDENTS.

Assuming from the action of the last Congress in appointing a Committee on Privileges and Elections, to prepare and report to this Congress a constitutional amendment to provide a better method of electing the President and vice-President of the United States, and also of necessity of such an amendment that there will be submitted to the State Legislatures for ratification of such an improvement in our condition.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

My own judgment is that however much individuals may have suffered, one long step has been taken towards specie payments that we can never have permanent prospects until a specie basis cannot be reacted and maintained, until our exports exclusive of gold pay for our imports, interest due abroad, and other specie obligations, so heavy as to leave an appreciable accumulation of all precious metals in the country from products of our mines. The development of mines of precious metals during the past year, and the prospective development of them for years to come are gratifying in other results could but one-half of the gold extracted from the mines be retained at home. Our advance towards specie payments would be rapid to increase our exports of sufficient currency is required to keep all the industries of the country employed without the national, as well as individual bankruptcy, must ensue. Undue inflation on the other hand while it might give temporary relief would only lead to inflation of prices. The impossibility of competing in our own markets for the products of home skill and labor, and repeated renewals of present experiences elasticity to our circulating medium, therefore, and just enough of it to transact the legitimate business of the country and to keep all industries employed is what is most desired. The exact medium is specie—the recognised medium of exchange of the world over—that obtained, we shall have a currency of an exact degree of elasticity. If there be too much of it for the legitimate purposes of trade and commerce, it will flow out of the country. If too little the reverse will be the result. To hold what we have, and to appreciate our currency to that standard, is a problem deserving of the most serious consideration of Congress. The experience of the present panic has proven that the currency of the country based as it is upon the credit of the country is the best that has ever been devised usually in times of such trials. Currency has become worthless or so much depreciated in value as to inflate the values of the necessaries of life. It is patent to the most casual observer that much more currency or money is required to transact the legitimate trade of the country during the fall and winters months, when the vast crops are being removed than during the balance of the year. With our present system the amount in the country remains the same throughout the entire year, resulting in an accumulation of all the surplus capital of the country. I would suggest the establishment of clearing houses for your consideration. Many plants have been suggested, most, if not all, of which look to me like inflation on the one hands or compelling the Government on the other, to pay interests without corresponding benefits upon the surplus funds of the country during the seasons, when otherwise unemployed. I submit for your consideration whether this difficulty might not be overcome by authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue any amount of their notes below a fixed percentage of their issue, say 40 per cent., upon the banks depositing with the Treasurer of the United States an amount of Government bonds equal to the amount of notes demanded, the banks to forfeit to the Government, say 4 per cent. of the interest accruing on the bonds so pledged during the time they remain with the Treasury, as security for the increase circulation; the bonds so pledged to be redeemable by the banks at their pleasure, either in whole or in part, by returning their own bills for cancellation to an amount equal to the face of the bonds withdrawn. I would further suggest for your consideration the propriety of authorizing the national banks to diminish their standing issue at pleasure by returning for cancellation their own bills, and withdrawing so many United States bonds as are pledged for the bills returned. In view of the great actual change that has taken place in the currency, and the comparative contraction constantly going on, due to the increase of population, the increase of manufacturers and all the industries, I do believe that there is too much of it now for the dullest period of the year indeed, if clearing houses should be established, thus forcing the decension. It is a question for consideration, whether banking should not be made free, retaining all safe guards now required to secure bill-holders in any modification of the present laws regulating nationalbanks. And as a further step towards paying for resumption of specie payments, I invite your attention to a consideration of the propriety of exacting from them the retention as a part of their reserve, either the whole or a part of the interest accruing upon the bonds pledged as security for their issue. I have not reflected enough on the bearing this might have in producing a scarcity of coin with which to pay duties on imports to give it my positive recommendation, but your attention is invited to the subject. During the last four years the currency has been contracted directly by the withdrawal of three per cent. certificates, compound interest notes and 730 bonds outstanding on the 4th of March, 1869, all of which took the place of legal tenders in the bank reserves to the extent of $63,000,000. During the same period there has been a much larger comparative contraction of the currency The population of the country has largely increased. More than 25 000 miles of railroad have been built, requiring the active use of capital to operate them. Millions of acres of land have been opened to cultivation, requiring capital to move the products. Manufactures have multiplied beyond all precedent in the same period of time, requiring capital weekly for the payment of wages, and for the purchase of material. I have called attention to the decline in American ship building, and recommended such legislation as would secure to us our proportion of the carrying trade, situated by high rates and abundance of freight. The progress for the last year in ship building has been very satisfactory. It may reasonably be hoped, that this change will be maintained and ever increased. However, as we pay about eighty million dollars per annum to foreign vessels for the transportation of our surplus products to a market thus increased the balance of trade against us to this amount. The subject is one worthy of your serious consideration. Cheap transportation is a subject that has attracted the attention of both producers and consumers for the past few years, and has contributed to, if it has not been the direct cause of the recent panic and stringency. The State of New York has a canal connecting Lake Erie with the tide water on the Hudson River. The State of Illinois has a similar canal connecting Lake Michigan with the Illinois River. Would it not be wise statesmanship to urge on these States, that if they open these canals for the passage of large vessels, that the Government will look after and keep in navigable condition the great public highways with which they connect. This would be a national work, one of great value to the producers of the west and south in giving them cheap transportation for their produce to the seaboard and a market to the consumers in the east, in giving them cheap food. I would recommend a revision and confederation of the tariff laws, and the opening of more mints for coining money, with the authority to coin for such nations as may apply. I would especially invite you to consider first the importance of preparing for war in time of peace, by providing for the proper armament of our sea coast defences. Proper armament is of vastly more importance than fortifications. The latter can be supplied very speedily for temporary purposes when needed—but the former cannot. The second is the necessity of reopening promotion in the staff corps of the army. Long delays in payment of troops are productive of desertions and demorlization, and the law provides for the payment of troops by other than regular army paymasters. There are sixteen vacancies in the Ordnance Department. As to the Navy Department,—during the past year our navy has been reduced by the sale of some vessels no longer fit for naval purposes, and by the recommendation of others not yet disposed of. This, however, has been more than compensated for by the repair of six old wooden ships, and by the building of eight new sloops of war, authorized by the last Congress. The building of these latter has occurred at a doubly fortunate time, They are about being completed, when they will possibly be much needed, and work upon them has not only given direct employment to thousands of men, but has no doubt been the means of keeping open establishments for other works at a time of great financial distress. Since the commencement of last month, however, the distressing occurrences which haae taken place in the waters of the Carribean Sea, almost on our seaboard, while they illustrate most forcibly the necessity always existing that a nation situated as ours should maintain in a state of efficiency a navy adequate to its responsibilities, has, at the same time, demanded that all the effective force we really have shall be put in immediate readiness for warlike service. This has been done promptly and effectually, and I am assured all the available ships and every authorized man of the American navy will be ready for whatever action may be required for the safety of our cities or the maintenance of our honor. The Secretary of the Navy has during the past year been putting some of our most extensive monitors in a condition for service, and thus the exigency finds us in a much better condition for work than we could possibly have been without his action.

The ordinary postal revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1873, amounting to $2,299,674,157, and the expenditures of all kinds to $298,494,567; the increase of revenues for 1872 was $108,131,520; and the increase in expenditures were $2,465,736, independent of payments made from specie appropriations for mail steamship lines. The amount drawn from the general treasury to meet deficiencies was $5,265,475. The constant and rapid extension and for postal service, particularly upon railways, and the improved facilities for the collection, transmission, distribution and delivery of mails which are constantly being provided, account for the increased expenditures of this popular branch of public service. The total number of post offices in operation on the 30th of June, 1873, was 33,244, a net increase of 1,381 over the number reported the preceeding year. The total length of railway mail route at the close of the year was 63,457 mile, an increase of 5,546 miles over the year of 1872. The total cost of mail service, including $35,000 subsidies to mail steamers, was $104,727,135 new or additions. Postal Conventions have been concluded with Sweden, Norway, Belgium, Newfoundland and Japan, reducing postage rates on correspondence exchanged with those countries. And further efforts have been made to conclude a satisfactory postal convention with France, but without success. I invite the favorable consideration of the Postmaster General for an extension of the free delivery system in all cities having a population of not less than 10,000 for the prepayment of postage on newspapers and other printed matter of second class. I urge favorable action by Congress on the important recommendation of the Postmaster General for the establishment of United States Postal Savings Depositories. Your attention is also again called to a consideration of the question of postal telegraphs, and arguments adduced thereof, in the hope that you may take such action in connection therewith as in your judgment will contribute to the best interests of the country. As to the Department of Justice. The Act approved of March 2nd, 1867, entitled an Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, is productive of more evil than good. At this time many considerations might be urged for its total repeal, but if this is not considered advisable, I think it will not be seriously questioned that these portions of the said Act providing for what is called involuntary bankruptcy, operate to increse the financial embarrasments of the country. Careful and prudent men very often become involved in debt in the transaction of their business, and though they may possess ample property if it could be rendered available for that purpose, to meet all their liabilities. Yet on account of the extraordinary scarcity of money they may be unable to meet all their pecuniary obligations as they become due, in consequence of which they are liable to be prosecuted in their business, by proceedings in bankruptcy, at the instances of creditors. I recommend that so much of the said acts that provides for involuntary bankruptcy on the account of the suspension of payment be repealed. Your careful attention is invited to the subject of claims against the Government, and the fairness afforded by the existing laws for their prosecution. Each of the departments of the State Treasury is important. Probably the largest saving to the national Treasury can be secured by timely legislation on these subjects of any of the economic measures that will be proposed. You will be advised of the Department of Justice by the Report of the Attorney General, and I invite your attention to the amendments of the existing laws suggested by him, with a view of reducing the expenses of that Department and the Department of the Interior.

The policy inaugurated towards the Indians at the beginning of the last administration has been steadily pushed, and I believe with beneficial results. It will be continued with only such modifications as time and experience may demonstrate as necessary with the encroachment of civilization on Indian reservations and hunting grounds. Disturbances have taken place between the Indians and whites during the past year, and probably will continue to do so until each race appreciates that the other has rights which must be respected. The policy has been to collect the Indians as rapidly as possible on the reservations, and as far as practicable within what is known as the Indian territory, and to teach them the arts of civilization and self support. Where found off their reservations and endangering peace and safety of the whites they have been punished, and will continue to be for like offences. The Indian territory south of Kansas and west of Arkansas is sufficient in area for agriculture to support all the Indians of the Rocky Mountains. In time, no doubt, all the Indians, except a few, who may select to make their homes among the white people will be collected there. As a preparatory step for this consummation, I am now satisfied that the Territorial form of Government should be given them, which will secure the Treaty rights of original settlers, and protect their homesteads from alienation for a period of thirty years. The operations of the Patent Office are still growing. The business of the General Land Office exhibits a material increase in all its departments during the last fiscal year. An amount greater by 1,168,611 acres than was disposed of the preceeding year. Of the amount disposed of 1,626,266 acres were sold for cash, 214,940 acres were located with military land tenants; 3,793,612 acres were taken for homesteads; 653,446 acres were located with agricultural college scrip; 6,083,536 acres were certified by railroads; 765,765 acres were granted to waggon roads; 238,548 acres were approved to states as swamp lands; 138,681 acres were certified for agricultural colleges, common schools, universities and seminaries; 190,775 acres were approved to states for internal improvements, and 14,222 acres were located with Indian scrip. The cash receipts during the same time were $3,408,515 50 being $190,418 more than last year.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

I have called attention to the subject of Civil Service Reform. Action has been taken so far as to authorize the appointment of a board to devise rules governing the methods of making appointments and promotions, but there never has been any action making these rules, or any rules binding or even entitled to observance, where persons desire the appointment of a friend, or the removal of an official who may may be disagreeable to them to have any rules effective. They must have the acquiescence of Congress as well as of the Executive. I would suggest that a special Committee of Congress might confer with the Civil Board during the present session for the purpose of making such rules as can be maintained and which will secure the services of honest and capable officials, and which will also protect them in a degree of independence while in office. The proper rule will protect Congress as well as the Executive from much needless speculation, and will prove of great value to the public at large. I would recommend for your favorable consideration the passage of an enabling act for the admittance of Colorado as a State in the Union. It possesses all the elements of a prosperous State, agricultural and mineral, and, I believe, has a position to justify such an admission in that condition. I would also recommend the encouragement of a canal for the purpose of irrigating from the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains to the Missouri River. I renew my previous recommendation to Congress for a

GENERAL AMNESTY.

The number engaged in the late rebellion, laboring under usabilities, is very small, but enough to keep up a constant irritation. No possible danger can accrue to the Government by the restoring of them to legibility to hold office. I suggest for your consideration the enactment of a law to better secure the civil rights which freedom should secure, but has not effectually secured, to the enfranchised slaves.

Signed.

U. S. GRANT.
Executive Mansion.

December 1st, 1873.

CITY COUNCIL.

The regular meeting of the City Council was held on Monday night, His Worship the Mayor in the chair. Present—Aldermen Bangs, Pratt, Langford, Mathewman, Rowe, Featherstone, Graham, McDougall, Rocque, Kehoe, Heney and Lapierre. After routine the City Clerk read the following:

PETITIONS.

Of J. Goodwin, Esq, with respect to Dufferin and Sapper's Bridge—Finance and Board of Works. Of W. Stiers, for reduction of taxes—Finance Committee. Of widow Demoulin, for reduction of taxes; of widow Dalme, for the same—Finance Committee. Of James Ashfield, respecting taxes charged against the Methodist Episcopal Church—Finance Committee. Of John Page, respecting taxes—Finance Committee. Of reduction of taxes—Finance Committee. Of George Hamphires, for reduction of taxes—Finance Committee. Of Michael Sullivan, for remission of taxes—Assessment Committee Of T. B. Burpee, for reduction of taxes—Assessment Committee. Of John Ross, asking grant to band—Finance Committee. Of William