THE DEAR, DEAD WOMAN UP STAIRS.

- I sat by the flying fire and thought . Of the dear dead, woman up stain Nebody with me my watch to keep
- No other soul in that country place,

 No other that knew of my loss beside.

 But the good young priest with the Raphael
 face, Who confessed her when she died.
- On her cold, dead bosom my portrait lies, Which next to her heart she used to wear, Hanning it o'er with her tender eyes, When my own face was not there.
- And I said: "The thing is precious to me; 'They will bury her soon in the caurch-yar They will bury her soon in the on clay; It lies on her heart, and lost must be If I do not take it away."
- So, thinking this thought, I groped my way, With steps made soft by the the carpet
- To the chamber dim where my darling lay, And pushed saids her loor.
- I stretched forth my hand, with bated brea And drew the closed curtains apart; I dared not look on the face of Gentli; I knew where to find her heart.
- I thought, at first, as my touch fell there
 It had warmed that healf to life with love;
 For the thing. I touched was warm. I swear,
 And I could feel it move.
- Twas the hand of a man that was mofting slop O'er the heart of the the dead—from the other
- And at once the sweat broke over my brow, "Who is robbing the come?" I cried.
- Actors the bed, by the taper's light
 The friend of my bosom, the man I love
 Stood over the corpse; and all as white,
 And neither of us moved.
- "What do you here, my friend?" The man Looked first at me and then at the dest. "There is a portrait here," he begand "There is. It is mine," I said.
- Said the friend of my bosom, "Yours, no. The portrait was, till a month ago, When this suffering took yours out."
 And placed mine there, I know." "This woman, she loved me well,"said I,
- "And in your throat," I gasped, "you list" IIs answered, "Let us see."

DESERTED.

The river flowed with the light on its breast,
And the waves were eddying by,
And the round, red sun went down in the West,
When my love's loving lips to my lips were
present.

pressed,
Under the evening sky;
Now weeping alone by the river tolatray,
For my love has left me this many a day—
Left ne to droop and die.

As the river flowed then the river flows still In ringle, and foam, and spray,
On by the church, and round by the hill,
And ander the sluice by the old burnt mill,
And out to the failing day;
But I love it no more, for delight grows

when the song is sung and the tale is told And the heart is given away.

O river! run far; O siver! run fast; O weeds! fleat on to the sea; For the sun has gone down op my haautiful past. And the hopes that like bread on the waters I

cast.

Last drifted away like thee'
So the dream is fled, and the day it is done,
And my lips will murmur the name of one
Who will never come back to me
— Exchange

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S MESSACE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House

Representatives After a brief interval the Congressiof the United States resumes its annual legislative labors. An all wise and mersiful Providence has abated the pestilence which visited our shores, leaving its calamitous traces upon some portions of our country. Fence, legislation of Congress, the undeniable fac order, tranquility, and civil authority have been formally declared to exist throughout the whole of the United States. In all of of this Union. At the very commencement the States civil authority has superseded the coarcion of arms, and the people, by their voluntary action, are maintaining their governments in full activity and complete our part, in any spirit of oppression, nor for operation. The enforcement of the laws is any purpose of conquest or subjugation nor no longer " obstructed in any State by com- purpose of overthrowing or interfereing with binations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings;" those States, but to defend and maintain and the animosities engendered by the war the supremacy of the Constitution and all are rapidly yielding to the beneficent influ- laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preences of our free institutions, and to the serve the Union with all the dignity, equalkindly effects of unrestricted social and ity, and rights of the several States unimcommercial intercourse. An entire restors. paired! and that as soon as these objects tion of fraternal feeling must be the earnest wish of every patriotic heart; and we will In some instances Senators were permitted t national achievement when, forgetting the sad events in other instances Representatives were of the past, and remembering only their in. elected and admitted to seats after their structive lessons, we resume our onward. States had formally declared their right to of the past, and remembering only their in-

In my massage of the 4th of December 1865, Congress was informed of the measures which had been instituted by the Ex. the apportionment of the direct tax of twencoutive with a view to the gradual restora- ty millions of dollars annually laid upon tion of the States in which the insurrection the United States by the act approved 5th occurred to their relations with the General occurred to their relations with the General of August, 1861. Congress, by the act of Government. Provisional Governors had March 4th, 1862, and by the apportionment been appointed, Conventions called, Governors elected, Legislatures assembled, and ed their presence as States in the Union: Senators and Representatives chosen to the and they have for judical purposer, been Congress of the United States. Courts had divided into districts, as States alone can been opened for the enforcement of laws be divided. The same recognition appears long in abeyance. The blockade had been in the recent legislation in reference to removed, oustom-houses re-established, and Tennessee, which evidently rests upon the the internal revenue laws put in force, in fact that the functions of the State were not order that the people might contribute to destroyed by the rebollion, but merely sus-Postal operations had been renewed, and efforts were being made plicable to those States which, like Tennesto restore them to their former condition of see, attempted to renounce their places in efficiency. The States themselves had been the Union. asked to take part in the high function of amending the Constitution, and of thus of the Government upon this subject has sanctioning the extinction of African slavery as one or the legitimate results of our

purpose of the war was specifically stated in the Proclamation issued by my predecesinterneoine struggle.

Having progressed thus far, the Execusor on the 22d day of September, 1862. It tive Department found that it had accom- was then solemnly proclaimed and declared plished nearly all that was within the scope that "bereafter, as heretofore, the war will of its constitutional authority. One thing, however, yet remained to be done before the work of rentoration could be completed, and the United States, and each of the States that was the admission to Congress of loyal and the people thereof, in which States Senators and Representatives from the that relation is or may be suspended or dis-States whose people had rebelled against turbed."

The recognition of the States by the Jument. This question devolved upon the respective Heuses, which, by the Constitution. are made the judges of the elections, returns, and qualifications of their ewn members; and its consideration at once engaged

the attention of Congress. VIn the meantime, the Executive Departas far as was practicable, the restoration of made by Congress for the payment of their salaries. The preparation to amend the relation, as as to prevent the emissions of slavery within the UnitedStates.

If admitted to a seat, it must be appropriate on must be sensitived. If admitted to a seat, it must be appropriate on must be sensitived. The preparation of slavery within the UnitedStates.

If admitted to a seat, it must be appropriate on must be sensitived. If admitted to a seat, it must be appropriate on must be sensitived. If admitted to a seat, it must be appropriate on must be sensitived. If admitted to a seat, it must be appropriate on must be sensitived. If admitted to a seat, it must be appropriate on must be sensitived. If admitted to a seat, it must be appropriate on must be sensitived. If admitted to a seat, it must be appropriate on must be sensitived. If admitted to a seat, it must be appropriate on must be sensitived. If admitted to a seat, it must be appropriate on must be sensitived. If admitted to a seat, it must be appropriate on must be sensitived. If admitted to a seat, it must be appropriate on the presentation in Greece.

This Government at the outbrack of the sum of the presentation in the purple of the presentation in the presentation in Government at the outbrack of the outbrack of the condition of affeirs in respective to our Government at the outbrack of the our conditionally submitted gards where the sum of the presentation in Government at the outbrack of the our conditional properties in the condition of affeirs in respect to our Government at the outbrack of the outbrack of the outbrack of the condition of the period of the p

The Democratic Watchman.

"STATE RIGHTS AND PEDERAL UNION."

VOL. XI.

or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

I deem if & subject of profound regre

seats loyal Senators and Representatives

from the other States, whose inhabitants,

with those of Tennessee, had engaged in

the rebellion. Ten States-more than one-

fourth of the whole number-remain with

out representation ; the seats of fifty mom

cant-not by their own consent, not by

and yet be denied the right of representa

with the express provisions of the Constitu

tion, that "each State shall have at leas

one Representative," and "that no State

without its consent, shall be deprived of its

risions were intended to secure to every

It is true, it has been assumed that the

that the insurrection having been suppress

ed, they were thenceforward to be consid-

ered merely as conquered territories The

Legislative, Executive and Judicial Depart-

ments of the Government have, however.

with great distinctness and uniform consis

tency, refused to sanction an assumption

publican system, and with the professed objects of the war. Throughout the recent

makes itself apparent, that these ten politi-

a unanimity að remarkable as it was signifi-

the rights or established institutions of

were accomplished the war ought to cease."

withdraw from the Union, and were endeav-

pended; and that principle is of course an-

The action of the Executive Department

be prosequied for the object of practically

restoring the constitutional relation between

dicial Department of the Government has

It would have been in consonance

BELLEFONTE, PA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1866.

hus becomes a member, that he possesses | the Government.

was ratified by the requisite sufficer of the requisite Constitutional and legal qualifications. If refused admission as a mem-States: and on the 18th day of December 1865, it was officially declared to have become valid ar a part of the Constitution of the United States. All of the States in ber for wan! of sue allegiance to the Gov. which the insurrection had existed prompty amended their Constitutions, so as to make hem conform to the great change thus offeeted in the organic law of the land; de-clared null and vaid all ordinances and laws of secession ; repudiated all pretended debis and obligations created for the revolutionry purposes of the insurrection; and proceeded, in good faith the enactment of measires for the protection and amelioration of our present form of government, my convic ions, beretofore expressed, have undergon he condition of the colored r. ce. Congress, no change; but, on the contrary, their cor however, yet besitated to admit any of these until towards the close of the eighth month and time. If the admission of loyal mem of the session that an exception was made ers to seats in the respective Houses o in favor of Tennessee, by the admission of Congress was wise and expedient a year

If this anomalous condition is right nowif, in the exact condition of these States that Congress has thus far failed to admit to the present time, it is lawful to exclud them from representation, I do not see the the question will be changed by the efflux of time. Ten years bence, if these State-remain a they are, the right of represents ion will be no stronger-the right of exclu sion will be no weaker

bers in the House of Representatives and of twenty members in the Senate are yet va-The Constitution of the United States akes is the dury of the President to rec mmend to the consideration of Congress "such measures as he shall judge necessary or expedient" I know of no measure more Congress to accept their credentials. Their admission.it is believed, would have accomplished much towards the renewed and strengthening of our relation as one prople, mperatively-depinaded by every consideraand removed serious cause for discontents on the part of the infinitions of their equal/justice, than the admission of layal members from the now unrepresented States States. It would have accorded with the This would consummate the work of restor great principle enunciated is the Doclaration of American Independence, that no in the re-establishment of peace, harmony people ought to bear the burden of inxation and fraternal feeling. It would tend greatly to renew the confidence of the American ople in the vigor and stability of their together as a nation, and enable us to show power of a Government founded upon the equal suffrage in the Senate. These provill of the people, and established upon the principles of liberty justice and intelligence State, and to the people of every State, the right of representation in each House of Our increased strength and enhanc d prosper ity would irrefragably demonstrate the falacy Congress; and so important was it deemed by the framers of the Constitution that the of the arguments against free institutions drawn from our recent national disorders by equality of the States in the Senate should the enemies of republican government The admission of loyal members from the States ment of the Constitution can any State, without the consent, be denied a voice doubt and apprehension, would turn capital, in that branch of the National Legisla-

now awaiting an opportunity for investment, into the channels of trade and indus-It would alleviate the present condidistence of the States was terminated by the rebellious acts of their inhabitants, and tion of those States, and, by inducing emi gration, aid in the settlement of fertile increase production of those staples which have added so greatly to the wealth of th nation and the commerce of the world -New fields of enterprise would be opened t our progressive people, and soon the devas of war would be repaired, and all traces of our domestic differences effaced

from the ming of our countrymen In our efforts to preserve " the unity o Sovernment which constitutes us one per ion which they held prior to the rebellion our nation from perils of threatened disin tegration, we resort to consolidation, and in the end absolute despotism, as a remedy for the recurrence of similar troubles. The war for the exercise of powers of doubtful con legislation within the boundaries prescribed by the Constitution, and to return we the ancient landmarks established by our fathers for the guidance of succeeding genera tions. "The Constitution which at any time exists, until changed by an explic and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all." It in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional nowers be in any particular wrong; let it be by an amendment in the way in which the Constitution designates But let there be oring to maintain that right by force of no change by usurpation, for it is the cusarms All of the States whose people were in insurrection, as States, were included in tomary weapon by which free Governments are destroyed." Washington spoke these words to his countrymen when, followed by their love and gratitude, he voluntarily retired from the cares of public life. "To keep in all things within the pale of our ndear to bis countrymen the true principles of their Constitution, and promote a union of sentiment and action equally auspicious to their happiness and safety. Jackson held that the action of the General Governmen should always be strictly confined aphere of its appropriate duties, and justly nd foreibly urged that our Government is not to be maintained nor our Union preserved by "invasions of the rights and pow ers of the several States. In thus attempt ing to make our General Government strong we make it weak. Its true strength consist in leaving individuals and States as much as possible to themselves; in making itself felt, por in its power, but in its beneficence : in binding the States more closely to the fentre, but leaving each to move unobstruct ed in its proper constitution al orbit "These are the teaching of men whose decis and services have them illustrious, and who, long since Withdrawn from ecenes of life, have left to their country the rich legacy of

their lessons, let us emu'late them in love of also been clear and conclusive in all pro-ceedings affecting them as States, had in and the laws. the Supreme, Circuit and District Courts. The report of the Secretary of the Treas-In the admission of Senators and Represeniatives from any and all of the States, ury affords much inf semation respecting the revenue and commer to of the country. His of our seamen, and the importance of legisviews upon the currency, and with reference lative measures for their relief and improvethere can be no just ground of apprehension that persons who are disloyal will be clothment—ne ather plan having been prepused that persons who are distoyal will be clothby Congress—continued its afforts to perfect, ed with the powers of legislation; for this to a proper ajustusent of our revenue syssould not happen when the Constitution and tem, internal as well as impost, are con the proper relations between the citizens of the laws are enforced by a vigilant and mended to the careful of natioeration of Conthe respective States, the States, and the Fatthful Congress. Each House is make the Federal Government, extending, from time to time, as the public interests seemed to require, the judicial, revenue, and postal infeations of its own members," and may. "with the concurrance of two-thirds, expel systems of the country. With the advise a member." When a Senator or Representant Services of the Senate, the necessary of the country of the Congress. In my last any sective States, the States, and the faithful Congress. Each House is make the gress. In my last any ual message I ex. tion of Congress.

their example, their wisd om, and their patriotism. Drawing fresh inspiration from

dence satisfactory to the House of which he and the legitimate and necessary wants of

The report presents a much more satisfactory condition of our finances than one year ago the most sanguine could have anticipited. During the fiscal year ending past year is only \$265,093-a sum within voice in the Legislative Councils of the nat 1962,587, and on the 31st of October, 1865, tion, and the political power and moral in it amounted to \$2,740,854,760. On the one and one fifth per cent, and the influence of Congress are thus effectively filter day of October, 1806, it find been read of expenditures, oping principal exerted in the interests of loyalty to the duced to \$2,551,310,006, the diminution Government and fidelity to the Union. Upon during a period of fourteen months, comthis question, so vitally affecting the restor mencylog September 1, 1865, and ending last there were in operation six thousand ation of the Union and the permanency of October 31, 1806, having been \$206,370, nine hundred and there mad routes, with the three quarters of the fiscal year ending creased \$112,194 947. During that period, however, it was reduced \$31,196,387, the receipts of the year having been \$89,905. 905, more, and the expenditures \$200,529. 235 less than the estimates Notfing could nore clearly indicate than these statement the extent and availability of the national esources, and the rapidity and safety with which, under our form of Government, great military and naval establishments can be dishauded, and expenses reduced from a war to a peace tonting

During the fiscal year ending the of 30. June 1866, the receipts were \$558,052,620, and the expenditures \$520,750,940, leaving an available eurplus of \$67,281,680 It is es timated that the recombs for the fixed year ending the 30th of June, 1868, will be \$175, 061.886, and that the expenditures will reach the sum of \$316.428.078, leaving to the Treasury a surplus of \$158,623,608. For the facul year ending June 30, 1868, it is estimated that the receipts will amount o 486,000,000, and that the expendienres ill be \$350,247,641-showing an excess of \$85,752,359 in favor of the Governmen These estimated receipts may be diminished by a reduction of excise and imporluties : but after all necessary reduction present and of following years will doubt less be sufficient to cover all legitimate charges upon the Treasury, and leave a large annual surplus to be applied to the paymen of the principal of the 'debt. There seems now to be no good reason why taxes may not be reduced as the country advances in population and wealth, and yet the debt be extinguished within the next quarter of a

The report of the Steretary of War fur ishes valuable and important information, in reference to the operations of his Depart ment during the post year. Few volunteers now remain in the service, and they are be ing discharged as rapidly as they can be cal year four million six hundred and The army has twenty nine thousand three hundred and replaced by regular troops been promptly paid, carefully provided twelve acres of public land were disposed with medical treatment, well sheltered and of, one million eight hundred and hinely subsisted, and is to be furnished with two thousand five hundred and sixteen acres subsisted, and is to be furnished with breech-loading small arms "The millitary strength of the nation has been unimpaired by the discharge of volunteers, the disposition of unserviceable or perishable stores and the retrenchment of e. penditure. - Suf has been retained, and, from the disbanded volunteers standing ready to respond to the national call, large armies can be rap.dly fortifications on the coast and frontier have received, or are being prepared for more powerful armaments; lake surveys and haror and river improvements are in course have been made for the payment of the ad; the pioneer who complies with the terms ditional bounties authorized during the recent session of Congress, under such regu tions as will protect the Government from fraud, and secure to the honorably dischar ged soldier the well-carned reward of his thousand maimed soldiers have received and forty-one national cemeteries, containing the remains of 104,526 Union soldiers, world. Its propitious results are undoubted,

205,669. It is at sted in the report of the Secretary of the Navy that the naval force at this time consists a fixed business of two hundred and seventy eight of raironds and other internal oppressive than that from which they have hundred and fifty one guns. Of these, one be required to secure a faithful application which the plan was matured, that the prothousands and twenty-nine guns, are in commission, distributed chiefly among seven and the properties of the fund. The title to the land should eceding will meet neither its encourage-indication with the plan was matured, that the properties of the fund. The title to the land should eceding will meet neither its encourage-independent, will, it is beped, induce in their ment nor approval. It is a question worthy cases an exercise of elemency, and a judivice is thirteen thousand six hundred.
Great activity and vigilance have been disconstitutional powers, and cheich the Fed Great activity and vigilance have been discern! Union as the only rock of safety, "were prescribed by deferson as rules of action to monts have been judiciously and efficiently," arranged in such manner as would best promote American commerce, and protect the rights and interests of our countryme abroad. The ves-els unemployed are undergoing repairs, or are laid up until their services may be repuired Most of the iron clad fleet is at League Island, in the vicin ity of Philadelphia, a place which until decisive action should be taken by Congress. was selected by the Secretary of the Navy as the most eligible location for that class of vessels. It is important that a suitable public station should be provided for the iron clad fleet. It is intended that these versels shall be in proper condition for any emergency, and it is desirable that the bill accepecting League Island for saval purposes, which passed the House of Representatives at its last session, should re ceive final action at an early period, in order that there may be a suitable public sta tion for this class of vessels, as well as a navy-yard of area sufficient for the wants of the service, on the Delaware river. The Naval Pension fund amounts to \$11,750, 000, having been increased \$2,750,000 du ring the year. The expenditures of the country and respect for the Constitution Departmentifor the fiscal year ending 30th June last were \$48,324,526 and the estimates for the coming year amount to \$285,68, 486. Attention is invited to the condition ment. The suggestions in behalf of this deserving class of our fellow-citizens are ear

nestly recommended to the favorable atten-

Congress in the act approved July 28, 1866 | During the year ending September 30, including the standing appropriation of 1860, eight thousand seven hundred and \$700,000 for free mail matter, as a legiti mate portion of the revenues yet remaining designs were issued, and at that date the mate perion of the reseases yet remaining designs were issued, and at that date the but that this decision was made with the compromise, which, although evincing in-Patent found was two hundred and twenty | the ensuing spring. Of this determination, they are admonished that none but persons the 30th June, 1865, the last year of the | \$51,111 of the amount estimated in the an eight thousand two hundred and sincetyeven dollars nual report of 1864. The decrease of reve As a subject upon which depends an imnue compared with the previous year was nense amount of the production and com of expenditures, owing principally to the

enlargement of the mailservice in the South. grees such legislation as may be necessary was twelve per cent. On the 30th of June last there were in operation six thousand Mississippiriver. It is a matter of pational 565. In the last angual report on the state an aggregate length of one hundred and not only to add to the efficiency of these of the finances, it was estimated that during eighty thousand nine hundred and twenty barriers against destructive mundations but for the removal of all obstructions one miles, an aggrégate annual transportaindred the free and safe unvigation of that great and thirty seven thousand nine hundred and | channel of trade and commerce. The District of Columbia, under existing cost, including all expenditures, of \$6,410 iws, is not entitled to that representatio 184. The length of rail reads renter is n the Antional Councils which, from ou

earliest history, has been uniformly accor-ded to each Territory astablished from time to time within our limits. It maintains pe and the annual transportation thirty million six hundred and nine thousand four hun red and rixty seven miles. The length of ultar relations to Congress, to whom'th steamboat routes is fourteen thousand thre hundred and forty six miles, and the an must transportation three million four hun-dred and eleven thousand nine hundred and ereising exclusive legislation over the sea f government. Our fellow-citizens resi ding in the District, whose interests are thus confided to the special guardianship of Congress, exceed in number the populati ndly increasing throughout the whole coun of several of our Territories, and no jus ern States indicates their constantly in proving condition. The growing importance horce should not be admitted to a reat it of the foreign service also merits attentio seems so appropriate and effectual of ena-The Post Office department of Great Bri are and our own have agreed upon a pre-liminary basis for a new Postal Convention condition and wants, and securing the local adapted to them. I therefore which it is believed will prove eminenti beneficial to the commercial interests of the the electors of the District of Columbia to choose a delegate, to be allowed the same ights and privileges as a delegate represen ting a Territory The increasing enterprise gag; your a and raftin progress of intervention in the proper time ted in the British mail, or inclosed mail District are highly grafifying, and I trust

through the United Kingdom; the estab-

tor the sea and territorial transit of corres-

ince to each Post Office Department of the

right to use all mail communications estab-

country providing the mount of transporta-

The report of the Secretary of the Interior exhibits the condition of those branch-

es of the public service which are commit

ted to his supervision. During the last fis-

of which were entered under the homestead

not. The policy originally adopted relative

to the public lands has undergone essential

odifications. Immediate revenue, and not

their rapid settlement, was the cardina

Leature of our land system Long experi

in the conviction that the early develop-

diffusion of an energetic population over

importance to the national growth and

the land to the highest builder in open

market. The presemption laws confer upor

they impose the privilege of purchasing a

minimum price. The homestend enact-

ments relieve the settler from the payment

the lands conveyed which remain unsold

generaus co-operation of Congress.

The report of the Commissioner of Agricultural teriews the operations of his Deished under the authority of the other for the dispatch of correspondence, either in open or closed mails, in the same terms as those applicable to the taliabitants of the aid of Congress in its efforts to encourage those States which, scourged by war, are now earnestly engaged in the reorganiza-

that the efforts of the municipal authorities

It is a subject of congratulation that po foreign combinations against our domestic peace and safety, or our legitimate influ-ence among the nations, have been formed or attempted. While sentiments of recon ciliation, lovelty and patriotism bave in of our national character and rights bac

The entire success of the Atlantic Tele graph between the coast of Ireland and the Province of Newfoundland, is an achieve in the progress of civilization. There is requon to expect that equal success will attend and even greater results follow, the enter through the Pacific Ocean by the projected

the Russian possessions in America. esperty than the proceeds of the sale of against andons by foreign Governments of persons convicted of infamous offences, on dondition of emigration to our country, bas so justly the subject of complaint on our part, has not been renewed.

The congratulations of Congress to the of purchase money, and secure him a Emperor of Russia, upon his escape from permanent home, upon the condition of attempted assassination, have been present residence for a term of years. This liberal ted to that humane and enlighented ruler ted to that humane and enlighented ruler, policy invites emigration from the old, and and recieved by him with expressions of from the more crowded portions of the new grateful appreciation.

The Executive, warned of an attempt by ing the remains of 101,526 Union soluters, world, and propried results are undounted, have already been established. The total estimates of military appropriations is \$25,-Congress has made liberal grants of pubreasels, ar med with two thou-and three improvements. Should this policy herent just been relieved Assurance has been retrol until some portion of the road has been on this subject are adequate to the preven actually built. Portions of them might tion or punishment of the crime thus medi-

nengti of the projected improvement. This presented of the projection would not superate to the project drawal from Mexico of the French expedition of any undersaking conceived in good thomany military forces. This withdrawal faith and executed with reasonable energy, inforseen causes of delay occur, it is confi- tioned, or sooner.

of the period designated by Congress.

During the last fiscal year chie amount paid to pensioners, including the expenses and so great an Egitation Is now prevailing about \$50,000. This princely fortune was followed by Antonic is selling peasure that the British Government have deemed it necessary to suspend the day of November last, to assume his proper functions as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to that Republic. It was also ify the opinion which we might etherwise sand one hundred and seventy seven names were added to the pension rolls. The eneven hundred and twenty two. This fact States, with the view of obtaining such infurnishes melancholy and scriking proof of formation as might be important to determent, and to maintain inviolate the integ-rity of the Union. They impose upon us. Republic of Mexico. Deeply interested in corresponding obligations. It is estimated the cause of liberty and humanity, it seemed that thirty three million deliars will be re, an obvious duty on our part to exercise in some degree by events which are transquired to meet the exigences of this branch | whatever influence we possessed for the reof the service during the next fiscal year, storation and permanent establishment in

Indians who, entired into armed opposition form of Gererament

iome time before decided not to withdraw. etachment of his forces in the month of November pant, according to engagement, but that this decision was made with the however; the United States had not recieved any notice or intimation; and, as soon as the information was recieved by the govern-

ment, care was taken to make known its dissent to the Emperor of France I cannot forgo the hope that France will reconsider the aubject, and adopt to e resolution in regard to the evacuation of Mexico which will conform as nearly as practisable with the existing engagement, and rights and benefit. thus meet the just expectations of the Uniject will be laid before you. It is believed expeditionary forces, no subject for serio differences between France and the United States would remain The expressions of the Emperor and people of France warran a hope that the traditionary friendship be

tween the two countries might in that case A claim of a citizen of the United States Mexico, has been met by the Governmen ment until a mutual convention for the ad justment of all glaims of officers and sub jects of both countries, arising out of the re cent wars on this Continent shall be agreed upon by the two countries. The suggestion is not deemed unreasonable, but it belongs to Congress to direct the manner in which claims for indemnity by foreigners, as well recommend the passage of a law authorizing as by the citizens of the United States, aris ing out of the late civil war, shall be adju dicated and determined I have no doub that the subject of all such claims will engags your attention at a convenient and It is a matter of regret that no consider

able advance has been made towards as adjustment of the differences between the United States and Great Brittian, arising ou l of the depredations upon our national com mere and other trespasses committed during our civil war by Brittish subjects, is iolation of international law and treat obligations The delay, however, may be believed to have resulted in no small degree from the domestic situation of Great Brit tian As entire change of ministry occurred that country during the last session of Parliament The attention of the new min

day, and there is some reason to expect ing and friendly spirit The. importance of an early disposition of the question canno be exaggerated Whatever might be the wishes of the two Governments, it is manifest that good-will and friendship between the two countries cannot be established intil a reciprocity, in the practice of good faith and neutrality, shall be restored be-

On the 5th of June last, in violation of our

eutrality laws, a military expedition and enterprise against the British North Amer au Colonies was projected and attempted to be carried on within the territory and ju risdiction of the United States. In obe dience to the obligation imposed upon the were warned, by proclamation, against taking ings, and the proper civil, military and naval officers were directed to take all necessary measures for the enforcement of the laws. The expedition failed, but it has not been without its painful consequences Some of our citizens who, it was alleged tured, and have been brought to trial, as for

a capital offence, in the Province of Cana-da. Judgement and sentence of death have been pronounced against some, while others Sinter to a foreign country, protested against civil punishment for misguided persons who have engaged in revolutionary atunsound and unwise, such representations have been made to the British Governmen judgement, will, it is boped, induce in their cases an exercise of clemency, and a judicious amnesty to all who were engaged in the movement. Canusel has been employed by the Government to defend citizens of the United States on trial for capital offences in a large are here to the the continuous of the United States on trial for capital offences in a large are here to the the continuous of the property of the continuous of the continuous of the continuous of the continuous of then, from time to time, be conveyed to the find the month of April last, as Congress is corporation, but never in greater ratio to the whole quantity embraced by the grant the whole quantity embraced by the grant between the Emperor of France and the between the Emperor of France and the part in the expedition, has been directed.

This President of the United States for the with part in the expedition, has been directed.

Andrew Brockmann, one of the victory of the product of the product of the product of the United States against those who took part in the expedition, has been directed.

only political in its nature, but as also is a was to be effected in three detachments, the great measure foreign from the United States first of which was to be understood, would in its causes, character and objects. The as it is the settled practice to withdraw first of which was to be understood to would from market the lands falling within the operation of such grants, and thus to exclude the inception of a subsequent adverse could the November, 1867 Immediately upon and, by atriking at a British Provence on right. A breach of the conditions which the completion of the conditions, the completion of the conditions which the condition Congress may deem proper to impose some work a forfeiture of colaim to the lands so utils of non-intervention, in regard to Mex. which it was assumed, the people of Ireland withdrawn but unconveyed, and of tittle to ico, as is held by the Government of the had suffered at the hands of the British United States. Repeated assurances have Government during a period of several con-Operations on the several lines of the Pacific Railroad thave been proceduled with agreement, that he would complete the pro-things of that country, some of unexampled vigor and success. Should no mised evacuation within the period mem. Whom had, while others had not, become citizens of the United States under our genunforseen causes of delay occup, it is confidently anticipated that this great thorougher fare will be completed before the expiration of the period designated by Congress.

During the last fiscal year cabe amount public of Mexico. The newly-appointed

thought expedient that he should be attendtire number of pensioners, June 30, 1866, ed in the vicinity of Mexico by the Lieuten-expressly prohibited by our neutrality was one hundred and twonty six thousand ant General of the Army of the United laws. So long as those laws remain upon our statute books, they should be faithfully executed, and if they sperate harshly, unthe ancrifices made to vindicate the constitution mine the nourse to be pursued by the United justly, or appreciately, Congress alone can utional authority of the Federal Govern. States in re-establishing and maintaining apply the remedy, by their medification

piring in the contern regions of Europe, will the time seems to have time when our Goverament ought to have a proper diplomatic Treaties have been concluded with the that country of a domestic and regulation Representation in GroccoThis Government has distance for all passes of the dail, and when the

Complaints arising from the claim in this respect made by foreign Blates, have because fore been matters of controversy between the United States and some of the European Powers, and the irritation consequent upon the failure to settle this questen increased during the war is which Prussia, Italy and Austria stere recently engaged. While Great Britism has never acknowledged the right of expetriation, she has not practically insisted upon it. France has been equally forbearing and Prussia has proposed a by the United States. Peace is now prerailing everywhere in Europe, and the seartion by Congress of the principle, s long maintained by the Executive Depart nent, that naturalisation by our State fully exempts the native born subject of any oth service under any foreign Government, se

In the performance of a duty imposed upon me by the Constitution, I have thus ubmitted to the Representatives of the States and of the People, such information public interests seem to require. Our Gov ernment is now undergoing its most trying ordesi, and my earnest prayer is that the peril-may be successfully and finally passed symmetry. The interests of the nation are best to be promoted by the revival of fraternal relations, the complete ebliteration the high seas by the French authorities, in of our past differences, and the re inauguthe exercise of a belligerent power against ration of all the pursuits of Peace. Directing our efforts to the early accomplishment of these great ends, let us endeavor to ere. serve harmony between the co-ordinate Departments of the Government, that each in its proper aphere may cordially co-oper ate with other in securing the maintenance of the Constitution, the preservation of the Union, and the perpetulty of our free inet-

Washington, Dec. 8, 1866.

THE CHANGE.-Mr. Hubbard, of the Marion Democrat, pertinently asks :--"Poss the poor man remember the good times he enjoyed when James Buchanan was President? Does he remember how castly he supported his family by his labor? Does he remember the eilver dollars he received for his work ? Has he forgotten the ten pounds of coffee, the twelve pounds of meat, the sack of four, the twalve yards of muslin either of which he might then purchase with the proceeds of one day's labor?" All this was before the crusade waged against the South had culminated in rebellion. Northern negroes were fed, stothed, worked and provided for by South. ern masters. The result has been, that a half a million of white men have gone prematurely to their graves, double that num. ber have been reduced to beggary, and the

debt

nation itself borne down with a mountain of

SOUTHERN DESTITUTION.---IR COL of the failure of crops, a belt of the Southern country, extending from North Carelle to Texas, and embracing the northern and central portions of these States, and also di South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, is threatened with famine before the maturity of next year's crops. The civil authorities of those States, as well as the United States, military forces, are taking what messures they can to provide a supply of foed, but it seems probable that these precautions will be inadequate to meet the wants of the people of the extended section of country threatened with destruction. - Er.

-It is announced in England that an extensive business is carried on there in bunting up portraits for Americans, in order to make galleries of amoustors. Am American agent recently in London explained that his business was to " collect ancestors," and that he had been quite suc having picked up many good portraits, and that with proper attention to costume and age, and some little heraldis additions, he had matched suitable huddlesses and wives for two or three generations, and had exported several very well associed families, continuing his highly remunerative re-

THE PUTURE OF THE NEGRO BACK.—The Jackson Clerion prints thr official chasus re-ports that have been returned from forty, four counties in Mississippi for the year 1866. The figures show that the white pop-

tims of the Indian massacre at New Ulm-Mountain, in 1863, has arrived at St. Louis. He experienced the torture of seeing his wife and four children murdered and was then horrribly mutilated; his tengue out out, hamstring severed, his fingers out, his hands mained, his souly term reaking from his head which had previously been done with three bullets; but despite these wounds the unfortunate men starvivid; and was carried to Sult Lake-City, where he romained in hospital for three years. wife

A PRANUT FARTURE,-In the Brobate Court at St. Louis the administrators of the

---- We kenrd a lawyer tow's destar dis puting the ather day about a bill- a fello awad mah af them. He wat only this to pay one of thems, and societives in the star to themselves who sught to hand the menay. "Lought to born the mesenine o me

of course," said the lawrer, "the Leavest apply the remedy, by their managements of spaces, and not repeat.

Political and commercial interests of the United States are not unlikely to be affected in some degree by events which are trans
It is needless to add, which one get the

Promise in faille at a state of the