The Bedford Inquirer

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

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A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

BURRORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors.

BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1865.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate
and House of Representatives:
To express gratitude to God, in the name
of the People, for the preservation of the
United States, is my first duty in addressing
you. Our thoughts next advert to the
death of the late President by an act of parricidal treason. The grief of the nation is
still fresh; it finds some solace in the consideration that he lived to enjoy the highest still fresh; it finds some solace in the consideration that he lived to enjoy the highest proof of its confidence by entering on the renewed term of the Chief Magistracy, to which he had been elected; that he brought the civil war substantially to a close; that his loss was deplored in all parts of the Union; and that foreign nations have rendered justice to his memory. His removal cast upon me a heavier weight of cares than ever devolved upon my one of his predecessors. To fulfil my trust I need the support and confidence of all who are associated with me in the various departments of Governme in the various departments of Govern-ment, and the support and confidence of the people. There is but one way in which I can hope to gain their necessary aid; it is, to state with frankness the principles which guide my conduct, and their application to the present state of affairs, well aware that the efficiency of my labor will, in a great measure, depend on your and their undivided approbation.

The Union of the United States of Amer-

ica was intended by its authors to last as long as the States themselves shall last. "THE UNION SHALL BE PERPETUAL," are the words of the Confederation; "To form a more perfect Union," by an ordinance of the people of the United States, is the declared purpose of the Constitution. The hand of Divine Providence was never more plainly visible in the affairs of men than in the framing and the adopting of that instrument. It is, beyond comparison, the great-est event in American history; and indeed is it not, of all events in modern times, the most pregnant with consequences for every people of the earth? The members of the people of the earth? The members of the Convention which prepared it, brought to their work the experience of the Confederation, of their several States, and other Republican Governments, old and new; but they needed and obtained a wisdom superior to experience. And when for its validity it required the approval of a recole that every

they needed and obtained a wisdom superior to experience. And when for its validity it required the approval of a people that occupied a large part of a continent and acted separately in many distinct conventions, what is more wonderful than that, after earnest contention and long discussion, all feelings and all opinions were ultimately drawn in one way to its support?

The Constitution to which life was thus imparted contains within itself ample resources for its own preservation. It has power to enforce the laws, punish treason, and insure domestic tranquility. In case of the usurpation of the Government of a State by one man, or an oligarchy, it becomes a duty of the United States to make good the guarantee to that State of a Republican form of government, and so to maintain the homogeneousness of all. Does the lapse of time reveal defects? A simple mode of amendment is provideed in the Constitution itself, so that its conditions can always be made to confirm to the requirements of advancing civilization. No room is allowed even for the thought of a possibility of its coming to an end. And these powers of self preservation have always been asserted in their complete integrity by every patriotic Chief Magistrate—by Jefferson and Jackson, not less than by Washington and by Madison. The parting advice of the Father of his Country, while yet President, to the people of the United States, was, the "free Constitution, which was the work of their hand, might be sacredly maintained," and Constitution, which was the work of their inaugural words of President Jefferson held up "the preservation of the General Government, in its constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad." The Constitution is the work of "the People of the United States," and it should be as indestructible as the peo

It is not strange that the framers of the Constitution, which had no model in the past, should not have fully comprehended the excellence of their own work. Fresh from a struggle against arbitrary power, many patriots suffered from harassing fears of an absorption of the State Governments by the Congret Courses. by the General Government, and many from a dread that the States would break away from their orbits. But the very greatness of our country should allay the apprehension of enroachments by the General Government. The subjects that come unquestionably within its jurisdiction are so numerous, bly within its jurisdiction are so numerous, that it must ever naturally refuse to be embarrassed by questions that lie beyond it. Were it otherwise the Executive would sink beneath the burden; the channels of justice would be choked; legislation would be obstructed by excess; so that there is a greater temptation to exercise some of the functions of the General Government through the States than to trespass on their rightful sphere. "The absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority," was, at the beginning of the century, enforced by Jefferson "as the vital principle of republics," and the events of the last four years have established, we will hope forever, that there lies no appeal to force.

no appeal to force.

The maintainance of the Union brings with it "the support of the State Governments in all their rights;" but it is not one of the rights of any State Government to renounce its own place in the Union, or to nullify the laws of the Union. The largest liberty is to be maintained in the discussion of the acts of the Federal Government; but there is no appeal from its laws, except to the various branches of that Government itself, as to the people, who grant to the mem-bers of the Legislative and of the executive Departments no tenure but a limited one, and in that manner always retain the power

"The sovereignty of the States" is the language of the Confederacy, and not the language of the Constitution. The latter contains the emphatic words: "The Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws

of any State to the contrary notwithstand-Certainly the Government of the United States is a limited government; and so is every State government a limited govern-ment. With us, this idea of limitation spreads through every form of administra-tion, general, State, and municipal, and rests tion, general, State, and municipal, and rests on the great distinguishing principle of the recognition of the rights of man. The ancient republics absorbed the individual in the State, prescribed his religion, and controlled his activity. The American system rests on the assertion of the equal right of every man to life, liberty, and the pursuit of nappiness; to freedom of conscience, to the culture and exercise of all his faculties. As a consequence, the State Government is limited, as to to General Government in the JOSTICE OF THE PEACE, ROPEWELL, inappiness; to freedom of conscience, to the beproper country. Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to prompt iy. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate Instruments of writing carefully preparted. Also settling ap partnerships and other accounts,

Apl '61—tj.

endures, the States will endure; the destruction of the one is the destruction of the one is the preservation of the constitution and the states, because they unfold the principles on which I have sought to solve the momentous questions and overcome the appalling difficulties that met me at the very commencement of my administration. It has been my steadfast object to escape from the sway of momentary passions, and to derive a healing policy from the fundamental and unchanging principles of the Constitution. I found the States suffering from the effects of a civil war. Resistance to the General Government appeared to have axhaust-

eral Government appeared to have axhaust-ed itself. The United States had recovered possession of their forts and arsenals; and their armies were in the occupation of every State that attempted to secede. Whether the territory within the limits of those States should be held as conquered territory, under military authority emanating from the President as the head of the army, was the first territory of the United States within the districts where their authority has been interrupted. In the present posture of our public affairs, strong objections have been the first question that presented itself for

can be thought of for the restoration of harmony; and that emigration would have been prevented; for what emigration from abroad what industrious citizen at home, would place himself willingly under military rule? The chief persons who would have followed in the train of the army would have been dependants on the General Government, or war who expected profit from the miseries. prevented; for what emigration from abroad what industrious citizen at home, would place himself willingly under military rule? The chief persons who would have followed in the train of the army would have been dependants on the General Government, or men who expected profit from the miseries of their erring fellow-citizens. The powers of patronage and rule which have been exercised, under the President, over a vast, and populous, and naturally wealthy region, are greater than, mless under extreme necessity. cised, under the President, over a vast, and populous, and naturally wealthy region, are greater than, unless under extreme necessity, I should be willing to entrust to any one whom the war has called into freedom, have

impaired, but not extinguished-their func

tions suspended, but not destroyed.

But if any State refuses or neglects to pe form its offices, there is the more need that the General Government should maintain all sume all its functions. On this principle I have acted, and have gradually and quetly, and by almost imperceptible steps, sought to restore the rightful energy of the General government and of the States. To that end, Provisional Governors have been appointed for the States, conventions called, Governors elected, Legislatures assembled, and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States, as far as could be one, have been re-opened, so that the laws of the United States may be enforced through their agency. The so that the laws of the United States may be enforced through their agency. The blockade has been removed and the custom-houses re-established in ports of entry, so that the revenue of the United States may be collected. The Post Office Department renews its ceaseless activity, and the General Government is thereby enabled to communicate presents with the officer presents. ral Government is thereby enabled to com-municate promptly with its officers and a-gents. The courts bring security to persons and property; the opening of the ports in-vites the restoration of industry and com-merce; the postoffice renews the facilities of social intercourse and business. And is it not happy for us all that the restoration of each one of these functions of the Govern cach one of these functions of the General Government brings with it a blessing to the States over which they are extended! Is it not a sure promise of harmony and renew-ed attachment to the Union that, after all that has happened, the return of the General Gevernment is known only as a benefi-

tended with some risk; that for its success it requires at least the acquiescence of the States which it concerns; that it implies an invitation to those States, by renewing their allegiance to the United States, to resume allegiance to the United States, to resume their functions as States of the Union. But it is a risk that must be taken; in the choice of difficulties, it is the smallest risk; and to diminish, and, if possible, to remove all danger, I have felt it incumbent on me to assert one other power of the general Government—the power of pardon. As no State can throw a defence over the crime of treason, the power of pardon is exclusively vested in the Executive Government of the United States. In exercising that power. have taken every precaution to connect it with the clearest recognition of the binding force of the laws of the United States, force of the laws of the United States, and an unqualified acknowledgment of the great social change of condition in regard to slavery which has grown out of the war. The next step which I have taken to restore the constitutional relations of the States has been an invitation to them to participate in the high office of amending the

States, with proper limitations of powers, are assessmital to the existence of the Constitution is commencement, when we assumed a place commencement, when we assumed a place is more interpolation between the constitution is consistent with public series. For this great commencement, when we assumed a place is more interpolated by states, it is not find proper district that experiment involves a construction of the United States. At the very constant of the constitution is the state involves and when the people of the United States of the largistative government would be weating. And, if we look beyond the twenty of the states of the largistative government would within its jurisdiction as vast continued are interpolated to the system of states. The best wanting, And, if we look beyond the twenty of the states of the largistative government would within its jurisdiction as vast continued are interpolated to the system of states. The best wanting, And, if we look beyond the twenty of the contract of the states of the system of the states. The proposal to the wanting, And, if we look beyond the strength of the states of the system of the states. The proposal to the wanting of the contract of the con

presentatives, to judge, each of you for yourselves, of the elections, returns, and

interrupted. In the present posture of our public affairs, strong objections have been urged to holding those courts in any of the States where the rebellion has existed; and Now, military governments, established for an indefinite period, would have afforded no security for the early depression of discontent; would have divided the people into the vanquishers and vanquished; and would have envenomed hatred, rather than have restored affection. Once established, no precise limit to the continuance was conceivable. They would have occasioned an incalculable and exhausting expense. Peaceful emigration to and from that portion of the country is one of the best means that can be thought of for the restoration of harmony; and that emigration would have been manifest that treason, most flagrant in character, has been committed. Persons who are charged with its commission should have fair and impartial trials in the highest tribudes of the commission of the commission.

man; they are such as, for myself, I could never, unless on occasions of great emergency, consent to exercise. The wilful use of such powers, if continued through a period of years, would have endangered the purity of the general administration and the liberties of the States which remained loyal.

Besides, the policy of military rule over a conquered territory would have implied that the States whose in abitants may have taken part in the rebellion had, by an act of those inhabitants, ceased to exist. But the true theory is, that all pretended acts of secession were, from the beginning, null and void. The States cannot commit treason, nor screen the individual citizens who may have committed treason, any more than they can make valid treaties or engage in lawful commerce with any foreign Power. The States attempting to secede placed themselves in a condition where their vitality was impaired, but not extinguished—their funcstitution itself, the interpretations of that instrument by its authors and their cotemqualifications prevailed with regard to the officers who were to be chosen. The Constitution of the United States recognizes these diversities when it enjoins that, in the choice of members of the House of Representatives of the United States, "the electors in each State shall have the arelificators in each State shall have the qualifica-tions requisite for electors of the most nu-merous branch of the State Legislature."

After the formation of the Constitution, it remained, as before, the uniform usage for each State to enlarge the body of its electors according to its own judgment; and, under this system, one State after another has pro-ceeded to increase the number of its electors until now universal suffrage, or something very near it, is the general rule. So fixed was this reservation of power in the habits of the people, and so unquestioned has been the interpretation of the Constitution; that during the civil war the late President never harbored, the purpose certainly nover. harbored the purpose—certainly never avowed the purpose—of disregarding it; and in the acts of Congress during that period, nothing can be found which, during the continuance of hostilities, much less after their by the Executive from a policy which has so uniformly obtained. Moreover, a concession of the elective franchise to the freedmen, by act of the President of the United States must have been extended to all colored men, wherever found, and so must have established a change of suffrage in the Northern, Middle, and Western States, not less than in the Scuthern and Southwestern. Such an act would have created a new class of voters, and would have been an assumption of power by the President which nothing in the Constitution or laws of the United States would have at all warranted. On the other hand every danger of conflict is avoided when the settlement of the question. avoided when the settlement of the question is referred to the several States. They can each for itself, decide on the measure, and each for itself, decide on the measure, and whether it is to be adopted at once and absolutely, or introduced gradually and with conditions. In my judgment, the freedmen if they show patience and manly virtues, will sooner obtain a participation in the elective franchise through the States than through the General Government, even if it had power to intervene. When the tunult of enotions that have been resized by the of emotions that have been raised by the suddenness of the social change shall have

subsided, it may prove that they will receive the kindliest usage from some of those on whom they have heretofore closely depen-But while I have no doubt that now, after the close of the war, is it not competent for the General Government to extend the elec-tive franchise in the several States, it is equally clear that good faith requires the se-curity of the freedmen in their liberty and property, their right to labor, and their right to claim the just return of their labor. to claim the just return of their labor. I cannot too strongly urge a dispassionate treatment of this subject, which should be carefully kept aloof from all party strife. We must equally avoid hasty assumptions of any natural impossibility for the two races to

I know that sincere philanthrophy is earnest for the immediate realization of its remotest aims; but time is always an element in reform. It is one of the greatest acts on record to have brought four millions of people into freedom. The career of free industry must be fairly opened to them, and then their future prosperity and condition must, after all, rest mainly on themselves. If they fail, and so perish away, let us be careful that the failure shall not be attributable to any denial of justice. In all that relates to the destiny of the freedmen, we need not be too anxious to read the future; many incidents which for a speculative point of view, might rise alarm, will quietly settle themselves.

selves.

Now that slavery is at an end or near its end, the greatness of its evil, in the point of view of public economy, becomes more and more apparent. Slavery was essentially a monopoly of labor, and as such locked the States where it prevailed against the incoming of free industry. Where labor was the property of the capitalist, the white man was excluded from employment, or had but the second best chance of finding it; and the foreign emigrant turned away from the rewas excluded from employment, or had but the second best chance of finding it; and the foreign emigrant turned away from the region where his condition would be so precarious. With the destruction of the monopoly, free labor will hasten from all parts of the civilized world to assist in developing various immeasurable resources which have hitherto lain dormant. The eight or nine States nearest the Gulf of Mexico have a soil of exuberant fertility a climate friendly to long life, and can sustain a denser population than is found as yet in any, part of our country. And the future influx of population into them will be mainly from the North, or from the most cultivated nations in Europe. From the sufferings that have attended them during our late struggle, let us look away to the future, which is sure to be laden for them with greater prosperity than has ever before been known. The removal of the monopoly of slave labor is a pledge that those regions will be peopled by a numerous and enterprising population, which will yie with any in the Union in coma numerous and enterprising population which will vie with any in the Union in com pactness, inventive genius, wealth and in

made for the people—not the people for Government. To them it owes allegian freedom of industry. Wherever monopoly attains a foothold, it is sure to be a source of danger, discord, and trouble. We shall but fulfil our duties as legislators by according "agont and according to the control of ding "equal and exact justice to all men," special privileges to none. The Govern-ment is subordinate to the people; but, as

special privileges to hone. Ine Government is subordinate to the people; but, as the agent and representative of the people, it must be held superior to monopolies, which in themselves, ought never to be granted, and which, where they exist, must be subordinate, and yield to the Government. The Constitution confers on Congress the right to regulate commerce among the several States. It is of the firs necessity, for the maintenance of the Union, that that commerce should be free and unobstructed. No State can be justified in any device to tax the transit of travel and commerce between States. The position of many States is such that, if they were allowed to take advantage of it for purposes of local revenue, the commerce between States might be injuriously burdened, or even virtually prohibited. It is best, while the country is still young, and while the tendency to dangerous monopolies of this kind is still feeble, to use the power of Congress so as to prevent any selfish impediment to the free circulties. y guarded against by the appropriate legis-ation, within the limits of the Constitu-

The report of the Secretary of the Interior of explains the condition of the public lands, the transactions of the Patent Office and the Pension Burcau, the management of our Indian affairs, the progress made in the construction of our Pacific railroad, and furnishes information in reference to matters of local interest in the District of Columbia. It also presents evidence of the successful the provisions of which 1,160,553 acres of the provisions of th

gress.

It appears from the report of the Secretary of the Navy, that while at the commencement of the present year, there were in commission 530 vessels of all classes and descriptions, armed with 3,000 guns and manned by 51,000 men, the number of vessels at present in commission is 117, with 830 guns and 12,128 men. By this prompt reduction of the naval forces the expenses of the Government have been largely diminished, and a number of vessels, purchased for naval purpose from the merchant marrine have been returned to the peaceful pur-

over eight hundred thousand troops, and the Department is proceeding rapidly in the work of further reduction. The war estimates are reduced from \$516,250,131 to\$33-814,416, which amount, in the opinion of the

Department, is adequate for the peace estab-mishment. The measures of retrenchment in each Bureau and branch of the service exhibit a diligent economy worthy of commendation. Reference is also made in the report to the necessity of providing for a uniform militia system, and to the propriety of making suitable provision for wounded and disabled officers and soldiers.

The revenue system of the country is a subject of vital interest to its honor and pros subject of vital interest to its honor and prosperity, and should command the carnest consideration of Congress. The Secretary of the Treasury will lay before you a full and detailed report of the receipts and disbursements of the late fiscal year, of the first quarter of the present fiscal year, of the probable rrecipts and expenditures for the other three quarters, and the estimates for the year following the 30th of June, 1865. I might content myself with a reference to that report tent myself with a reference to that report in which you will find all the information No State can be justified in any device to tax the transit of travel and commerce between States. The position of many States is such that, if they were allowed to take advantage of it for purposes of local revenue, the commerce between States might be injuriously burdened, or even virtually prohibited. It is best, while the country is still young, and while the tendency to dangerous monopoles of this kind is still feeble, to use the power of Congress so as to prevent any selfish impediment to the free circulation of men and merchandise. A tax on travel and merchandise, in their transit, constitutes one of the worst forms of monopoly, and the evil is increased if coupled with a denial of the choice of route. When the vast extent of our country is considered; it is plain that every obstacle to the free circulation of commerce between the States ought to be sternly guarded against by the appropriate legislation, within the limits of the Constitution of part of the constitution of the difference of the countries blessings that will be conferred upon our country and upon man by the preservation of the mation's life. Now, on the first occasion of the meeting of Congress since the return of peace, it is of the property in which you will find all the information required for your deliberations and decision. But the paramount importance of thesubject so presses itself on my own mind, that I can not but lay before you my views of the measures which are required for the good character, and I might almost say, for the existence of this people. The life of a republic lies certainly in the energy, virtue and intelligence of its citizens; but it is equally true that a good revenue system is the life of an organized government. I meet you at a time when the nation has voluntarily burdened itself with a debt unprecedented with the countless blessings that will be conferred upon our country and upon man by the preservation of the measures which are required for your deliberations and decision.

The province of the subject to t gress since the return of peace, it is of the utmost importance to inaugurate a just policy, which shall at once be put in motion, and which shall commend itself to those who come after us for its continuance. We

payments or short credits, to hold themselves prepared to return to the standard of gold and silver. To aid our fellow-citizens in the prudent management of their monetary affairs, the duty devolves on us to diminish by law the amount of paper money now in circulation. Five years ago the bank note circulation of the country amounted to not much more than two hundred millions, now the circulation, bank and national, exceeds seven hundred millions. The simple statement of the fact recommends more strongly than any words of mine could do, the necessity of our restraining this expansion. The gradual reduction of the currency is the only measure that can save the payments or short credits, to hold then cy is the only measure that can save the business of the country from disastrous calamities; and this can be almost imperceptibly accomplished by gradually funding the national circulation in securities that may be made redeemable at the pleasure of the Government.

he made redeemable at the pleasure of the Government.

Our debt is doubly secure—first in the actual wealth and still greater undeveloped resources of the country; and next in the character of our institutions. The most intelligent observers among political economists have not failed to remark, that the public debt of a country is safe in proportion as the people are free; that the debt of a republic is tht safest of all. Our history contirms and establishes the theory, and is, I firmly believe, destined to give it a still more signal illustration. The secret of this superiority springs not merely from the fact that in a republic the national obligations are distributed more widely through countless numbers in all classes of society; it has its roots in the character of our laws. Here all men contribute to the public burdens. During the war, under impulses of patriotism, the men of the great body of the people with still and the still provide the still provide the properties of the public burdens. During the war, under impulses of patriotism, the men of the great body of the people, without regard to their own comparative want of wealth, thronged to our armies and filled our fleets of war, and held themselves ready to offer up their lives for the public good. Now, in their turn, the property and income of the country should bear their just proportion of the burden of taxation, while in our impost system, through means of which increased vitality is incidentally imparted to all the industrial interests of the nation, the duties should be so adjust. of the nation, the duties should be so adjusted as to fall most heavily upon articles of luxury, leaving the necessaries of life as free from taxation as the absolute wants of

reduction of the naval forces the expenses of the Government have been largely diminished, and a number of vessels, purchased for naval purpose from the merchant marine have been returned to the peaceful pursuits of commerce. Since the suppression of active hostilities our foreign squadrons have been re-established, and consist of vessels much more efficient than those employed on similar service previous to the rebellion. The suggestion for the enlargement of the navy yard, and especially for the establishment of one in fresh water for ironclad vessels, is deserving of consideration, as is also the recommendation for a different location and more ample grounds for the Naval Academy.

In the report of the Secretary of War, a general summary is given of the military campaigns of 1864 and 1865, ending, in the suppression of armed resistance to the mational authority in the insurgent States. The operations of the general administrative Bureaus of the War Department during the past year are detailed, and an estimate made of the appropriations that will required for military purposes in the fiscal year commencing the 30th day of June, 1866, The rational military force on the first of May, 1865, numbered 1,000,516 men. It is proposed to reduce the military establishment to a peace footing comprehending fit by thousand troops of all arms, organized so as to admit of an enlargement by filling up the ranks to eighty-two thousand six hundred, if the circumstances of the country should require an augmentation of the are reduced by the discharge from service of over eight hundred thousand troops, and the country should require an augmentation of the are reduced by the discharge from service of over eight hundred thousand troops, and the country should require an augmentation of the are reduced by the discharge from service of over eight hundred thousand troops, and the country should require an augmentation of the are reduced by the discharge from service of over eight hundred thousand troops, and the part of the country s and faithful discharge of our national obl

The Department of Agriculture, under its present direction, is accomplishing, much in

The Department of Agriculture, under its present direction, is accomplishing, much in developing and utilizing the vast agricultural capabilities of the country, and for information respecting the details of its management, reference is made to the annual report of the Commissioner.

I have dwelt thus fully on our domestic affairs because of their transcendant importance. Under any circumstances, our great extent of territory and variety of climate, producing almost everything that is necessary for the wants, and even the comforts of man, make us singularly independent of the varying policy of foreign Powers, and protect us against every temptation to "entangling alliances," while at the present moment the re-establishment of harmony, and the strength that comes from harmony, will be our best security against "nations who feel power and forget right." For myself, it has been and it will be my constant aim to promate peace and amity with all foreign nations and Powers; and I have every reason to believe that they all, without exceptions, are an invited by the same disparities of the same disparities of the same disparities of the same disparities. tions and Powers; and I have every reason to believe that they all, without exceptions, are animated by the same disposition. Our relations with the Emperor of China, so recent in their origin, are most friendly. Our commerce with his dominions is receiving new developments; and it is very pleasing to find that the Government of that great Empire manifests satisfaction with our policy, and reposes just confidence in the fairness which marks our intercourse. The maker. pire manifests satisfaction with our policy, and reposes just confidence in the fairness which marks our intercourse. The unbroken harmony between the Unitied States and the Emperor of Russia, is receiving a new support from an enterprise designed to carry telegraphic lines across the continent of Asia, through his dominions, and so to connect us with all Europe by a new channel of intercourse. Our commerce with South America is about to receive encouragement by a direct line of mail steamships to the rising Empire of Brazil. The distinguished party of men of science who have recently left our country to make a scientific exploration of the natural history and rivers and mountain ranges of that region, have received from the Emperor that generous welcome which was to have been expected from his constant friendship for the United States, and his well known zeal in promoting the advancement of knowledge. A hope is entertained that our commerce with the rich and populous countries that border the Mediterranean sea may be largely increased. Nothing will be wanting, on the part of this Government, to extend the protection of our flag over the enterprise of our fellow-citizens. We receive from the Powers in that region assurances of good will; and it is worthy of note that a special envoy has brought us message of condolence on the Row of Tunis rubose rule includes the