

the circumstances of the country should require an augmentation of the army. The volunteer force has already been reduced by the discharge of over eight hundred thousand troops, and the Department is proceeding rapidly in the work of further reduction. The war estimates are reduced from \$516,240,191 to \$33,814,416, which amount, in the opinion of the Department, is adequate for a peace establishment. 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.

A Just Financial Policy Recommended.

The revenue system of the country is a subject of vital interest to its honor and prosperity, and should command the earnest consideration of Congress. The Secretary of the Treasury will lay before you a full and detailed report of the receipts and disbursements of the last fiscal year, of the probable receipts and expenditures for the other three quarters, and the estimates for the year following the 30th of June, 1866. I might content myself with a reference to that report, in which you will find all the information required for your deliberations and decision. But the paramount importance of the subject so presses itself on my own mind, that I cannot but lay before you my views of the measures which are required for the good character, and I might say for the existence of this people. The life of the republics 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, and that at a time when the nation has voluntarily burdened itself with a debt unprecedented in our annals. Vast as is its amount, it fades away to nothing when it is compared with the countless blessings that will be conferred upon our country and upon man by the preservation of the nation's life. Now, on the first occasion of the meeting of Congress 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 must aim at nothing less than the complete effacement of the national debt, and necessarily followed a state of civil war. We must endeavor to apply the earliest remedy to the deranged state of the currency, and not shrink from devising a policy which, without being oppressive to the people, shall immediately begin to effect a reduction of the debt, and, if persisted in, discharge it fully within a definitely fixed number of years.

Gradual Reduction of Currency Recommended.

It is our first duty to prepare in earnest for our recovery from the ever increasing evils of an irredeemable currency, without a sudden revulsion, and yet without untimely procrastination. For that end we must, each in our respective positions, prepare the way. I hold it the duty of the Executive to insist upon frugality in the expenditures; and a sparing economy in itself a great national resource. Of the banks to which authority has been given to issue notes secured by bonds of the United States, we may require the greatest moderation and produce, and the law must be rigidly enforced when its limits are reached. We may each of us counsel our active and enterprising countrymen to be constantly on their guard, to liquidate debts contracted in a paper currency, and by conducting business as nearly as possible on a system of cash 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 a new system from the very words of mine could, the necessity of our restraining this expansion. The gradual reduction of the currency is the only measure that can save 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.

Security of the Public Debt.

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 its people are free; that the debt of a republic is safe of all. Our history confirms and establishes the theory, and is, I firmly believe, destined to give it a still more significant illustration. The source 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 root in the character of our laws. Here all men contribute to the public welfare, and bear their fair share 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 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 adjusted as to fall most heavily on articles of luxury, leaving the necessities of life as free from taxation as the absolute wants of the Government, economically administered, will justify. No favored class should demand freedom from assessment, and the taxes unduly on the poor, rather than the accumulated wealth of the country. We should look at the national debt

just as it is—not as a national blessing but as a heavy burden on the industry of the country, to be discharged without unnecessary delay.

Treasury Estimates.

The Secretary of the Treasury that the expenditures of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1866, will exceed the receipts \$112,104,947. It is gratifying however to state that it is also estimated that the revenue for the year ending the 30th of June, 1867, will exceed the expenditures in the sum of \$311,682,818. This amount, or so much as may be deemed sufficient for the purpose, may be applied to the reduction of the public debt, which, on the 31st day of October, 1865, was \$2,740,854,750. Every reduction will diminish the total amount of interest to be paid, and so enlarge the means of still further reductions, until the whole shall be liquidated; and this, as will be seen from the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury may be accomplished by annual payments even within a period not exceeding thirty years. I have faith that we shall do all this within a reasonable time; that, as we have amazed the world by the suppression of a civil war which was thought to be beyond the control of any Government, so we shall equally show the superiority of our institutions by the prompt and faithful discharge of our national obligations.

Agricultural Affairs.

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

Our Relations with Foreign Powers.

I have dwelt thus fully on our domestic affairs because of their transcendent 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 of "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 that feel power and forget right." For myself, it has been and it will be my constant aim to promote peace and friendship with all foreign nations and evils that necessarily followed a state of civil war. We must endeavor to apply the earliest remedy to the deranged state of the currency, and not shrink from devising a policy which, without being oppressive to the people, shall immediately begin to effect a reduction of the debt, and, if persisted in, discharge it fully within a definitely fixed number of years.

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The Destiny of the Republican Doctrine.

When on the organization of our Government, under the Constitution, the President of the United States delivered his inaugural address to the two Houses of Congress he said to them, and through them to the country and to mankind, that "the preservation and the sacred fire of liberty and the destiny of the republican model of government, are justly considered as deeply, perhaps as finally staked on the experiment intrusted to the American people."

And the House of Representatives answered Washington by the voice of Madison:—"We adore the invisible hand which has led the American people through so many difficulties, to cherish a conscious responsibility for the destiny of republican liberty." More than seventy-six years have elapsed since these words were spoken; and the United States have passed through severer trials than were foreseen; and now, at this new epoch in our existence as a nation, with our Union purified by conflict, and established by the virtue of the people, the greatness of the occasion invites us once more to repeat, with solemnity, the pledges of our fathers to hold ourselves answerable before our fellowmen for the success of the republican form of government.

Experience has proved its sufficiency in peace and in war; it has vindicated its authority through dangers and afflictions, and sudden and terrible emergencies, which would have crushed any system that had been less firmly fixed in the hearts of the people. At the inauguration of Washington the foreign relations of the country were few, and its trade was repressed by hostile regulations; now all the civilized nations of the globe welcome our commerce, and their Governments profess towards us amity. Then our country felt its way hesitatingly along an untried path, with States so little bound together by rapid means of communication as to be hardly known to one another, and with historic traditions extending over very few years; now intercourse between the States is swift and intimate; the experience of centuries has been crowded into a few generations and has created an intense, indelible national unity.

Then our jurisdiction did not reach beyond the inconvenient boundaries of the territory which had achieved independence; now, through cessions of lands, first colonized by Spain and France, the country has acquired a more complex character, and for its natural limits the chain of Lakes, the Gulf of Mexico, and on the east and west the two great oceans. Other nations were wasted by civil wars for ages before they could estab-

lish for themselves the necessary degree of unity; the latent conviction that our form of Government is the best ever known to the world, has enabled us to emerge from civil war within four years, with a complete vindication of the constitutional authority of the General Government, and with our local liberties and State institutions unimpaired. The throngs of emigrants that crowd to our shores are witnesses to the confidence of all peoples in our permanence. Here is the great land of free labor, where industry is blessed with unexampled rewards, and the bread of the workman is sweetened by the consciousness that the cause of the country "is his own cause, his own safety, his own dignity." Here every one enjoys the free use of his faculties and the choice of activity as a natural right. Here, under the combined influence of a fruitful soil, genial climates and happy institutions, population has increased fifteen-fold within a century. Here, through the easy development of boundless resources, wealth has increased with two fold greater rapidity than numbers, so that we have become secure against the financial vicissitudes of other countries, and, alike in business and in opinion, are self-contained and truly independent. Here more and more care is given to provide education for every one born on the soil. Here religion, released from political connection with the civil Government, refuses to observe the craft of statesmen, and becomes, in its independence, the spiritual life of the people. Here education is extended to every opinion, in the quiet certainty that truth needs only a fair field to secure the victory.

From the moment of the establishment of our free Constitution, the civilized world has been convulsed by revolutions in the interests of democracy or of monarchy; but through all these revolutions the United States have wisely and firmly refused to become propagandists of republicanism. It is the only government suited to our condition; but we have never sought to impose it on others, and we have Washington followed the advice of the careful preservation and prudent use of the blessing. During all the intervening period the policy of Baron Pless had, on the whole, been harmonious. Twice, indeed, rumors of the invasion of some parts of America, in the interest of monarchy, have prevailed; twice my predecessors have had occasion to announce the views of this nation in respect to such interference. On both occasions the remonstrance of the United States was respected, from a deep conviction on the part of European governments, that the system of non-interference and mutual abstention from propagandism was the true rule for the two hemispheres. Since those times we have advanced in wealth and power, and we retain the same purpose to leave the nations of Europe to choose their own dynasties and form their own systems of government. This consistent moderation may justly demand a corresponding moderation. We should regard it as a great calamity to ourselves, to the peace of the world, should any European power challenge the American people, as it were, to the defense of republicanism against foreign interference.

We cannot foresee and are unwilling to consider what opportunities might present themselves, what combinations might offer to protect ourselves against designs inimical to our form of government. The United States desire to act in the future as they have acted heretofore; they will never be driven from that course but by the aggression of European Powers; and we rely on the wisdom and justice of those Powers to respect the system of non-interference which has so long been sanctioned by time, and which by its good results, has approved itself to both continents.

The correspondence between the United States and France, in reference to questions which have become subjects of discussion between the two Governments, will, at a proper time, be laid before Congress.

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Andrew Johnson.

Washington, Dec. 4, 1865.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Dec. 13, 1865.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.

Congress.

Congress met on Monday last week. The names of the members from the rebel States were not put upon the roll and were not called. A committee was appointed to examine into their right to hold seats. Colfax was re-elected Speaker of the House, and McPherson, Clerk. A number of resolutions have already been offered—some of which will meet with strong opposition from the conservative members of the Union party and the "Democrats." "Negro suffrage," and other rights "a few of the radicals wish to confer upon the unfortunate race, will stir up a storm of words before many days. President Johnson don't expect to please all wings in Congress or out of it. If he did his Administration would be a failure. We shall try to keep our readers advised of the important points made by Congress as soon as the machinery gets into full operation.

Somebody to be Hurt.

We have been informed that Horatio G. Fisher in a conversation with Mr. John A. Nash of the Journal & American, in front of the post office on Monday evening last, instructed him how to proceed to "kill us off." Agents are to be appointed in every township in the county to break down our subscription, etc., etc.

We suppose as Horatio is a powerful strong Union man he will also use his powerful influence to induce advertisers to do as he has done, patronize the Monitor in preference to the Globe. This is a free country, Horatio & Co.—pitch in.

Hon. A. A. Barker, our member of Congress, we notice by the proceedings, was in his seat at the commencement of the session. He has taken rooms at 461 Ninth street, where friends visiting Washington are invited to call.

"Slavery viewed from the Bible Stand Point," by Rev. J. M. Adair, for sale at Lewis' Book Store, price 10 cents.

Read new advertisements.

The Message, the "Democracy," and Jeff Davis.

The President's Message has been universally discussed, but in most cases only to the limited and superficial extent of a single editorial column. It necessarily embodies the views of our Chief Magistrate on all those questions incident to, and exciting interest since, the close of the war, and to review it thoroughly would require almost as much space as the Message itself. Instead of expressing a general opinion in regard to it, we may discuss it more intelligibly by taking up those special portions that indicate definitely the President's position.

There is a part of it that is of particular interest to Jeff. Davis, and which he will read with deep concern. To him the present Message is of more importance than any similar document that ever emanated from the executive mansion. He will no doubt experience a peculiar sensation when he sees before him in words as decisive as the sentence of a court martial that "treason is a crime, and traitors should be punished, and the offense made infamous;" and how vastly it will add to the horror of his condition when he remembers that his former friends, the "Democracy," have determined to forsake him in his hour of need, and cling with heathenish tenacity and crocodile sincerity to President Johnson.

Oh! what puns must have rent every "Democratic" heart when it came to be decided whether they would continue their old love for Jeff. Davis or worship at the shrine of a new idol! Without inquiring their motives in advocating the punishment of that most reasonable of all traitors, I will do them the honor to say that in doing so they are acting in accordance with their moral obligations. I would remind them of the language of a certain distinguished orator, whose sentiments reveal his party, that "for less offenses than Mr. Lincoln had chopped off the head of the first Charles. In his opinion Lincoln and Davis ought to be brought to the same block." Such teachings as this were repented from the forum and through the press, and it is not strange that, falling on minds of a suitable mold, they created a dangerous impression, and at last produced that infatuation that led to the assassination. Who will say that the author of the words quoted above is innocent of the murder? Who will deny the guilt of those who charged Mr. Lincoln with tyranny, usurpation, or other heinous crimes? They are responsible for that horrible deed. He who committed the act was but the instrument of carrying into effect their doctrines.

I have said that the "Democracy" are under moral obligations to see that Jeff Davis is punished. Not only to atone for the cruel manner in which Abraham Lincoln was taken from the world, but to furnish one proof, if possible, that they are the enemies, and not the friends, of treason, and that they are earnest in their desire to support the President. They need not hope to deceive the country by loud professions while they give no stronger evidence of sincerity. If that portion of the Message relating to the punishment of treason draws the people together on this great subject, it will be of incalculable good.

COMMUNICABLE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of Greenwald Furnace for the masonry and carpentry of a stone church at that place. The dimensions of the building to be set forth and 47 drops. Proposals will be received up to the 15th of January, 1866.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

(Estate of John Hedding, dec'd.) Letters of administration on the estate of John Hedding, late of Henry township, Huntingdon county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted by the estate to make payment. CALVIN W. JOHNSON, Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

(Estate of John Donaldson, dec'd.) Letters of administration on the estate of John Donaldson, late of Mifflin township, Huntingdon county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them for settlement. DANIEL MONTAGUE, Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

(Estate of Daniel Montague, dec'd.) Letters of administration on the estate of Daniel Montague, late of Crawford township, Huntingdon county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them for settlement. JONATHAN MONTAGUE, Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

(Estate of George Russell, dec'd.) Letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned, and all persons indebted to the estate will make payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them for settlement. GEORGE B. WEAVER, Administrator.

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