

who hold them. They are given merely as a trust for the public benefit, sometimes for a fixed period, sometimes during good behavior, but generally they are liable to be terminated at the pleasure of the appointing power, which represents the collective majority and speaks the will of the people. The forced retention in office of a single dishonest person may work great injury to the public interest. The danger to the public service comes not from the power to remove, but from the power to appoint. It is not the good of the country at heart that our best officers take the power of removal, while they have the senate a right to reject all appointments which, in their opinion, were not fit to be made. A little reflection on this subject will probably satisfy all who have the good of the country at heart that our best officers take the power of removal, while they have the senate a right to reject all appointments which, in their opinion, were not fit to be made.

These are important facts, and show how completely the inferior currency will supersede the better, forcing it from circulation among the masses, and causing it to be exported as a mere article of trade, to add to the money capital of foreign lands. They show the necessity of retiring our paper money, that the return of gold and silver to the avenues of trade may be invited, and the retention at home of at least so much of the production of our rich and inexhaustible gold-bearing fields as may be sufficient for purposes of circulation. It is unreasonable to expect a return to a sound currency so long as the Government, by continuing to issue irredeemable notes, fills the channels of circulation with depreciated paper. Notwithstanding a coinage by our mint, since 1849, of eight hundred, seventy-four millions of dollars, the people are now strangers to the currency which was designed for their use and benefit, and specimens of the precious metals bearing the national device are seldom seen, except when produced to satisfy the insatiable greed of their novelty. If depreciated paper is to be continued, and the permanent currency of the country, and all our coin is to become a mere article of traffic and speculation, to the enhancement in price of all that is indispensable to the comfort of the people, it would be wise economy to abolish our mints, thus saving the cost of the coinage, and the expense incident to the establishment and the operation of the mints, and let our precious metals be exported in bullion. The time has come, however, when the Government and National Banks should be required to take the most efficient steps and make all necessary arrangements for a resumption of specie payments at the earliest practicable date. Specie payments having been once resumed by the Government and banks, all notes or bills of paper issued by either of a less denomination than twenty dollars should be excluded from circulation, so that the people may have the benefit and convenience of a gold and silver currency in all their business transactions. Every man of property and industry who desires to preserve what he honestly possesses, or to obtain what he honestly earns, has a direct interest in maintaining a safe circulating medium—such a medium as shall be real and substantial, not liable to fluctuate with opinions, not subject to be blown up or down by the breath of speculation, but to be made stable and secure. A depreciated currency is one of the greatest political evils. It undermines the virtues necessary for the support of the social system, and encourages propensities destructive of its happiness; it is against industry, frugality, and economy, and it fosters the evil spirit of extravagance and speculation. It has been asserted by one of our profound and most gifted statesmen that "of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none has been more effectual than that which deludes them with paper money. This is the most effectual of contrivances to fertilize the rich and to impoverish the poor man's brow. Ordinary tyranny, oppression, and excessive taxation—these bear lightly on the happiness of the mass of the community compared with a fraudulent currency, and the robberies committed by depreciated paper. Our own history has recorded for our instruction enough, and more than enough of the demoralizing tendency, the injustice and the intolerable oppression on the part of the rich and well-to-do of a depreciated paper currency, authorized by law or in any way countenanced by Government." It is one of the most successful devices, in times of peace or war, expansions or contractions, to accomplish the transfer of all the precious metals of the world, and the mass of the people into the hands of the few, whether the hoards be hidden in secret places or deposited in strong boxes under bolts and bars, while the people are left to endure all the inconveniences, sacrifices, and demoralization resulting from the use of a depreciated and worthless paper money.

The anomalous condition of our currency is in striking contrast with that which was originally designed. Our circulation now embraces, first, notes of the National Banks, which are made receivable for all dues to the Government, excepting in payment of interest upon its bonds and the securities themselves; second, legal-tender notes, issued by the United States, which the law requires shall be received as well in payment of all debts between citizens as of all Government dues, excepting impost; and, third, gold and silver coin. By the operation of our present system of finance, however, the metallic currency, when collected, is reserved only for one class of Government creditors, while holding its bank securities, and receive their interest in coin from the National Treasury. They are thus made to occupy an invidious position, which may be used to strengthen the arguments of those who would bring into disrepute the obligations of the nation. In the payment of all its debts, the pledged faith of the Government should be invariably maintained. But while it acts with fidelity toward the bondholder who loaned his money that the integrity of the Union might be preserved, it should at the same time observe good faith with the great masses of the people, who, having rescued the Union from the perils of rebellion, now bear the burdens of taxation. The Government may be able to fulfill its engagements. There is no reason which will be accepted as satisfactory by the people who those who defend us on the land and protect us on the sea; the pensioner upon the gratitude of the nation, hearing the censures and wounds received while in its service; the public laborer, who, in the departments of the Government, the farmer who supplies the soldiers of the army and the sailors of the navy; the artisan who toils in the nation's workshops, or the mechanics and laborers who build its edifices and construct its forts and vessels of war—should, in payment of their just and hard earned dues, receive the depreciated paper, while another class of their countrymen, more deserving, are paid in coin of gold and silver. Equal and exact justice requires that all the creditors of the Government should be paid in a currency possessing a uniform value. This can only be accomplished by the restoration of the currency to the standard established by the Constitution, and by this means we would remove a discriminating nation which may, if it has not already done so, create a prejudice that may be deep-seated and wide-spread, and imperil the national credit.

The feasibility of making our currency conform with the constitutional standard may be seen by reference to a few facts derived from our commercial statistics. The production of precious metals in the United States from 1849 to 1875, inclusive, amounted to \$370,000,000; from 1858 to 1860, inclusive, to \$137,500,000; and from 1861 to 1867, inclusive, to \$437,500,000;—making the grand aggregate of products since 1849, \$1,174,000,000. The amount of specie coined from 1849 to 1857, inclusive, was \$429,000,000; from 1858 to 1860, inclusive, \$250,000,000; from 1861 to 1867, inclusive, \$310,000,000;—making the total specie amounted to \$989,000,000; from 1858 to 1860, inclusive, \$228,000,000; from 1861 to 1867, inclusive, \$271,000,000; and from 1868 to 1875, inclusive, \$228,000,000;—making the aggregate of net exports since 1849, \$1,488,000,000. These figures show an excess of product over net exports of \$488,000,000. There are in the Treasury \$488,000,000 in coin, something more than \$400,000,000 in circulation on the Pacific Coast, and a few millions in the National and other banks—all about \$900,000,000. This enormous expenditure by an increase of the country prior to 1849, leaves more than three hundred millions of dollars which have not been accounted for by exportation, and therefore may yet remain in the country.

The Exposition of Universal Industry at Paris has passed, and seems to have fully realized the high expectations of the French Government. If due allowance be made for the recent political derangement of industry here, the part which the United States has taken in this exhibition of invention and art may be regarded with very high satisfaction. During the Exposition a conference was held of delegates from several nations, the United States being one, in which the inconveniences of commerce and social intercourse resulting from the diverse standards of money value were fully discussed, and plans were developed for establishing, by universal consent, a common principle for the coinage of gold. These conferences are expected to be renewed, with the attendance of many foreign States not hitherto represented. A report of these interesting proceedings will be submitted to Congress, which will not only be able to appreciate the great object, but be ready to adopt any measure which may tend to facilitate its ultimate accomplishment.

On the 20th of February, 1862, Congress declared by law that Treasury notes without interest, authorized by that act, should be legal tender in payment of all debts, public or private, within the United States. An annual interest of \$30,000, less stipulated expenses, accrues to claimants under the Convention made with Spain in 1834. These remittances, since the passage of that act, have been paid in such notes. The claimants insist that the Government ought to require payment in coin. The subject may be regarded as one of great importance. The West India Islands, and the colonies colonized by European States simultaneously with the settlement and colonization of the American continent. Most of the colonies planted here became independent nations in the close of the last and the beginning of the present century. Our own country was once a colony of Great Britain, France, Spain, Holland, Sweden and Russia. The people in the West Indies, with the exception of those of the Island of Hayti, have never attained nor aspired to independence, nor have they become proud of their self-defence. Although possessing considerable commercial value, they have been held by the several European States which colonized or at some time conquered them, chiefly for purposes of military and naval strategy in carrying out European policy and designs in regard to this continent. In our Revolutionary Wars, and in our wars in the West India Islands, we have suffered from the great injury and embarrassment of the United States. We had the same experience in our second war with Great Britain. The same European policy for a long time excluded us even from trade with the West Indies, while we were at peace with all nations. In our recent war, the reefs, and their piratical and blockade-breaking allies, found less in the same ports for the work, which they too successfully accomplished, of injuring and devastating the commerce which we are now engaged in rebuilding. We labored especially under this disadvantage—our European steam vessels, employed in our trade, found friendly shelter, and the facilities of the ports, and Indian ports, while our own sailing vessels, necessarily carried on from our distant shores. There was then a universal feeling of the want of an advanced naval outpost between the Atlantic coast and Europe. The duty of obtaining such an outpost peacefully and lawfully, while neither doing nor suffering injury to any other nation, engaged the attention of the Executive Department before the close of the war, and it has not been lost sight of since that time. A not entirely dissimilar naval war revealed itself during the same period on the Pacific coast. The required foothold there was fortunately secured by our late treaty with Great Britain, and it now seems imperative that the more advanced and important of the Atlantic coast should not be less carefully provided for. A good and convenient port and harbor, capable of easy defence and supply that want. With the possession of such a station by the United States, neither we nor any other American nation need have any apprehensions of injury from any Trans-Atlantic enemy, and with our early statements that the West Indians 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 absorption to this process of natural law, and not to the hands of St. Thomas and St. John's, who constitute a part of the group called the Virgin Islands, seemed to offer us advantages immediately desirable, while their acquisition could be secured in harmony with the principles which I have alluded to. A treaty has been signed, and concluded, between the King of Denmark for the cession of these islands, and will be submitted to the Senate for consideration.

In connection with this subject, the attention of Congress is respectfully called to a singular and embarrassing conflict of laws, the Executive Department of which Government, and which, as it now holds, that naturalization, in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States, absolves the recipient from his native allegiance. The courts of Great Britain hold that allegiance to the British Crown is indissoluble, and is not absorbed by the laws of naturalization, and that the parties pay costs equally. Traugh and L'Velle for Com., Freese and Marr for Defendant.

The report of the Acting Commissioner of Agriculture concisely presents the condition, wants and progress of an interesting and worthy the fostering care of Congress, and exhibits a large measure of useful results achieved during the year to which it refers.

The re-establishment of peace at home, and the resulting quietude, travel and commerce abroad, have served to increase the number and variety of questions in the Department for Foreign Affairs. None of these questions, however, have seriously disturbed our relations with other States.

The Republic of Mexico, having been relieved from foreign intervention, is earnestly engaged in efforts to re-establish her constitutional system of government. A good understanding continues to exist between our Government and the Republics of Hayti and San Domingo, and our cordial relations with the Central and South American States remain unchanged. The tender, made in consequence of a resolution of Congress, of the good offices of the Government with a view to an amicable adjustment of peace between Brazil and her allies, on one side, and Paraguay on the other, and a treaty between Chile and her allies, on the one side, and Spain on the other, though kindly received, has in neither case been fully accepted by the belligerents. The war in the Valley of the Parana is still vigorously maintained. On the other hand, actual hostilities between the Pacific States and Spain have been more than a year suspended. I shall, on any proper occasion that may occur, renew the conciliatory recommendations which have been already made.

A new volume of the Little Corporal begins with the next number. The publication has determined to continue its offer of the November and December numbers free to all new subscribers received during December. Terms \$1.00 a year. Sample copy free if sent for before January 1st.

Address ALFRED L. SEWELL, Publisher OF THE LITTLE CORPORAL, Chicago, Ill.

**Bloomington Democrat.**  
Wm. H. JACOBY, Editor.  
Wednesday, Dec. 11, 1867.  
Published by Wm. H. Jacoby & Co., 37 Park Row New York, a daily newspaper to be published every day except on Sundays and public holidays, and advertising for the Democrat & Star, published at Bloomington, Columbia county, Pa.

**Grant's Testimony.**  
The testimony of Gen. Grant, before the impeachment committee, is published. We regret we have not room for it, merely to show our Radical friends, who are denouncing President Johnson for his restoration policy, that the man whom many of them prefer for the presidential nomination, not only approves the action of the President, but testifies that it is the identical programme laid down by Mr. Lincoln himself, and which would have been carried out by him had his life been spared. Many counts in the indictment against President Johnson are for acts done which General Grant endorses, and if the Radical editors, who have his name at their editorial masthead, can see in him a candidate after their own hearts, would it not look a little more consistent for them to cease their howling against the President? How can they commend the one and denounce the other, while the two are working in concert, perfectly agreeing as to what should be done to restore the Union and establish civil government in the States lately in rebellion, is more than most honest men will be able to comprehend.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
**Positively One Day Only.**  
**AT SNYDER'S HALL,**  
Bloomington, Friday Dec. 20, '67.  
Two Levels at 8 and 7 o'clock.  
Return from Europe, (after an absence of three years) where they have appeared before nearly all the Kings, Queens, Emperors, and Nobility of the Old World.  
THE GREAT WONDERS OF THE AGE:  
Four beautiful and symmetrically formed LADIES AND GENTLEMEN IN MINIATURE, THE ORIGINAL AND RENOWNED GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE, COMMODORE NUTT AND MISS MINNIE WARREN  
Their unique and exclusively enchanting Performances and Exhibitions never fail to charm and delight every beholder. They appear in SONGS, DUETS, DANCES, COMIC DELINEATIONS, AMUSING TRICKS, BURLESQUES, AND COMEDIES IN CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES.  
The RICH AND ELEGANT DRESSES and the brilliant collection of DIAMONDS worn before the various Potentates, of Europe, all of which are introduced in these popular Levees cost over Twenty Thousand Dollars in value.  
Ladies and children are considerably advised to attend the Day Exhibition, and thus avoid the crowd and confusion of the Evening Performance.  
To the Day Levees—admission 25 cents; Children under ten, 15 cents. Reserved Seats 50 cents; Children under ten 25 cents. Evening Performance—Admission to all parts of the House, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.  
D. F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist,  
Extracts teeth without pain by a new method. It is perfectly harmless and is now in use in the most advanced parts of the world. D. F. Kinney, 100 West Third Street, Bloomington, Pa., Dec. 11, 1867.  
DR. E. W. WELLS, SUCCESSOR TO DR. F. C. HARRISON.  
Has taken rooms at the American House, All or all left there, will be promptly attended to. Bloomington, Oct. 20, 1867.  
**NEW OYSTER SALOON,**  
In the basement of the AMERICAN HOUSE,  
BALTZER LEACOCK, SEPT.  
Fresh Oysters served up in every style and at all hours; with all the other "Garden" found in first class Restaurants.  
The "Garden" on hand, together with choice varieties of every trade.  
Everything in the way of order about this Saloon, from the smallest article to the most elaborate, in the most reasonable manner. Bloomington, Nov. 13, 1867—3m.  
**A NEW ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS, AT MRS. M. A. KLINE'S,**  
LIGHT STREET, COLUMBIA COUNTY.  
We would respectfully inform the citizens of Light Street and vicinity, that we have just returned from the city with a full and complete stock of MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS, well calculated to suit the taste.  
We have also on hand, and repairing done with neatness and dispatch, all kinds of hats, the best and most stylish, upon reasonable terms.  
Particular attention is paid to dress making. We have PATTERNS of every description pertaining to the trade, on hand, and for sale cheap.  
We will also pay special attention to coloring, having the latest and most improved machinery, and our work is guaranteed to be perfect in every respect. November 18, 1867.  
**CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!**  
PLEASE TOBY FANCY TOYS!  
**PLAIN AND FANCY CANDIES!**  
of all kinds to suit the taste.  
**CHRISTMAS TRADE**  
on hand;  
OYSTERS BY THE CAN QUART OR PLATE.  
FOR SALE CHEAP BY  
**WIDMYER & JACOBY,**  
Manufacturers of  
**CONFECTIONARIES, &c.,**  
AND DEALERS IN  
**FOREIGN FRUITS AND NUTS.**  
Exchange Block, Bloomington, Pa.  
ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS, PRUENS.  
**ROCK CANDY,**  
REDFISH, BAKING, LAYER, RAISINS, CEREAL, &c.  
CITRON, FIGS, DOLLS, &c.  
**BREAD AND CAKES,**  
OF ALL KINDS,  
ENJOY JACOBY, FRED E. WIDMYER,  
Bloomington, Nov. 20, 1867.  
**FRESH ARRIVAL OF FAMILY GROCERIES, AT JOHN K. GIRTON'S STORE,**  
**Bloomington, PENNA.**  
The subscriber has just returned from the eastern cities with a large and choice stock of first-class Groceries and Dry-Goods, which he offers to the citizens of Bloomington and vicinity, at the lowest and most reasonable prices. His stock consists of the best varieties of FLOUR, RICE, TEA, COFFEES, SUGARS, SPICES, DRIED MEATS, (in their own cans), BUTTER, AND OTHER GROCERIES, such as CORN MEAL, OILS, CHEESE, &c., &c., &c. Also, a nice assortment of Dry Goods and Hosiery, and a full variety of goods of the same class, and which he offers at the lowest prices. In addition to which he has recently received a large quantity of  
**CEDAR WARE AND WINDOW WARE,**  
in which variety of goods he has several new styles of modern invention, extensively used by the people, and which will compare favorably with the best of any dealer in this section of the country.  
His stock consists of the best varieties of CEDAR WARE, WINDOW WARE, &c., &c., &c.  
**French Moroccoes,**  
and also of Morocco Linings for Umbrellas' work; and a good assortment of  
**Queenware.**  
S. E. Corner of Main and 11th Streets. Bloomington, Nov. 20, 1867.  
**GO TO BROWER'S TO BUY YOUR**  
**GOODES.**