# PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives : The continued disorganization of the (a) Representatives: The continued disorganization of the Union, to which the President has so often called the attention of Congress, is yet a subject of profound and patriot-ic concern. We may, however, find some relief from that anxiety in the re-flection that the painful political situa-tion, although before untried by our-selves, is not new in the experience of nations. Political science, perhaps, as highly perfected in our own times and country as in any other, has not yet dis-covered any means by which civil wars can be absolutely prevented. An en-lightened nation, however, with a wise and beneficent Constitution of free governament, may diminish their frequency and mitigate their severity by directing all its proceedings in ac-cordance with its fundamental law. *Beconstruction.* 

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NOTIONS.

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

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interfered from our fatners. It follows, fettered by the arbitrary power which therefore, that in admitting to the bal-lot-box a new class of voters not quali-fied for the exercise of the elective fran-chise, we weaken our system of govern-ment instead of adding to its strength attachment to that rule of general suf-frage which distinguishes our solf general suf-source of wealtk and power, it will be-the protection of a free Constitution. The Constitution makes him sole judge in the protection of a free Constitution. The constitution makes him sole judge in the protection of a free Constitution. The prosecution is to be con-ducted before a tribunal whose members are not like him -responsible to the whole peo-

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to insure its fitness for these functions. It is not the theory of this Government that public offices are the property of those who hold them. They are given merely as a trust for the public benefit, sometimes for a fixed period, sometimes during good beha-vior, but generally they are liable to be ter-minated at the plensure of the appointing power which represents the collective majes-ty and speaks the will of the people. The forced retention in office of a single dishon-est person may work great injury to the forced retention in office of a single dishon-est person may work great injury to the public interests. The danger to the public service comes not from the power to remove but from the power to appoint; therefore, it was that the framers of the constitution left the power of removal unrestricted, while they gave the Scenate a right to reject all appointments which, in its opinion, were not fit to be made. A little reflection on this subject will probably satisfy all who have the good of the country at heart, that our best course is to take the Constitution for our guide, walk in the path marked out by the founders of the Republic, and obey the rules made sacred by the obser-vance of our great predecessors. The Finances and the Currence.

and which the law requires shall be received as well in payment of all debts between citi-zens, as of all Government dues, exceepting importe; and third, gold and silver coin.— By the operation of our present system of finance, however the metalic currency when collected is reserved only for one class of Government creditors, who, holding its bonds, semi-annually receive their interest in coin for the National Treasury. They are thus made to occupy an invidious po-sition, which may be used to strengthen the arguments of those who would bring into