

WILKINSON & NICHOLS,  
Publishers and Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION  
Single subscriber, per annum, \$2.00  
Six months, \$1.00  
Three months, \$0.50  
It is paid within six months, \$2.50 will be  
acted of all yearly subscribers.

OFFICE: MASONS' HALL BUILDING,  
COR. MAIN AND CHURCH STS.,  
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.

Established in 1813.

Belmont Co. Business Directory.

Attorneys.

C. W. CARROLL, AT LAW,  
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.  
Special attention given to the settlement of  
estates of deceased persons.  
S. C. OFFICE: CORNER OF MAIN AND CHURCH STS.,  
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.

ALEXIS COPELAND, AT LAW, P. O. ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.  
A. C. CLARK, AT LAW, P. O. ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.  
S. C. OFFICE: CORNER OF MAIN AND CHURCH STS.,  
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.

D. E. COWEN, AT LAW,  
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.  
S. C. OFFICE: CORNER OF MAIN AND CHURCH STS.,  
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.

J. W. SHANNON, AT LAW,  
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.  
S. C. OFFICE: CORNER OF MAIN AND CHURCH STS.,  
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.

ED. H. BURSTAD, ATTORNEY AND  
COUNSELLOR AT LAW, ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.  
S. C. OFFICE: CORNER OF MAIN AND CHURCH STS.,  
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.

L. D. BARNES, AT LAW,  
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.  
S. C. OFFICE: CORNER OF MAIN AND CHURCH STS.,  
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.

W. H. BARNES, AT LAW,  
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.  
S. C. OFFICE: CORNER OF MAIN AND CHURCH STS.,  
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.

W. H. BARNES, AT LAW,  
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.  
S. C. OFFICE: CORNER OF MAIN AND CHURCH STS.,  
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.

W. H. BARNES, AT LAW,  
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.  
S. C. OFFICE: CORNER OF MAIN AND CHURCH STS.,  
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.

W. H. BARNES, AT LAW,  
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.  
S. C. OFFICE: CORNER OF MAIN AND CHURCH STS.,  
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.

W. H. BARNES, AT LAW,  
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.  
S. C. OFFICE: CORNER OF MAIN AND CHURCH STS.,  
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.

W. H. BARNES, AT LAW,  
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.  
S. C. OFFICE: CORNER OF MAIN AND CHURCH STS.,  
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.

W. H. BARNES, AT LAW,  
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.  
S. C. OFFICE: CORNER OF MAIN AND CHURCH STS.,  
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.

W. H. BARNES, AT LAW,  
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.  
S. C. OFFICE: CORNER OF MAIN AND CHURCH STS.,  
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.

W. H. BARNES, AT LAW,  
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.  
S. C. OFFICE: CORNER OF MAIN AND CHURCH STS.,  
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.

W. H. BARNES, AT LAW,  
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.  
S. C. OFFICE: CORNER OF MAIN AND CHURCH STS.,  
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.

W. H. BARNES, AT LAW,  
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.  
S. C. OFFICE: CORNER OF MAIN AND CHURCH STS.,  
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.

W. H. BARNES, AT LAW,  
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.  
S. C. OFFICE: CORNER OF MAIN AND CHURCH STS.,  
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.

W. H. BARNES, AT LAW,  
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.  
S. C. OFFICE: CORNER OF MAIN AND CHURCH STS.,  
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.

W. H. BARNES, AT LAW,  
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.  
S. C. OFFICE: CORNER OF MAIN AND CHURCH STS.,  
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.

W. H. BARNES, AT LAW,  
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.  
S. C. OFFICE: CORNER OF MAIN AND CHURCH STS.,  
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.

W. H. BARNES, AT LAW,  
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.  
S. C. OFFICE: CORNER OF MAIN AND CHURCH STS.,  
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.

W. H. BARNES, AT LAW,  
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.  
S. C. OFFICE: CORNER OF MAIN AND CHURCH STS.,  
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.

W. H. BARNES, AT LAW,  
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.  
S. C. OFFICE: CORNER OF MAIN AND CHURCH STS.,  
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.

W. H. BARNES, AT LAW,  
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.  
S. C. OFFICE: CORNER OF MAIN AND CHURCH STS.,  
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.

W. H. BARNES, AT LAW,  
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.  
S. C. OFFICE: CORNER OF MAIN AND CHURCH STS.,  
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO, DECEMBER 15, 1870.

New Series--Vol. 10, No. 47.

Miscellaneous.

Hunting Rocky Mountain Sheep.

Take Care of the Eyes.  
From the N. Y. Independent.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

"Who was David's grandmother?"

Some Baltimore friend of Theodoros Tilton is responsible for the following:

Missouri claims that her iron region is 300 miles long by 100 wide and that in Shannon county there are 324 square miles of copper lands not yet touched.

Last year there were 101 marriage certificates issued during the few days in October Thanksgiving. This year the number was 131. Our families will be on the increase.

There is a fear, which dressed nearly four hundred people, was chased from the Pennsylvanians north of the Delaware, and was finally triced near Haneyville, N. J.

An Irishman, officiating as chairman of a club, was annoyed at the tumult created by a set of only members, and astonished them by vociferous remarks.

The liberal-hearted proprietor of a lager beer saloon in Ruda and recently lost his pocket book, containing \$500. It was found and returned by a young man who was the grateful Tilton in giving it to him.

During the delivery of a lecture by Mrs. Dr. Walker, in Kansas, a few days ago, a precious youth in the audience cried out, "Aren't you Mary that had a little lamb?" "No," was the answer, "but your mother had a little Jack."

My son, don't let me hear you say I'm agin' you. You should say William. In fact, I see him now. But mother, what makes the ducks have your brother, William?" "Go out with your brother, you little scamp, or I'll cuff your ears."

A young man at Indianapolis, Ind., has been under treatment for lead colic. It was a long time before the doctors found what the matter was. He has been in the habit of kissing a young woman who improved her complexion by the use of cosmetics.

In Indiana, while Mrs. Stanton was speaking on married life, a young clerk was so pleased that he laughed and said, "The speaker, standing up in wanted no business, stopped short and asked, 'Are you a married man?' 'No,' he replied. 'Mrs. Stanton, you know that you are entitled to the farthest side of the yard.'

The following is a copy of a note from a young man in a county school district to a teacher in his vicinity: 'Dear Mr. P. I wish to know if you can give me the same as the Sisters of your Colors and put him to his Rest Plea to do the best you can. With him as far books I was wont to be a good reader. I have got 2 or 3 redners and 15 redners. Do you want three his and fill plea. Do the best you can most truly R. E.'

Judge Van Trump recently visited St. Joseph, Mo., and during a Democratic address he was asked the name of a balance committee. He was suddenly called to a committee, who said with great earnestness: 'Judge Van Trump, we are authorized to ask you to make a speech, and if you will, we will give you a fine salary.' The Judge favored his fellow-citizens with a few remarks.

A foolish fellow in the country made some propositions which were objected to by a farmer. The youth exclaimed indignantly: 'Sir, you know that I have been to two universities, and at two colleges in each university.' 'Well, sir,' replied the farmer, 'what do you know?' 'I know that I have been from two cows; and I observed the more he sucked the greater calf he grew.'

They have neck-tie societies in Montana. Every lady, upon entering the door, is required to give the doorkeeper a neck-tie containing a neck-tie made of the same material as the dress she wears that evening; to be made in any conceivable shape, and trimmed as she pleases. The doorkeeper contains a neck-tie made of the same material as the dress she wears, and afterwards the neck-ties are distributed to the check-holders. After receiving his new article of dress each gentleman is required to give the lady who made it, after finding her, he shows his gratitude by sending her to systems, cake, penches, etc.

Misfortune has in it at least this good, that it corrects all these little passions which agitate the little world. A smile may brighten while the heart is sad. The rainbow is bright in the air, while beneath is the mourning of the sea. That which causes us to think is dear to us, as every thing which gives even an imperceptible impulse to our faculties is agreeable.

True greatness consists in doing what deserves to be written, in writing what deserves to be read, and in making mankind better and happier for your life.

We must look downwards as well as upwards in this human life. In which many may have passed you in the race, there are many you have left behind.

The knowledge which we have acquired ought not to resemble a great shop without order, and without an inventory. It is our duty to know what we possess, and be able to make it serve us in need.

The noblest contribution which any man can make for the benefit of posterity is that of a good character. The noblest virtues, which any man can leave to the youth of his native land, is that of a shining, spotless reputation.

Let your wit rather serve for a lookout to defend yourself, by a handsome reply, than for a sword to wound others, though with ever so factious reproach; remember that a word cut deeper than a sharper weapon, and the wound it makes is longer healing.

Life is a continual struggle after that which we call a good character. The nurse gives the child a pretty ornament or shell, from its mantle-piece, to keep it quiet until it falls asleep, when it drops from its hand, and is replaced, to please other babies in its turn.

On Sunday, cars will be ready as usual for way passengers, until further notice.

N. B. All baggage at the risk of the owners, and widows and orphans are particularly requested not to inquire after persons or property at Ruda Depot. In no case will the directors hold themselves liable to accidents to passengers.

WILLIAM W. WHOLESALE, President, ROBERT RETAIL, Vice President.

REGULATIONS. The down train leaves Ciderville at 6 A. M.; Portorton at 7 A. M.; Beersville at 8 A. M.; Brandy Borough at 10 A. M.; Whisky City at 12 A. M.

The speed of the train will be greatly increased as it proceeds, stopping, however, at all the above-named places.

On Sunday, cars will be ready as usual for way passengers, until further notice.

N. B. All baggage at the risk of the owners, and widows and orphans are particularly requested not to inquire after persons or property at Ruda Depot. In no case will the directors hold themselves liable to accidents to passengers.

WILLIAM W. WHOLESALE, President, ROBERT RETAIL, Vice President.

REGULATIONS. The down train leaves Ciderville at 6 A. M.; Portorton at 7 A. M.; Beersville at 8 A. M.; Brandy Borough at 10 A. M.; Whisky City at 12 A. M.

The speed of the train will be greatly increased as it proceeds, stopping, however, at all the above-named places.

On Sunday, cars will be ready as usual for way passengers, until further notice.

N. B. All baggage at the risk of the owners, and widows and orphans are particularly requested not to inquire after persons or property at Ruda Depot. In no case will the directors hold themselves liable to accidents to passengers.

WILLIAM W. WHOLESALE, President, ROBERT RETAIL, Vice President.

REGULATIONS. The down train leaves Ciderville at 6 A. M.; Portorton at 7 A. M.; Beersville at 8 A. M.; Brandy Borough at 10 A. M.; Whisky City at 12 A. M.

The speed of the train will be greatly increased as it proceeds, stopping, however, at all the above-named places.

On Sunday, cars will be ready as usual for way passengers, until further notice.

N. B. All baggage at the risk of the owners, and widows and orphans are particularly requested not to inquire after persons or property at Ruda Depot. In no case will the directors hold themselves liable to accidents to passengers.

WILLIAM W. WHOLESALE, President, ROBERT RETAIL, Vice President.

people that republic hearts desire to unite their destinies with ours, why should we coldly repulse them? His un-exceptionable character is proved and unquestionable if they are edious, why have he not been overthrown? We submit that Congress will be constrained by public sentiment to admit San Domingo into our Union unless it can be made to appear that her people are preponderantly averse to such a union. If they are so, that fact should be conclusive; but the weight of testimony is now in the scale of Annexation. Unless the special shall be materially changed, the Republic of San Domingo will be merged in the United States with in the year 1871. We do not anticipate from that accession all the blessings expected by the President; yet we are sure that San Domingo is worth a state in Alaska. There can be no mistake as to the general accord with Gen. Grant's recommendations on this head.

As to Cuba, it is plain that the Voluntary route now rampant in the cities and in the great sugar estates has nearly exhausted by its outrages the President's patience. If Spain can subjugate Cuba, why not do it? If not, why not Jesuit from the wasteful attempt? Humanity and reason cry aloud for a cessation of hostilities if they can only be presented as they have been for the last year.

With regard to our Alabama claims, we regret the silence of the Message as to what has been done or attempted by our Government since Christmas, Great Britain, if we understand her official documents, awaits a definite proposition overture from our side. We would gladly learn that one has been duly made.

What is said by the President respecting the War now raging in Central Europe is well said that are are impelled to wish that he had said more. However, "enough is as good as a feast."

The President's suggestions and recommendations with regard to the Public Lands and Landgrants are generally wise and timely. His recommendation of the services of Postmaster General Creswell has been richly earned.

As to "Revenue Reform," Gen. Grant is in hearty accord with the public judgment. He favors all possible reform, but no destruction of the Revenue or Protection. He might have defended the latter more emphatically, but his heart is in the right place, and his best efforts will not be wanting to sustain the exposed and assailed departments of our National Industry.

Many will be surprised by the President's hearty endorsement of Civil Service Reform; but he has been there all along. We trust that Reform will receive a decided impetus from his earnest commendation.

Finally, the President's summing up of the leading objects of his policy, and especially his desire to secure "a pure, untrammeled ballot," must appeal cogently to the judgment and affections of the American People. He is Abraham Lincoln's lineal successor, and the popular heart beats in unison with his aspiration all of his efforts.

The greater part of the message, if not always strong, is rather adroit, and calculated to strengthen the President with the people. In this respect, the urgency in regard to the Whiskey document. It will only strengthen the President in his opposition to the scheme, and add fuel to the flame of discord excited by it last winter. The President would have harmonious things and strengthened the administration far more by leaving the scheme for the reading of the Message; a bill was introduced in the Senate last winter. Especially for the repeal of all laws relating to the collection of income tax. Also a bill was introduced by Mr. Sumner, to amend the act of Congress, of the balance extra fine timber land. There is no richer land in the country. A bargain can be secured by selling it.

Mr. Sherman made an effort to obtain the action of Congress upon the Ohio Soldier Home difficulty, or to secure the inmates the right of voting.

After the reading of the Message, Messrs. Dixon, of Louisiana, and Dixon of Louisiana, were sworn in.

After the presentation of some minor bills & petitions, another Land Grant bill was introduced by Mr. Wilson of Minnesota. The road for which it is intended connects St. Croix River with west end of Lake Superior. This met with some opposition and was postponed until next week.

Mr. Logan introduced a bill to abolish the office of Admiral and Vice Admiral in the Navy. This bill will be brought up by Mr. Logan.

Mr. Haideman of Pennsylvania offered a bill looking into the accuracy of the late Census.

Mr. Cooper of Texas offered a bill to abolish duties on tea, sugar and coffee. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Porter of New York introduced a bill to repeal the Franking privilege. Referred to Committee on Post Roads.

A bill was introduced by a member from Minnesota inquiring into the payment of interest on bonds by the Pacific Railroad.

On motion of Mr. Schenck the President's Message was divided up and assigned to the several Committees.

Political.

The Presidents Message.

We cannot doubt that Gen. Grant's second Annual Message will be read with hearty approval by a great majority of his countrymen and with interest and pride by them all. The prominent features of his Administration had already commanded popular approbation, but this Message will still more endorse the President to the hearts of his countrymen. Peace unknown even by an Indian massacre, an ample Revenue, rapidly diminished and diminishing National Debt, reduced Taxes with persistent reduction of the National Expenses--such are the general outlines of our last year's history. Why should it not be regarded with complacency and pride by the American People?

With regard to San Domingo, the President is clearly right in his position if not misinformed as to the material facts; and we think he is not. If the

people that republic hearts desire to unite their destinies with ours, why should we coldly repulse them? His un-exceptionable character is proved and unquestionable if they are edious, why have he not been overthrown? We submit that Congress will be constrained by public sentiment to admit San Domingo into our Union unless it can be made to appear that her people are preponderantly averse to such a union. If they are so, that fact should be conclusive; but the weight of testimony is now in the scale of Annexation. Unless the special shall be materially changed, the Republic of San Domingo will be merged in the United States with in the year 1871. We do not anticipate from that accession all the blessings expected by the President; yet we are sure that San Domingo is worth a state in Alaska. There can be no mistake as to the general accord with Gen. Grant's recommendations on this head.

As to Cuba, it is plain that the Voluntary route now rampant in the cities and in the great sugar estates has nearly exhausted by its outrages the President's patience. If Spain can subjugate Cuba, why not do it? If not, why not Jesuit from the wasteful attempt? Humanity and reason cry aloud for a cessation of hostilities if they can only be presented as they have been for the last year.

With regard to our Alabama claims, we regret the silence of the Message as to what has been done or attempted by our Government since Christmas, Great Britain, if we understand her official documents, awaits a definite proposition overture from our side. We would gladly learn that one has been duly made.

What is said by the President respecting the War now raging in Central Europe is well said that are are impelled to wish that he had said more. However, "enough is as good as a feast."

The President's suggestions and recommendations with regard to the Public Lands and Landgrants are generally wise and timely. His recommendation of the services of Postmaster General Creswell has been richly earned.

As to "Revenue Reform," Gen. Grant is in hearty accord with the public judgment. He favors all possible reform, but no destruction of the Revenue or Protection. He might have defended the latter more emphatically, but his heart is in the right place, and his best efforts will not be wanting to sustain the exposed and assailed departments of our National Industry.

Many will be surprised by the President's hearty endorsement of Civil Service Reform; but he has been there all along. We trust that Reform will receive a decided impetus from his earnest commendation.

Finally, the President's summing up of the leading objects of his policy, and especially his desire to secure "a pure, untrammeled ballot," must appeal cogently to the judgment and affections of the American People. He is Abraham Lincoln's lineal successor, and the popular heart beats in unison with his aspiration all of his efforts.

The greater part of the message, if not always strong, is rather adroit, and calculated to strengthen the President with the people. In this respect, the urgency in regard to the Whiskey document. It will only strengthen the President in his opposition to the scheme, and add fuel to the flame of discord excited by it last winter. The President would have harmonious things and strengthened the administration far more by leaving the scheme for the reading of the Message; a bill was introduced in the Senate last winter. Especially for the repeal of all laws relating to the collection of income tax. Also a bill was introduced by Mr. Sumner, to amend the act of Congress, of the balance extra fine timber land. There is no richer land in the country. A bargain can be secured by selling it.

Mr. Sherman made an effort to obtain the action of Congress upon the Ohio Soldier Home difficulty, or to secure the inmates the right of voting.

After the reading of the Message, Messrs. Dixon, of Louisiana, and Dixon of Louisiana, were sworn in.

After the presentation of some minor bills & petitions, another Land Grant bill was introduced by Mr. Wilson of Minnesota. The road for which it is intended connects St. Croix River with west end of Lake Superior. This met with some opposition and was postponed until next week.

Mr. Logan introduced a bill to abolish the office of Admiral and Vice Admiral in the Navy. This bill will be brought up by Mr. Logan.

Mr. Haideman of Pennsylvania offered a bill looking into the accuracy of the late Census.

Mr. Cooper of Texas offered a bill to abolish duties on tea, sugar and coffee. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Porter of New York introduced a bill to repeal the Franking privilege. Referred to Committee on Post Roads.

A bill was introduced by a member from Minnesota inquiring into the payment of interest on bonds by the Pacific Railroad.

On motion of Mr. Schenck the President's Message was divided up and assigned to the several Committees.

Political.

The Presidents Message.

We cannot doubt that Gen. Grant's second Annual Message will be read with hearty approval by a great majority of his countrymen and with interest and pride by them all. The prominent features of his Administration had already commanded popular approbation, but this Message will still more endorse the President to the hearts of his countrymen. Peace unknown even by an Indian massacre, an ample Revenue, rapidly diminished and diminishing National Debt, reduced Taxes with persistent reduction of the National Expenses--such are the general outlines of our last year's history. Why should it not be regarded with complacency and pride by the American People?

With regard to San Domingo, the President is clearly right in his position if not misinformed as to the material facts; and we think he is not. If the

people that republic hearts desire to unite their destinies with ours, why should we coldly repulse them? His un-exceptionable character is proved and unquestionable if they are edious, why have he not been overthrown? We submit that Congress will be constrained by public sentiment to admit San Domingo into our Union unless it can be made to appear that her people are preponderantly averse to such a union. If they are so, that fact should be conclusive; but the weight of testimony is now in the scale of Annexation. Unless the special shall be materially changed, the Republic of San Domingo will be merged in the United States with in the year 1871. We do not anticipate from that accession all the blessings expected by the President; yet we are sure that San Domingo is worth a state in Alaska. There can be no mistake as to the general accord with Gen. Grant's recommendations on this head.

people that republic hearts desire to unite their destinies with ours, why should we coldly repulse them? His un-exceptionable character is proved and unquestionable if they are edious, why have he not been overthrown? We submit that Congress will be constrained by public sentiment to admit San Domingo into our Union unless it can be made to appear that her people are preponderantly averse to such a union. If they are so, that fact should be conclusive; but the weight of testimony is now in the scale of Annexation. Unless the special shall be materially changed, the Republic of San Domingo will be merged in the United States with in the year 1871. We do not anticipate from that accession all the blessings expected by the President; yet we are sure that San Domingo is worth a state in Alaska. There can be no mistake as to the general accord with Gen. Grant's recommendations on this head.

As to Cuba, it is plain that the Voluntary route now rampant in the cities and in the great sugar estates has nearly exhausted by its outrages the President's patience. If Spain can subjugate Cuba, why not do it? If not, why not Jesuit from the wasteful attempt? Humanity and reason cry aloud for a cessation of hostilities if they can only be presented as they have been for the last year.

With regard to our Alabama claims, we regret the silence of the Message as to what has been done or attempted by our Government since Christmas, Great Britain, if we understand her official documents, awaits a definite proposition overture from our side. We would gladly learn that one has been duly made.

What is said by the President respecting the War now raging in Central Europe is well said that are are impelled to wish that he had said more. However, "enough is as good as a feast."

The President's suggestions and recommendations with regard to the Public Lands and Landgrants are generally wise and timely. His recommendation of the services of Postmaster General Creswell has been richly earned.

As to "Revenue Reform," Gen. Grant is in hearty accord with the public judgment. He favors all possible reform, but no destruction of the Revenue or Protection. He might have defended the latter more emphatically, but his heart is in the right place, and his best efforts will not be wanting to sustain the exposed and assailed departments of our National Industry.

Many will be surprised by the President's hearty endorsement of Civil Service Reform; but he has been there all along. We trust that Reform will receive a decided impetus from his earnest commendation.

Finally, the President's summing up of the leading objects of his policy, and especially his desire to secure "a pure, untrammeled ballot," must appeal cogently to the judgment and affections of the American People. He is Abraham Lincoln's lineal successor, and the popular heart beats in unison with his aspiration all of his efforts.

The greater part of the message, if not always strong, is rather adroit, and calculated to strengthen the President with the people. In this respect, the urgency in regard to the Whiskey document. It will only strengthen the President in his opposition to the scheme, and add fuel to the flame of discord excited by it last winter. The President would have harmonious things and strengthened the administration far more by leaving the scheme for the reading of the Message; a bill was introduced in the Senate last winter. Especially for the repeal of all laws relating to the collection of income tax. Also a bill was introduced by Mr. Sumner, to amend the act of Congress, of the balance extra fine timber land. There is no richer land in the country. A bargain can be secured by selling it.

Mr. Sherman made an effort to obtain the action of Congress upon the Ohio Soldier Home difficulty, or to secure the inmates the right of voting.

After the reading of the Message, Messrs. Dixon, of Louisiana, and Dixon of Louisiana, were sworn in.

After the presentation of some minor bills & petitions, another Land Grant bill was introduced by Mr. Wilson of Minnesota. The road for which it is intended connects St. Croix River with west end of Lake Superior. This met with some opposition and was postponed until next week.

Mr. Logan introduced a bill to abolish the office of Admiral and Vice Admiral in the Navy. This bill will be brought up by Mr. Logan.

Mr. Haideman of Pennsylvania offered a bill looking into the accuracy of the late Census.

Mr. Cooper of Texas offered a bill to abolish duties on tea, sugar and coffee. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Porter of New York introduced a bill to repeal the Franking privilege. Referred to Committee on Post Roads.

A bill was introduced by a member from Minnesota inquiring into the payment of interest on bonds by the Pacific Railroad.

On motion of Mr. Schenck the President's Message was divided up and assigned to the several Committees.

Political.

The Presidents Message.

We cannot doubt that Gen. Grant's second Annual Message will be read with hearty approval by a great majority of his countrymen and with interest and pride by them all. The prominent features of his Administration had already commanded popular approbation, but this Message will still more endorse the President to the hearts of his countrymen. Peace unknown even by an Indian massacre, an ample Revenue, rapidly diminished and diminishing National Debt, reduced Taxes with persistent reduction of the National Expenses--such are the general outlines of our last year's history. Why should it not be regarded with complacency and pride by the American People?

With regard to San Domingo, the President is clearly right in his position if not misinformed as to the material facts; and we think he is not. If the

people that republic hearts desire to unite their destinies with ours, why should we coldly repulse them? His un-exceptionable character is proved and unquestionable if they are edious, why have he not been overthrown? We submit that Congress will be constrained by public sentiment to admit San Domingo into our Union unless it can be made to appear that her people are preponderantly averse to such a union. If they are so, that fact should be conclusive; but the weight of testimony is now in the scale of Annexation. Unless the special shall be materially changed, the Republic of San Domingo will be merged in the United States with in the year 1871. We do not anticipate from that accession all the blessings expected by the President; yet we are sure that San Domingo is worth a state in Alaska. There can be no mistake as to the general accord with Gen. Grant's recommendations on this head.

As to Cuba, it is plain that the Voluntary route now rampant in the cities and in the great sugar estates has nearly exhausted by its outrages the President's patience. If Spain can subjugate Cuba, why not do it? If not, why not Jesuit from the wasteful attempt? Humanity and reason cry aloud for a cessation of hostilities if they can only be presented as they have been for the