41 Malmet St.

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS The name of this firm has been changed from Scott & BROWN, to

SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, ander which name they will hereafter conduct the ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA. PENSIONS, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heir against the Government, will be premptly prosecuted. May 17, 1865-tf.

K. A. LOVELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, TUNTINGDON, PA. The Prompt and car Vul attention will be given to the collection of all claims say that the Government for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.

OFFICE With J. W. Mattern, Esq., in the brick row, nestly opposite the Court House. nestlement W. A STEPHENS, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA. OFFICE.—In Tressurer's room Court House-up stairs. Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863.

AW ASSOCIATION. The undersigned have associated themselves togethe in the practice of the law in Huntingdon, Pa. Office it is one now, and formerly occupied by J. Sawell Stevart, adjoining the Court House. A. W. BENEDICT, J. SEWELL STEWART.

July 20, 1864. D. CAMPBELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW

HUNTINGDON, PA. Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Courseless. [April 15, 1863.

GEO. W. SWARTZ, Clock & Watch Maker,

At the old stand of Swartz & McCabe HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA

my10,1865-6m Exchange Hotel, HUNTINGDON, PA. WM. C. MCNULTY, PROPRIETOR,

Formerly of the Franklin Hotel, Chambersburg. TERMS LIBERAL.

THE JACKSON HOTEL, HUNTINGDON, PA. HENRY SMITH, Proprietor

Huntingdon, Aug. 23, 1865. Auctioneer. TOHN MEGAHAN Informs the public that he has taken out a license to ry sales at any place in the 17th Congressional district. Address him at Riddlesburg, Bedford county, or Post-naster at James Creek, Huntingdon county.

R. ALLISON MILLER, DENTIST,

J. E. GRKENE; Office removed to opposite the store of D. P. Gwin, in the square, Zill atreet, Huntingdon, Pa. April 18, 1864.

DR. D. P. MILLER,
Office opposite Jackson House,
o citizens of illuntingdon and vicinity. offers his service nol-fin R. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Aug. 28, 755.

S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicies, Ciaes, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Olis, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Sutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Hunt ngdon, Pa.

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Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps
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Dealer in Bry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queen C E. HENRY & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardwar Queensware, and Provisions of all kinds, Huntingdon.

LONG & CO., Dealers in Candies, Nats, Family Groceries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa. HENRY STROUSE & CO., Markles burg, Ps., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc. W. M. AFRICA, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, in the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.

EOPOLD BLOOM, Huntingdon, Pa Dealer in Ready Alado Clothing. Hats, Caps, &c. CEORGE SHAEFFER, Boot and

JOHN H. WESTBROOK, Dealer in Boots, Shoos, Hoslery, Confectionery, Huntingdon. YENTER, Dealer in Groceries and

DIMON COHN, Coffee Run, Dealer in Dress Goods, Groceries, Wood and Willow Was B. SHONTZ & BRO., Marklesburg Dealers in Roady Made Clothing, Jewelry, &c. SIMPSON, ARMITAGE & CO., Dealers in Bocks and Stationery, Huntingdon, Pa.

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The undersigned offers his services to business men and others desiring circulars distributed or hundbilli-posted. House be seen at the Globe office. Huntingdon, Aug. 18, 1865. John KOPLIN.

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WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.

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VOL. XXI.

HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1865.

FIRST ANNUAL MESSAGE PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

To the Senate and House of Representa-tives of the United States of America: To express gratitude to God, in the name of the people, for the preserva-tion of the United States, is my first duty in addressing you. Our thoughts next revert to the death of the late President by the hand 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 proof of its confidence by entering on the renewed term of the Chief Magistracy, to which he had just 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 any one of his predecessors. To fulfill my trust I need the support and confidence of all who are associated with me in the various departments of government, and the support and confidence of the people. There is but one way in which I can hope to gain their necessury 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 labors will, in a great measure, depend on your and their undivided approbation.

The Union of the States. The Union of the United States of

America was intended by its authors to last as long as the States themselves shall last. "The Union shall be per-petual" 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 adopting of that instrument. It is, beyond comparison, the greatest 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 Convention which prepared it, brought to their work the experience of the Confederation, of their several States, and of other Republican Governments, old and new; but they needed and they obtained a wisdom superior to experience. And when for its validity it required the approval of a people that occupied a large part of the 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 ultimatey drawn in one way to its support? Meaning and Power of the Constitution.

The Constitution to which life was hus imparted, contains within itself mple resources for its own preservation. It has power to enforce the laws. litical system their connection is indispunish treason, and ensure domestic soluble. The whole cannot exist with tranquillity. 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 States will endure: the destruction of he guarantee to that State of a repubican form of government, and so to maintain the homogeneousness of all. Does the lapse of time reveal defects? A simple mode of amendment is proviled in the Constitution itself, so that ts conditions can always be made to conform to the requirements of advaning civilization. No room is allowed ts coming to an end. And these powers of self preservation have always een asserted in their complete integrity by every patriotic Chief Magistrate—by Jefferson and Jackson, not ess than by Washington and Madison. The parting advice of the Father of his country, while yet President, to the people of the United States was, that "the free Constitution, which was the work of their hands, might be sacredly maintained;" and the 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 the work of "the People of the United States," and it should be as indestructible as the people.

Acquiescence in Decision of the Majority It is not strange that the framers of he Constitution, which had no model in the past, should not have fully comprebended the excellence of their own vork. Fresh from a struggle against arbitrary power, many patriots suffered from harassing fears of an absorp-tion of the State Governments by the General Government, and many from dread that the States would break tway from their orbits. But the very groatness of our country should alla he apprehension of encroachments by the General Government. The subjects that come unquestionably within its urisdiction are so numerous, that it must ever naturally refuse to be emparrassed 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 tempt. ation to exercise some of the functions of the General Government through the States than to trespass on their rightful sphere. "The absolute acquioscence in the decision of the majority' was, at the beginning of the century, enforced by Jefferson "as the vital principle of republics," and the events

no appeal to force. Relations of the Constitution and States.

of the last four years have established,

we will hope, forever, that there lies

ernment 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, or to the people, who grant to the Legislative and Executive lepartments no tenure but a limited one, and in that manner always retain | mit treason, nor screen the individual the power of redress.

"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 numerous second placed with any foreign power. The state attempting to second placed themselves in a condition where their 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 to perform its offices, there is the more land; and the judges in every State need that the General Government shall be bound thereby, anything in should maintain all its authority, and

and so is every State Government a limited government. With us, this idea of limitation spreads through every form of administration, general, Provisional Governors have been appointed for the States. Conventions great distinguishing principle of the called, Governors elected, Legislatures recognition of the rights of man. The assembled, and Senators and Repreneient republics absorbed the individual senatives chosen to the Congress of and controlled his activity. The Am the Courts of the United States, as far erican system rests on the assertion of as could be done, have been reopened, the equal right of every man to life, so that the laws of the United States liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; may be enforced through their agency. to freedom of conscience, to the culture | The blockade has been removed and and exercise of all his faculties. As a the Custom Houses re established in consequence, the State Government is ports of entry, so that the revenue of imited, as to the General Government the United States may be collected .n the interest of Union, as to the indi- The Post Office department renews its

At the very commencement, when we ty to persons and property; the openassumed a place among the powers of ing of the ports invites the restoration the earth, the Declaration of Independent industry and commerce; the postofdence was adopted by States; so also fice renews the facilities of social in-were the Articles of Confoderation; and "the people of the United States" not happy for us all, that the restora-ordained and established the Constitution of each one of these functions of tion, it was the assent of the States, the General Government brings with one by one, which gave it vitality. In the ovent, too, of any amendment to they are extended? Is it not a sure the Constitution, the proposition of promise of harmony and renewed at Congress needs the confirmation of tachment to the Union that, after all States. Without States, one great that has happened, the return of the branch of the legislative government would be wanting. And, if we look beyond the letter of the Constitution to the character of our country, its capacity for comprehending within its ence of the States is the "supreme au thority" of the constitution of the United States. The perpetuity of the constitution brings with it the perpetuity of the States; their mutual relation makes us what we are, and in our po out the parts, nor the parts without the whole. So long as the Constituthe one is the destruction of the other; the preservation of the one is the pre-

servation of the other. I have thus explained my views of the mutual relations of the Constitution and the States, because they un fold the principles on which I have sought to solve the momentous questions and overcome the appalling diffieven for the thought of a possibility of culties 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. The President's Policy of Reconstruction. I found the States suffering from the effects of a civil war. Resistance to States had recovered possession of their forts and arsenals; and their armies were in the occupation of every State which had attempted to secode. Who ther the territory within the limits of those States should be held as conquered territory, under military authofity emanuting from the President as the head of the army, was the first question that presented itself for decision. Now, military governments established for an indefinite period, w'ld have offered no security for the early suppression of discontent; would have divided the people into the vanquishers and the vanquished; and would have envenomed hate, rather than have restored affection. Once established, no precise limit to their continuance is conceivable. They would have occasioned an incalculable and exhausting expense. Peaceful emigration to and rom 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 prevented; for what emigrant from abroad and what industrious citizen at home, would willingly place himself 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 would have been exercised, under the President, over a vast, and port. populous, and naturally wealthy region, are greater than, unless under extreme necessity, I would be willing to entrust to one man; they are such as for myself, I could never, unless on

tants may have taken part in the re-bellion had, by the act of those inhab-itants, ceased to exist. But the true itunts, ceased to exist. But the true ing of Circuit Courts of the United theory is, that all pretended acts of States within the districts where their secession were, from the beginning, null and void. The States cannot comcitizens who may have committed guished — their functions suspended but not destroyed. But if any State noglects or refuses the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

Certainly the Government of the United States is a limited government; ually and quietly, and by almost imual in the State, prescribed his religion the United States. At the same time and, at the same time, that the question

the Union. The relations of the General Government towards the four millions of inhabitants whom the war has called States, with proper limitations of power, are essential to the existence of the Constitution of the United States.

The Courts the department to the description of the United States.

The Courts bring securiety of attempting to make the freed-

I know very well that this policy is jurisdiction a vast continental empire is due to the system of States. The best security for the perpetual exist that power, I have taken every precaution to connect it with the clearest and so inquestioned has been the laws of the United States, and an nn-

The Amendment of the Constitution. The next step which I have taken to patriot must wish for a general amnesneed of a concurrence of all opinions. the General Government appeared to and the spirit of mutual conciliation have exhausted itself. The United All parties in the late terrible conflict must work together in harmony. It is not too much to ask, in the name of the whole people, that, on the one side,the plan of restoration shall proceed in and, on the other, the evidence of sincerity in the future maintenance of the Union shall be put beyond any doubt by the ratification of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, which provides for the abolition of slavery forever within the limits of our country. So long as the adoption of this unendment is delayed, so long will doubt, and jealousy, and uncertainty prevail. This is the measure which will offace the sad memory of the past; this is the measure which will most certainly call population, and capital, and security to those parts of the Union that need them most. Indeed, it is not too much to ask of the States which are now resuming their places in the family of the Union to give this pledge of perpetual loyalty and peace. Until it is done, the past, however much we may desire it, will not be forgotten. The adoption of the amendment reunites us beyond all power of disruption. It heals the wound that is still imperfectly closed; it removes slavery, the element which has so long perplexed and divided the country; it

Admission of Southern Congressmen. The amendment to the Constitution occasions of great emergency, consent to exercise. The wilful use of such islature, and thereby complete the work with it "the support of the State Gov- of years, would have endangered the low citizens of the Senate, and for you, involves us in no inconsistency; let us, the worst forms of monopoly; and the calargement by filling up the ranks of enments in all their right;" but it is purity of the general administration fellow citizens of the House of Repre- then, go on and make that experiment evil is increased if coupled with a declargement by filling up the ranks of the monopoly; and the calargement by filling up the ranks of

The full assertion of the powers of General Government requires the holdauthority has been 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 it was ascertained, by inquiry, that the Circuit Court of the United States would not be held within the District of Virginia during the autumn or early winter, nor until Congress should have "an opportunity to consider and act on the whole subject." To your deliber-atious the restoration of this branch of the civil authority of the United States is therefore, necessarily referred, with the hope that early provision will be made for the resumption of all its func tions. It is 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 civil tribunals of the country, in order that the Constitution and the laws may be fully vindicated; the truth clearly established and affirmed that treason is a crime, that traitors should be punished and the offense made infamous; may be judicially settled, finally and forever, that no State of its own will has the right to renounce its place in The Question of Negro Suffrage.

men electors by the proclamation of the Executive, I took for my counsel the Constitution itse f, the interpretation of that instrument by its authors and their cotemporaries, and recent legislation by Congress. When, at the first movement towards independence, the Congress of the United States in structed the several States to institute laws of their own, they left each State to decide for itself the conditions for the enjoyment of the elective franchise. During the period of the Confederacy, there continued to exist a very great diversity in the qualifications of electors in the several States; and even within a State a distinction of qualifications prevailed with regard to the I know very well that this policy is officers who were to be chosen. The attended with some risk; that for its Constitution of the United States recognizes these diversities when it enthat it implies an invitation to those the House of Representatives of the States, by renewing their allegiance to United States, "the electors in each the United States, to resume their State shall have the qualifications refunctions as States of the Union. But quisite for electors of the most numerit is a risk that must be taken: in the ous branch of the State Legislature? choice of difficulties, it is the smallest After the formation of the Constiturisk; and to diminish, and, if possible, tion, it remained, as before, the uni to remove all danger, I have selt it in form usage for each State to enlarge cumbent on me to assort one other the body of its electors, according to power of the General Government- its own judgment; and, under this the power of pardon. As no State can system, one State after another has throw a delerge over the crime of treas proceeded to increase the number of son, the power of pardon is exclusively its electors, until now universal suffrage, vested in the Executive Government or something very near it, is the gea-of the United States. In exercising eral rule. So fixed was this reservation of power in the habits of the people, recognition of the binding force of the terpretation of the Constitution, that during the civil war the late President qualified acknowledgment of the great | never harbored the purpose—certainly ocial change of condition in regard to never avowed the purpose of disreslavery which has grown out of the war garding it; and in the acts of Congress,

The Amendment of the Constitution. during that period, nothing can be found which, during the continuance of estore the Constitutional relations of hostilities, much less after their close, the States, has been an invitation to would have sanctioned any departure them to participate in the high office of amending the Constitution. Every by the Executive from a policy which has so uniformly obtained. Moreover, a concession of the elective franchise to ty at the earliest epoch consistent with the freedmen, by act of the President public safety. For this end there is of the United States, must have been extended to all colored men, wherever found, and so must have established a charge of suffrage in the Northern, Middle and Western States, not leas than in the Southern and Southwestern. Such an act would have created a new class of voters, and would have been

conformity with a willingness to east the disorders of the past into oblivion; an assumption of power by the President which nothing in the Constitution or laws of the United States would have warranted. On the other hand, every danger of conflict is avoided when the settlement of the question is referred to the several States. They can, 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, it they show patience and manly virtues, will sooner obtain a participa tion in the elective franchise through the States than through the General Government, even if it had power to in tervene. When the tumult of emotions that have been raised by the suddenness of the social change have subsided it may prove that they will receive the kindliest usage from some of those on whom they have heretofore most closely depended.

The Freedmen Must be Protected. But while I have no doubt that now. after the close of the war, it is not makes of us once more a united people renewed and strongthened, bound more treedmen in their liberty and their than ever to mutual affection and supproperty, their right to labor, and their labor. I cannot too strongly urge a dispussionate treatment of this subject, being adopted, it would remain for the which should be carefully kept aloof States, whose powers have been so long from all party strife. We must equally in abeyance, to resume their places in avoid hasty assumptions of any natuthe two branches of the National Leg- ral impossibility for the two races to

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 inhabitants may have taken part in the reemployment, culture, and protection. While their rights of voluntary migration and expatriation is not to be unquestioned, I would not advise their forced removal and colonization. Let tution. us rather encourage them to honorable and useful industry, where it may be beneficial to themselves and to the country; and, instead of hasty antici pations of the certainty of failure, let there be nothing wanting to the fair public lands, the transactions of the trial of the experiment. The change can be permanently secured in no other other. The public interest will be best provide adequate protection and remedies for the freedmen. Until this is in

> I know that sincere philanthropy 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 tributes to the public resources, are fairly opened to them; and their future prosperity and condition must, after all, rest mainly on themselves. If they into freedom, have engaged my most fail, and so perish away, let us be care serious consideration. On the propriful that the failure shall not be attrib utable to any denial of justice. In all that relates to the destiny of the freedmen, we need not be too anxious to road the future; many incidents which, from a speculative point of view, might raise alarm, will quietly settle them

> selvos. Slavery a Monopoly of Labor. Now that slavery is at an end or near its end, that greatness of its evil, in the point of view of public economy, becomes more and more apparent. Slavery was essentially a monopoly of of free industry. Where labor was the property of the capitalist, the white or had but the second best chance of finding it; and the foreign emigrant lated and families made fatherless in turned away from the region where joins that, in the choice of members of the House of Department of the With the destruction of the monopoly free labor will haston from all parts o the civilized world to assist in develop ing various and immeasurable resour ces 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 to 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 struggles, let us look away to the future, which is sure to be laden has ever before been known. The re moval of the monopoly of slave labor is a pledge that those regions will be peopled by a numerous and enterpri any in the Union in compactness, in ventive genius, wealth and industry.

No Monopoly-Equal Rights for All. was made for the people-not the people for the Government. To them it derive its courage, strength and wisdom But while the Government is thus bound to defer to the people, from whom it derives its existence, it should from the very consideration of its origin, be strong in its power of resistance to the establishment of inequalities. Monopolies, perpetuities, and class legfavored classes or monopolies the equal laws and freedom of industry. Whenever monopoly attains a foothold "equal and exact justice to all men, special privileges to none. The Gov. ought never to be granted, and which, where they exist, must be subordinate and yield to the Government.

The Commerce between States.

The Constitution confers on Concress the right to regulate commerce among the several States. It is of the competent for the General Government the transit travel and commerce be d resistance to the national authorito extend this elective franchise in the tween States. The position of many ty in the insurgent States. The opeseveral States, it is equally clear that States is such that if they were allowed rations of the general administrative good faith requires the security of the to take advantage of it for purposes of Bureaus of the War Department dur-States might be injuriously burdened, right to claim the just return of their or even virtually prohibited. It is that will be required for military purprovent any selfish impediment to the It is proposed to reduce the military tree circulation of men and merchan establishment to a peace footing, comlive side by side, in a state of mutual disc. A tax on travel and merchan prehending fifty thousand troops of all The maintenance of the Union brings | powers, if continued through a period of restoration. Here it is for you, fel- benefit and good will. The experiment | dise, in their transit, constitutes one of arms, organized so as to admit of an

NO. 24

in their condition is the substitution of labor by contract for the status of the progress made in the construction slavery. The freedman cannot fairly of the Pacific railroad, and furnishes be accused of unwillingness to work, information in reference to matters of so long as a doubt remains about his local interest in the District of Columfreedom of choice in his pursuits, and bia. It also presents evidence of the the certainty of his recovering his successful operation of the Homestead stipulated wages. In this the interests of the employer and the employed 160.533 acres of the public lands were of the employer and the employed coincide. The employer desires in his workmen spirit and alacrity, and these mumber of acres sold or otherwise discussions. way. And if the one ought to be able to enforce the contract, so ought the promoted, if the several States will some way accomplished, there is no the extent of from forty to fifty p chance for the advantageous use of will be made by settlers, who their labor; and the blame of ill success thus at any time acquire title before will not rest on them.

labor, and as such locked the States whereit provailed against the incoming man was excluded from employment, for them with greater prosperity than sing population, which will vie with

Our Government springs from and owes allegiance; from them it must principle of our Government is that of monopolies, which, in themselves, tion for the enlargement of the navy

irst necessity, for the maintenance of the Union, that that commerce should be free and unobstructed. No State the military campaigns of 1864 and can be justified in any device to tax | 1865, ending in the suppression of armlocal revenue, the commerce between best, while the country is still young, poses in the fiscal year commencing and while the tendency to dangerous the 30th day of June, 1865. The naand while the tendency to dangerous the 30th day of June, 1865. The namonopolies of this kind is still feeble, tional military force on the 1st day of to use the power of Congress so as to May, 1865, numbered 1,000,516 men.

THE GLOBE OFFICE

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CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, T LEWIS' BOOK. STATIONERY & MUSIC STORR-

nial of the choice of route. When the vast extent of our countay is consid. labor, and the freedmen are in need of ered, it is plain that every obstacle to

> Operations of Patent Office and Pension Bureau.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior explains the condition of the the management of our Indian affairs, number of acres sold or otherwise dis this source are sufficient to cover the expenses incident to the survey and disposal of the lands entered under this act, and that payments in cash to the extent of from forty to fifty per ct. the expiration of the period at which it would otherwise vest. The homestend policy was established only after long and carnest resistance; experi-ence proves its wisdom. The lands, in the hands of industrious settlers, whose labor creates wealth and con-

if they had been reserved as a solitude for future purchasers. The lamentable events of the last four years, and the sacrifices made by the gallant men of our Army and Navy, have swelled the records of the Pension Bureau to an unprecedented extent. On the 30th day of June last, the total number of pensioners was 85,986, requiring for their annual pay exclusive of expenses, the sum of \$9, 023,445. The number of applications that have been allowed since date will require a large increase of this amount for the next fiscal year. The means for the payment of the tipends due, under existing laws, to our disabled soldiers and sailors, and to the families of such as have perished in the service of the country, will no doubt be cheerfully and promptly granted. A grateful people will not hesitate to sanction any measures having for their object the relief of soldiers muti-

worth more to the United Stutes than

existence. Postal Affairs.

the efforts to preserve our national

The report of the Postmaster Gener al presents an encouraging exhibit of the operations of the Postoffice Department during the year. The revenues of the past year from the loyal States alone exceeded the maximum annual receipts from all the States previous to the rebellion, in the sum of \$5,038,091; and the annual average increase of revenue during the last four years, compared with the revenues of the four years immediately preceding the rebellion, was \$3,533,845. The revenue of the last fiscal year amounted to \$14,556,168, and the expenditures to \$13.691,728, leaving a surplus of receipts over expenditures of \$861,430. Progress has been made in restoring the postal service in the Southern States. The views presented by the Postmaster General against the policy of granting subsides to ocean mail steamship lines upon established routes, and in the favor of continuing the present system, which limits the compensation for ocean service to the postage carnings, are recommended to the careful consideration of Con-

Condition of the Navy.

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 islation, are contrary to the genius of men, the number of ressels at present free Government, and ought not to be in commission is 117, with 830 guns allowed. Here, there is no room for 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 purposes it is sure to be a source of danger, dis from the merchant marine, have been cord and trouble. We shall but fulfil returned to the peaceful pursuits of our duties as legislators by according commerce. Since the suppression of active hostilities our foreign squadrons have been re-established, and consist ernment is subordinate to the people; of vessels much more efficient than but, as the agent and representative of those employed on similar service the people, it must be held superior to previous to the rebellion. The suggesyards, and especially for the establishment of one in fresh water for ironelad vessels, is deserving of consideration, as is also the recommendation for a different location and more ample grounds for the Naval Academy.

Report of Secretary of War. In the report of the Secretary of War, a general summary is given of ing the past year are detailed, and an estimate made of the appropriations