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# Bedford Inquirer.

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

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors.

BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1866.

MESSAGE OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of

After a brief interval the Congress of the United States resumes its annual legislative labors. An All-wise and merciful Providence has abated the pestilence which visited our shores, leaving its calamitous traces

ited our shores. leaving its calamiteus traces upon some portions of our country. Peace, order, tranquility, and civil authority have been formally declared to exist throughout the whole of the United States. In all of the States civil authority has superseded the coercion of arms, and the people, by their voluntary action, are maintaining their governments in full activity and complete operation. The enforcement of the laws is no longer "obstructed in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings;" and the animosities engendered by the war are rapidly yielding to the beneficent influences of our free institutions, and to the kindly effects of unrestricted social and commercial intercourse. An entire restoration of fraternal feeling must be the earnest wish of every patriotic heart; and we will have accomplished our grandest national achievement when forgetting the sad events of the past, and remembering only their instructive lessons, we resume our onward career as a free, prosperous and united peocareer as a free, prosperous and united peo-

In my message of the 4th of December, 1865, Congress was informed of the measures which had been instituted by the Executive with a view to the gradual restora-tion of the States in which the insurrection occurred to their relation with the General Government. Provisional governors had been appointed, conventions called, Governors elected, Legislatures assembled, and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States. Courts had been opened for the enforcement of aws long in abeyance. The blockade had been removed, custom houses re-established and the internal revenue laws put in force, in order that the people might contribute to the national income. Postal operations had been renewed, and efforts were being made to restore them to their former condi-tion of efficiency. The States themselves had been asked to take part in the high function of amending the constitution, and thus sanctioning the extinction of African slavery as one of the legitimate results of

ur internecine struggle Having progressed thus far the Executive Department found that it had accomplished nearly all that was in the scope of its constitutional authority. One thing, however, yet remained to be done before the work of restoration could be completed, and that was the admission to Congress of loyal Sen-ators and Representatives from the States whose people had rebelled against the lawful authority of the General Government. This

ment—no other plan having been proposed by Congress—continued its efforts to perfect as far as was practicable, the restoration of the proper relations between the citizens of the respective States, the States and the Federal Government, extending from time to time, as the public interests seemed to require, the judicial, revenue, and postal system of the country. With the advice and consent of the Senate, the necessary efficers were appointed, and appropriations ATTORNEY AT LAW, REDFORD, A. Have formed a partnership in the predict of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South applications, and the permanency of our present form of continuous pertaining the proposition to amend the proposition to a of measures for the protection and amelior-ation of the condition of the colored race. Congress, however, yet hesitated to admit any of these States to representation; and

I deem it a subject of profound regret that Congress has thus far failed to admit to 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 without fourth of the whole number, remain without representation; the seats of fifty members in the House of Representatives and of twenty members in the Senate are yet vacant—not by their own consent, not by a lished upon the principles of liberty, justice failure of election, but by the refusal of Congress to accept their credentials. Their admission, it is believed, would have accomplished much toward the renewal and strengthening of our relations as one people, and removed serious cause for discontractions. The admission of republican government. The admission of strengthening of our relations as one people, and removed serious cause for discontent on the part, of the inhabitants of those States. It would have accorded with the great principle enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that no people ought to bear the burden of taxation and yet be denied the right of representation. It would have been in consonance with the express provisions of the Constitution that "each State shall have at least out its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." These provisions of the Congress; and so important was it deemed by the framers of the Constitution that the equality of the States in the Senate with the Constitution that the equality of the States in the Senate with the Constitution that the equality of the States in the Senate with the Constitution that the equality of the States will be considered to the people of every State than given the States will be constitution that the equality of the States will be constitution that the equality of the States will be constitution that the equality of the States will be constitution that the equality of the States will be constitution that the equality of the States will be constitution that the equality of the States will be constitution that the equality of the States will be constitution that the equality of the States will be constitution that the equality of the States will be constitution that the equality of the States will be constitution that the equality of the States will be constitution that the equality of the States will be constituted by the framers of the state will be repaired, and soon the devastations of the coast and frontier have received and prepared to the parity of the mational call, large armies can be rapidly or antient approached to the national call, and appread for mere the coast and appread for more throught and appread from the States now validation of the constitution of the state will be repaired, and appread for more the coast and frontier have received, or are

unanimity as remarkable as it was significant, that the war was not "waged upon our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering governments are destroyed." Washington spake these words to his countrymen, when of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects were "accomplished the war would cease." In some instances Senators were permitted to continue their legislative functions, while in other instances Representatives were elected and admitted to seats after their States had formally declared their right to withdraw from the Union, and were endeavoring to maintain that right by force of arms. All of the States whose people were in insurrection, as States, were included in the apportionment of the direct tax of twenty millions of dollars annually laid upon the United States by the act approved 5th of March 4, 1862, and by the apportionment of the direct tax of twenty millions of dollars annually laid upon the United States by the act approved 5th of March 4, 1862, and by the apportionment of representation thereunder, also recognized their prosence as States in the Union; and they have for judicial purposes, been divided. The same recognition appears in the recent legislation in reference to Tennessee, which evidently rests upon the fact that the functions of the State were not destroyed by the rebellion, but merely suspended; and that principle, is of course, applicable to those States, which like Tennessee, attentived to remarks the firm of the recent legislation in reference to Tennessee, which levidently rests upon the fact that the functions of the State were not destroyed by the rebellion, but merely suspended; and that principle, is of course, applicable to those States, which like pended; and that principle, is of course, applicable to those States, which like cennessee, attempted to renounce their places in the Union.

The action of the executive department

of the Government upon this subject has been equally definite and uniform, and the been equally definite and uniform, and the purpose of the war was specially stated in the proclamation issued by my predecessor on the 22d day of September, 1862. It was then solemnly proclaimed and declared that "hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and each of the States and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturb. elation is or may be suspended or disturb-

The recognition of the States by the Judicial Department of the Government has also been clear and conclusive in all proceedings affecting them as States had in the Supreme, Circuit and District courts.

In the admission of the Separors and Representatives from our set of the Supreme.

Representatives from any and all of the States there can be no just ground of ap-States there can be no just ground of apprehension that persons who are disloyal will be clothed with the powers of Legislation, for this could not happen when the Constitution and the laws are enforced by a vigilant and faithful Congress. Each house is made the "judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members." When a Senator or Representative presents his certificate of election he may at once be admitted or rejected: or, should there be authority of the General Government. This admitted or rejected; or, should there be question devolved upon the respective houses, which, by the Constitution, are made the index of the elections, returns, and quantitations of the elections, returns, and quantitations of the constitution of the transfer of the election of the transfer ts consideration at once engaged the attenion of Congress.

In the meantime, the executive departnent-no other plan having been proposed. monished that none but persons loyal to the United States will be allowed a voice in the legislative councils of the nation; the po-litical power and moral influence of Congress are thus effectively exerted in the interests of loyalty to the Government and fidelity to the Union. Upon this question so vitally affecting the restoration of the Union, and of the Union, and affecting the restoration of the Union, and affecting the restoration of the Union, and affecting the restoration of the Union, and the second through the Union dense in closed mails; and an allowance to each Post Office Department of the right to

ommend to the consideration of Congress "such measures as he shall judge necessary "such measures as he shall judge necessary or expedient." I know of no measure reason why taxes may not be reduced as more imperatively demanded by every concountry advances in population and wealth and yet the debt be extinguished in the next it was not until the close of the eighth month of the session that an exception was made in favor of Tennessee, by the admission of her Senators and Representatives.

In these states to representation; and more imperatively demanded by every continuous sideration of national interest, sound policy, and equal justice, than the admission of her Senators and Representatives.

States. This would consummate the work

sentation in each house of Congress; and so important was it deemed by the framers of the Constitution that the equality of the States in the Sentae should be presented effected from the mind of our countrymen.

States in the Sentae should be presented when the States in the Sentae should be presented that not even by an amendment to the Constitution and States of the States was terminated by the framers of the States was terminated by the received the states of the States was terminated by the framers of the States was terminated with the theorem that the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the states of the states of the states of the States was termin

their country the rich legacy of their example, their wisdom and their patriotism.

Drawing fresh inspiration from their lessons, let us emulate them in love of country

sons, let us emulate them in love of country and respect for the Constitution and laws.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury aflords much information respecting the revenue and commerce of the country. His views upon the currency, and with reference to a proper adjustment of our revenue system internal as well as impost, are commended to the careful consideration of Congress. In my last annual message I expressed my my last annual message I expressed my general views upon these subjects. I need now only call attention to the necessity of carrying into every department of the Gov eroment a system of rigid accountability thorough retrenchment, and wise economy, With no exceptional nor unusual expenditures, the oppressive burdens of taxation can be lessened by such a modification of our revenue laws as will be consistent with the public faith and the legitimate and necessary

wants of the Government. The report presents a much more satisfactory condition of our finances than one year togo the most sanguine could have anticipated. During the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1865, the last year of the war, the public debt was increased \$491,902,-537, and on the 31st of October 1865, it mounts public debt was increased \$491,902,537, and on the 31st of October, 1865, it amounted to \$2,740,854,750. On the 31st day of October 1866, it had been reduced to \$2,551, 310,006, the diminution, during a period of fourteen months, commencing September 1, 1865, and ending October 31, 1866, having been \$206, 379,565. In the last annual report on the state of the finances it was estimated that during the three quarters of the finance are applied to the finances of the finance are applied to the finances. debt would be handled 1917 101 1918 last the debt would be handled 1917 101 947 Puring that period, Fowever, it was standard \$31,196,387, the receipts of the year having been \$89,905,905 more, and the expendi-tures \$260,529,235 less than the estimates Nothing could more clearly indicate than these statements the extent and availabi of the national resources, and the rapidit and safety with which, under our form of Government, great military and naval estab-

be opplied to the payment of the principal of the debt. There seems now to be no good reason why taxes may not be reduced as the

quarter of a century.

The report of the Secretary of War furnishes valuable and important information in reference to the operations of his department during the past year. Few volunteers now remain in the service, and they are being discharged as rapidly as they can be relaced by regular troops. The army has een promptly paid, carefully provided with been promptly paid, carefully provided with medical treatment, well sheltered and sub-sisted, and is to be furnished with breech-loading small arms. The military strength of the nation has been unimpaired by the discharge of volunteers, the disposition of unserviceable or perishable stores, and the retrenchment of expenditure. Sufficient war material to need any emorgoner has been retained, and, from the disbanded volunteers standing ready to respond to the national call, large armies can be rapidly organized, equipped, and concentrated. Fortheations on the coast and fronter have re-ceived, or are being prepared for more powerful armaments; lake surveys and har-bor and river improvements are in course of energetic prosecution. Preparations have been made for the payment of the addi-tional bountes authorized during the recent limbs or other surgical apparatus; and forty one national cemeteries, containing the re-mains of 104,526 soldiers, have already been

action shall be taken by Congress, was selected by the Secretary of the Navy as the most eligible lecation 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 vessels shall be in proper condition for any emergency, and it is desirable that the bill accepting League Island for naval purposes, which passed the House of Representatives at its last session should receive final action at an early period, in order that there may be a suitable public station 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 during the year. The expenditures of the department for the fiscal year ending 30th June last were \$43,324.526, and the estimates for the coming year amount to \$23,568,436. Attention is invited to the condition of our seamen, and the importance of legislative measures for their relief and improvement. The suggestions in behalf of this deserving class of our fellow-citizens are carnestly recommended to the favorable attention of Congress.

ecommended to the favorable attention of

recommended to the favorable attention of Congress.

The report of the Postmaster General present a most satisfactory condition of the postal service, and submits recommendations which deserve the consideration of Congress. The revenues of the department for the year ending June 30, 1866, were \$14, 386,986, and the expenditures \$15,352,079, showing an excess of the latter of \$965,093. In anticipation of this deficiency, however, a special appropriation was made by Congress a special appropriation was made by Congress in the act approved July 28, 1866. Inclu-ding the standing appropriation of \*700,000 for free mail matter, as a legitimate portion of the revenues yet remaining unexpended, the actual deficiency for the past year is only \$265,093—a sum within \$51,141 of the amount estimated in the annual report of 1864. The decrease of revenue, compared with the previous year, was one and one-fifth per cent,, and the increase of expenditures, owing principally to the enlargement of the mail service in the South, was twelve per cent. On the 30th of June last there were n operation six thousand nine hundred and thirty mail routes, with an aggregate length of one hundred and eighty thousand six hundred and twenty-one miles, an aggregate annual transportation of seventy one million eight hundred and thirty-seven thousand mine hundred and fourteen miles, and an ag-gregate annual cost, including all expendi-tures, of \$8,410,184. The length of railroad coutes is thirty two thousand and ninety tw miles, and the annual transportatation thirty million six hundred and nine thousand four hundred and sixty seven miles. The length of steamboat routes is fourteen thousand three hundred and forty six miles, and the annual transportation three millions four hundred and eleven thousand in hundred and sixty two miles. The mail service is the mail service is the mail service in the miles of the mail service is the mail service. and sixty two miles. The mail service is rapidly increasing throughout the whole country, and its steady extension in the Southern States indicates their constantly improving condition. The growing importance of the foreign service also merits attention. The Post Office Department of Great Britain and our own have agreed upon a preliminary basis for a postal convention. beneficial to the commercial interests of the United States in as much as it contemplates a reduction of the international letter pos-tage to one half the existing rates; a reducon of postage with all other countries to and from which correspondence is transmit-ted in the British mail, or in closed mails through the United Kingdom; the establish

system. Long experience and earnest dis-cussion have resulted in the conviction that the early development of our agricultural resources, and the diffusion of an energetic opulation over our vast territory, are ob-ects of far greater importance to the national growth and prosperity than the proceeds of the sale of the land to the highest bidder in open market. The pre-emption laws confer upon the pioneer who complies with the terms they impose the privilege of purchasing a limited portion of "unoffered land" at the minimum price. The homestead enactments relieve the settler from the payment of purchase money, and secure him a permanent home, upon the condition of residence for a term of years. This libera olicy invites emigration from the Old, and from the more crowded portions of the New World. Its propitious results are undoub-

velopment. Congress has made liberal grants of public land to corporations, in aid of the construc-tion of railroads and other internal im-provements. Should this policy hereafter prevail, more stringent provisions will be required to secure a faithful application of the fund. The title to the lands should not 1867. Immediately upon the completion of the fund. The title to the lands should not pass, by patent or otherwise, but remain in the Government and subject to its control until some portion of the road has been actually built. Portions of them might then from time to time, he conveyed to the correction in regard to Mexico as is held by the Government of the United States. Repeatporation, but never in a greater ratio to the whole quantity embraced by the grant than the completed parts bear to the entire length of the projected improvement. The restriction would not overste to the project of of the projected improvement. The restric-tion would not operate to the prejudice of

VOLUME 39; NO 52. were added to the pension rolls. The entire number of pensioners, June 30, 1866, was one hundred and twenty six thousand seven hundred and twenty two. This act furnishes melancholy and striking proof of the acrifices made to vindicate the constitutions authority of the Federal Government, and to maintain inviolate the integrity of the Union

maintain inviolate the integrity of the Union. They impose upon us corresponding obligations. It is estimated that thirty three million dollars will be required to meet the exigencies of this branch of the service during the next fiscal year.

Treaties have been concluded with the Indians who, enticed into armed opposition to our Government at the outbreak of the rebellion, have unconditionally submitted to our authority, and manifested an earnest desire for a renewal of friendly relations. desire for a renewal of friendly relations.

During the year ending September 30, 1806, eight thousand seven hundred and sixteen patents for useful inventions and designs were issued, and at that date the balance in the treasury to the credit of the patent fund was two hundred and twenty ight thousand two hundred and ninety sever

dollars.

As a subject upon which depends an immense amount of the production and commerce of the country, I recommend to Congress such legislation as may be necessary for the preservation of the levees of the Mississippi river. It is a matter of national importance that early steps should be taken, not only to add to the efficiency of these barriers against destructive inundations, but for the removal of all obstructions to the for the removal of all obstructions to the ree and safe navigation of that great chan-

nel of trade and commerce.

The District of Columbia, under existing laws, is not entitled to that representation in the national councils which, from our earliest history, has been uniformly accorded to each Territory established from time to time within our limits. It maintains peculiar relations to Congress, to whom the Constitution has granted the power of exercising exclusive legislation over the seat of Gov-ernment. Our fellow-citizens residing in exclusive legislation over the seat of dovernment. Our fellow-citizens residing in the District, whose interests are thus confided to the special guardianship of Congress, exceed in number the population of several of our Territories, and no just reason is perceived why a delagate of their choice should not be admitted to exert in the Hause of not be admitted to a seat in the House of Representatives. No mode seems so appropriate and effectual of enabling them to make known their peculiar condition and wants, and of securing the local legislation adapted to them. I therefore recommend the ressure of a law authorizing the electors. the passage of a law authorizing the electors of the District of Columbia to choose a delagate to be allowed the same rights and privileges as a delegate representing a Territory. The increasing enterprise and rapid itory. The increasing enterprise and tape progress of improvement in the District are highly gratifying, and I trust that the efforts at highly gratifying at the promote the of the municipal authorities to promote the prosperity of the national metropolis will eceive the efficient and generous co-opera-

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture reviews the operations of his department during the past year, and asks the aid of Congress in its efforts to encourage those States which, scourged by war, are now earnestly engaged in the reorganization of domestic industry.

It is a subject of congratulation that no foreign combinations against our domestic peace and safety, or our legitimate influence among the nations, have been formed or at-tempted. While sentiments of reconciliation, loyalty, and patriotism have increased at home, a more just consideration of our national character and rights has been mani-

The entire success of the Atlantic telegraph, between the coast of Ireland and the province of Newfoundland is an achievement which has been justly celebrated in both nemispheres as the opening of an era in the progress of civilization. There is reason to expect that equal success will attend, and even greater results follow, the enterprise for connecting the two continents through the Pacific Ocean by the projected line of elegraph between Kamschatka and the

Russian possessions in America.

The resolution of Congress protesting against pardons by foreign governments of persons convicted of infamous offences, on condition of emigration to our country, has which we maintain intercourse, and the prac-

tice, so justly the subject of complaint on our part, has not been renewed.

The congratulations of Congress to the Emperor of Russia upon his escape from attempted assasination, have been presented to that humane and enlightened ruler, and received by him with expressions of grateful appreciation.

The Executive, warned of an attempt by

Spanish-American adventurers to induce the emigration of freedmen of the United States to a foreign country, protested against the project as one which, it consummated, would reduce them to a bondage even more op-pressive than that from which they have just been relieved. Assurance has been re-ceived from the government of the State in which the plan was matured that the proceeding will meet neither its encouragement nor approval. It is a question worthy of your consideration whether our laws upon this subject are adequate to the prevention or punishment of the crime thus meditated. In the month of April last, as Congress is

In the month of April last, as Congress is aware, a friendly arrangement was reade between the Emperor of Franco and the President of the United States for the withdrawal from Mexico of the French expeditionary military forces. This withdrawal was to be effected in three detachments, the first of which it was understood, would leave Mexico in November pow rest the second in March

ceedings thus contemplated would produce a crisis of great political interest in the Re-public of Mexico. The newly appointed minister of the United States, Mr. Camp-

last, official information was received from Paris that the Emperor of France had some time before decided not to withdraw a detachment of his forces in the month of November past, according to engagement, but that this decision was made with the purpose of withdrawing the whole of those forces in the ensuing spring. Of this determination, however, the United States had not received any notice or intimation; and, so soon as the information was received by the Government, care was taken to make known its dissent to the Emperor of France.

I cannot forego the hope that France will reconsider the subject, and adopt some resolution in regard to the evacuation of Mexico which will conform as nearly as practicable with the existing engagement, and thus

outline in regard to the evacuation of Mexico which will conform as nearly as practicable with the existing engagement, and thus meet the just expectations of the United States. The papers relating to the subject will be laid before you. It is believed that with the evacuation of Mexico by the expeditionary forces no subject for serious differences between France and the United States would remain. The expressions of the Emperor and people of France warrant a hope that the traditionary friendship between the two countries might in that case be renewed and permanently restored.

A claim of a citizen of the United States for indemnity for spoliations committed on the high seas by the French authorities, in the exercise of a belligerent power against Mexico, has been met by the Government of France with a proposition to defer settlement until a mutual convention for the adjustment of all claims of citizens, and subjects of both countries, arising out of the recent 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 as by citizens of the United States. claims for indemnity by foreigners, as well as by citizens of the United States, arising out of the late civil war, shall be adjudicated and determined. I have no doubt that the subject of all such claims will engage your

ubject of all such channels and proper time. It is a matter of regret that no considerable advance has been made toward an adjustment of the differences between the United States and Great Britain, arising out of the depredations upon our national commerce and other trespasses committed during our civil war by British subjects, in violation of international law and treaty obligations. international law and treaty obligations. The delay, however, may be believed to have resulted in no small degree from the domestic situation of Great Britain. An entire change of ministry occurred in that country during the last session of Parliament. The attention of the new ministry was called to the subject at an early day, and there is some reason to expect that it will now be considered in a becoming and friendly spirit. The importance of an early disposition of the question cannot 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 until a reciprocity in the practice of good faith and neutrality shall be restored between the respective nations.

On the 6th of June last, in violation of

On the 6th of June last, in violation of On the 6th of June last, in violation of our neutrality laws, a military expedition and enterprise against the British North American Colonies was projected and attempted to be carried on within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States. In obedience to the obligation imposed upon the Executive by the Constitution, to see that the laws are faithfully executed, all citizens were warned by proclamation against taking part in or aiding such unlawful proceedings, and the proper civil, military, and naval officers were directed to take all necessary measures for the enforcement of the sary 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, Some of our citizens, who, it was alteged, were engaged in the expedition, were captured, and have been brought to trial, as for a capital offence, in the Province of Canada. Judgment and sentence of death have been pronounced against some, while others have been acquitted. Fully believing in the maxim of covernment that severity of civil number. of government, that severity of civil punishment for misguided persons who have engaged in revolutionary attempts which have disastrously failed is unsound and unwise, such representations have been made to the British Government, in behalf of the ennymtenen anomumahe jooguneni; whiteurs hoped, induce in their cases an exercise of clemency, and a judicious amnesty to all who were engaged in the movement. has been employed by the Government to defend citizens of the United States on trial for capital offences in Canada; and a discon-tinuance of the prosecutions which were instituted in the courts of the United States against those who took part in the expedition has been directed.

I have regarded the expedition as not only political in its nature, but as also in a great measure foreign from the United States in measure foreign from the Chiteu States in its causes, character, and objects. The attempt was understood to be made in sym-pathy with an insurgent party in Ireland, and, by striking at a British province on this continent, was designed to aid in this continent, was designed to aid in obtaining redress for political grievances which, it was assumed, the people of Ireland which, it was assumed, the people of Ireland had suffered at the hands of the British Government during a period of several centuries. The persons engaged in it were chiefly natives of that country, some of whom had, while others had not, become citizens of the United States under our general laws of naturalization. Complaints of misgovernment in Ireland continually engage the attention of the British nation, and so great an agitation is now prevailing. and so great an agitation is now prevailing in Ireland that the British Government have leemed it necessary to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in that country. These habeas corpus in that country. These circumstances must necessarily modify the opinion which we might otherwise have entertained in regard to an expedition expressly prohibited by our neutrality laws. So long as those laws remain upon our statute books they should be faithfully executed, and if they operate harshly, unjustly or oppressively, Congress alone can apply the remedy, by their modification or repeal.

Political and commercial interests of the

United States are not unlikely to be affected in some degree by events which are transpir-ing in the eastern regions of Europe, and the time seems to have come when our Government ought to have a proper diplomatic representation in Greece.

This Government has claimed for all persons not convicted, or accused, or suspec-ted of crime, an absolute political right of self-expatriation, and a choice of new national allegiance. Most of the European States have dissented from this principle, and have claimed a right to hold such of their sub-jects as have immigrated to and been naturalized in the United States, and afterward returned on transient visits to their native countries, to the performance of military service in like manner as resident subjects. Complaints arising from the claim in this respect made by fereign States have heretofore been matters of controversy between the United States and some of the European Powers, and the irritation consequent upon the failure to settle this question increased during the war in which Prussia, Italy, and

[CONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE.]