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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:—After a brief interval the Congress of the United States resumes its annual legisla-tive labors. An all-wise and merciful Providence has abated the pestilence which visited our shores, leaving its calamitous traces upon some portions of our country. Peace, order, tran-quility and civil authority have been formally declared to exist throughout the whole of the United States. In all the States civil authority has superseded the coercion of arms, and the people, by their voluntary action, are maintaining their governments in full activity and complete operation.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 patrictic heart; and we will have accomplished our grandest national achievement when, torgetting the sad events of the past, and remembering only their instructive lessons, we resume our onward career as a free,

prosperous, and united people.
In my message of the 4th of December, 1865, Congress was informed of the measures which had been institu-ted by the Executive with a view to the gradual restoration of the States in which the insurrection occured to their relations 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 laws long in abeyance. The blockade had been removed, custom bouses 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 condition of efficiency. The States themselves had been asked to take part in the high tunction of amending the Constitution and of thus sanctioning the extinction of African slavery as one of the legitimate results of our internecine strug-

gle.
Having progressed thus far, the Exaccompushed nearly all that was within 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 States whose people had rebelled against the lawful authority of the General Government. This question General Government. This question devolved upon the respective Houses, which, by the Constitution, are made the judges of the elections, returns and qualifications of their own members: and its consideration at once engaged the attention of Congress.

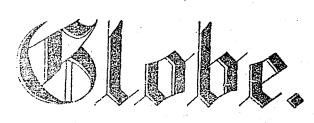
In the meantime, the Executive Department-no other plan having been proposed by Congress-continued its offorts to perfect, as far as was practicable, the restoration of the proper relations between the citizens of the respective States, the States, and the Federal Government, extending from time to time, 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 officers were appointed, and appropriations made by Congress for the payment of their salaries. The proposition to amend the Federal Constitution, so as to prevent the existence of slavery within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction was ratified by the requisite number of States; and on the as a part of the Constitution of the United States. All of the States in which the insurrection had existed and obligations erected for the revolutionary purposes of the insurrection: and proceeded, in good faith, to the enactment of measures for the protection and amelioration of the condition of the colored race.

Congress, however, yet hesitated to admit any of these States to representation, and it was not until the close of the eighth month of the session Elose of the eighth month of the session that he possesses the requisite legal that an exception was made in favor of and Constitutional qualifications. If

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 tion, and the political power and morof Tennessee, had engaged in rebellion. Ten States, more than one fourth of the whole number, remain without loyalty to the Government and fidelirepresentation. The seats of fifty ty to the Union. Upon this question, members of the House and twenty of the Senate are yet vacant—not by their the Union, and the permanency of our own consent, not by a failure of election, but by the refusal of Congress to accept their credentials. Their admission, it is believed, would have accomplished much towards the renewal and strengthening of our relations as loyal members to seats in Congress was one people, and removed serious cause wise a year ago, it is no less wise and sary wants of the Government. for discontent on the part of the people expedient now. If this anomalous The report presents a much me of those States. It would have accorded with the great principle enunciated in the Declaration of Independence







WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.

-PERSEVERE.-

TERMS, \$2,00 a year in advance.

HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12. 1866.

NO. 24

It would have been in consonance States remain as they are, the right 31st of October, 1865, it amounted to ed to the favorable attention of Conith the express provisions of the Conof representation will be no stronger, \$2,740,854,750. On the 31st day of gress. with the express provisions of the Constitution that each State shall have at least one representative, and that no State without its consent shall be deprived of equal suffrage in the Senate. These provisions were intended to secure to every State the right of representative and subconsideration of Congress such measures are such measures as he shall be deem expedient. I consideration of Congress such measures are such measures are such measures and so incompletely supported by a providing the support of the Postinaster GenS2,551,310,006, the diminution, during a period of fourteen months, commendition of the postal service, and subconsideration of Congress such measures are supported to the constitution makes it the duty of the diminution, during a period of fourteen months, commenconsideration of Congress such measures are substantially supported to the constitution of the postal service, and subconsideration of Congress. The supported to the consideration of Congress. The
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constitution makes it the duty of the diminution, during a period of fourteen months, commenconsideration of the postal service, and subconsideration of the postal service, and s sentation in Congress, and so impor-tant was it deemed by the framers of the Constitution that the equality of the States shall be preserved in the Constitution that the equality of the States shall be preserved in the Constitution that the equality of the state of the finances, it was esti-tant was it deemed by the framers of the Constitution that the equality of the States shall be preserved in the loyal members from the unrepresented of June last, the debt would be increased specified and the expenditures \$15,352, of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June last, the debt would be increased specified and the expenditures \$15,000. In anticipation of this defi-

Senate; that not even by an amend-ment of the constitution can any State without its consent be denied a voice in that branch of the National legislature. It is true, it has been assumed that the existence of the States was terminated by the rebellious acts of the states and the index of the index to receive of the American people in the vior and stability of the individual season as the case of the states and the individual season as the confidence of the American people in the vior and stability of the reliable state and the extent and people of the receive statements the extent and the extent and people of the receive statements the extent and the receive statements the extent and expended, the actual deficiency for the statements are the reliable to the reliable statements and that the individual resources are supposed to receipts of the year having been \$89,-190,581, the loon was made by Congress in the act over, it was reduced \$51,190,581, the loon was made by Congress in the act over, it was reduced \$51,190,581, the loon was made by Congress in the act over, it was reduced \$51,190,581, the loon was made by Congress in the act over, it was reduced \$51,190,581, the loon was made by Congress in the act over, it was reduced \$51,190,581, the loon was made by Congress in the act over, it was reduced \$51,190,581, the loon was made by Congress in the act over, it was reduced \$51,190,581, the loon was made by Congress in the act over, it was reduced \$51,190,581, the loon was made by Congress in the act over, it was reduced \$51,190,581, the loon was made by Congress in the act over, it was reduced \$51,190,581, the loon was made by Congress in the act over, it was reduced \$51,190,581, the loon was made by Congress in the act over, in the cast of the period of \$100,000 for and the cast of the period of \$100,000 for and the cast of the cast of the period of \$100,000 for and the cast of the period of \$100,000 for and the cast of the period of \$100,000 for and the cast of the period of \$100,000 for and the cast of the period of \$100,000 for and the cast of the period of \$100,000 for and the their inhabitants, and that the insur-their inhabitants, and that the insur-their institutions. It would bind us rection having been suppressed, they were thenceforward to be considered enable us to show to the world the inmerely as conquered territories. The herent and recuperative power of a Legislative, Executive and Judicial Government founded upon the will of Departments of the Government, have, however, with great distinct- principles of liberty, justice and intelness and uniform consistency, refused to sanction an assumption so incom- enhanced prosperity would irrefragipatible with the nature of our Republican system and the professed objects of the war. Throughout the recent legislation of Congress, the undeniable drawn from our recent national disorsislation of Congress, the undeniable fact makes itself apparent that these ten political communities are nothing members from the States now excluded ess than States. ss than States. from Congress, by allaying doubt and At the very commencement of the apprehension, would turn capital, now

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"on our part, in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions 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 ought to cease." In some of our countrymen. 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 having rescued our nation from perils the Union, and were endeavoring to of threatened disintegration, we resort 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 having terminated, and with it all occupied by regular troops. The doubtful constitutionally as they can be replaced by regular troops. The doubtful constitutionally, we should approved 5th Angust 1861. Congress hasten to bring legislation within the by the act of March 4, 1862, and by the act of march 4, 1862, and by the act of march 4 or the apportionment of representation and to return to the anciont landthe apportionment of representation rebellion, but merely suspended; and wrong, let it be corrected by an amendamies can be rapidly organized, equipment in the way in which the Constito those States which, like Tennessee, attempted to renounce their places in

The action of the Excentive Department of the Government upon this subject has been equally definite and uniform, and the purpose of the war was specially stated in the proclamation issued by my predecessor on the 22d all things within the pale of our conday of September, 1862. It was then stitutional powers, and cherish the solemly proclaimed and declared that cally restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and their Constitution, and promote a unieach of the States and the people on of sentiment and action equally

Judicial Department of the Government has also been clear and conclusive in all proceedings affecting them and forcibly urged that our Governas States, had in the Supreme, Circuit ment is not to be maintained nor our and District Courts.

Union preserved "by invasions of the and District Courts.

In the admission of Senators and Representatives from any and all of the 18th day of December, 1865, it was of ficially declared to have been ne valid apprehension that persons who are disloyal will be clothed with the power of legislation, for this could not happen when the Constitution and the laws are promptly amended their Constitutions enforced by a vigilant and faithful so as to make them conform to the Congress. Each House is made the great change thus effected in the or- "judge of the elections, returns, and ganie law of the land; declared null qualifications of its own members," and spid all ordinances and laws of security and may, "with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member." When a Senator or Representative presents his certificate of election, he may at once be admitted or rejected; or should there be any question as to his eligibility, his credentials may be referred for investigation to an appropriate committee. If admitted to a scat it must be on evidence satisfactory to the House of which he becomes a member, Tonnessee, by the admission of her Senators and Representatives. want of due allegiance to the Govern- the country. His views upon the cur- station should be provided for the ironment, and returned to his constituents, they are admonished that none but persons loyal to the United States will ternal as well as impost, are commended be allowed in the councils of the nato the careful consideration of Conal influence of Congress are thus of-fectively exerted in the interests of the Union, and the permanency of our thorough retrenchment, and wise econform of Government, my convictions omy. With no exceptional nor unuheretofore expressed have undergone condition is right; if in the exact condition of these States at the present one year ago the most sanguine could of our seamen, and the importance of right time it is lawful to exclude them from have anticipated. During the fiscal legislative measures for their relief and which

ligence. Our increased strength and rebellion, each House declared, with a awaiting an opportunity for invest-unanimity as remarkable as it was significant, that the war was not waged industry. It would alleviate the proindustry. It would alleviate the present troubled condition of those States, and, by inducing emigration, aid in the settlement of fertile regions now uncultivated, and lead to an increased production of those staples which have added so greatly to the wealth of the nation and the commerce of the world. New fields of enterprise would be

opened to our progressive people, and soon the devastations of war would be

repaired, and all traces of our domestic differences effaced from the minds of our countrymen.

In our efforts to preserve "the unity may not be reduced as the country adpeople," by restoring the States to the condition which they held prior to the rebellion, we should be constituted using the states to the condition which they held prior to the rebellion, we should be constituted using the states to the next quarter of a continual rebellion. rebellion, we should be cautious, lest, to consolidation, and in the end absolute despotism, as a remedy for the recurrence of similar troubles. The war Federal Union as the only rock of "hereafter, as heretofore, the war will safety," were prescribed by Jefferson be prosecuted for the object of practi- as rules of action to endear to his "countrymen the true principles of thereof, in which States that relation auspicious to their happiness and safe-is or may be suspended or disturbed." Jackson held that the action of The recognition of the States by the the General Government should alrights and powers of the several States. In thus attempting to make our General Government strong, we make it weak. Its true strength consists in leaving individuals and States as much as possible to themselves; in making itself felt, not in its power, but in its beneficence; not in its control, but in its protection; not in binding the dred. Great activity and vigilance States more closely to the centre, but leaving each to move unobstructed in its proper constitutional orbit." These are the teachings of men whose deeds and services have made them illustrious, and who, long since withdrawn from the scenes of life, have left to 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 and respect for the Constitution and the laws. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury affords much information respecting the revenue and commerce of rency, and with reforence to a proper adjustment of our revenue system, ingress. In my last annual message I subjects. I need now only call attention to the necessity of carrying into every department of the Government may be a suitable public station for system of rigid accountability, sual 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 neces-

The report presents a much more satistactory condition of our finances than that no people ought to bear the burrelessed that the defined the of time. Ten years hence, if these varies and of the first the first that no people ought to bear the burrelessed so that the people ought to bear the burrelessed that the people ought to people ought to bear the burrelessed that the people ought to people ought to bear the burrelessed that the people ought to people ought to bear the burrelessed that the people ought to people ought t

the right of exclusion will be no weaker. October, 1866, it had been reduced to States. This would consummate the \$112,194,947. During that period, howwork of restoration, and exert a most ever, it was reduced \$31,196,387, the tion was made by Congress in availability of the national resources, under our form of government, great military and naval establishments can

be disbanded, and expenses reduced from a war to a peace footing. During the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1866, the receipts were \$558,032,620, and the expenditures \$520,750,940, leaving an available surplus of \$37,281,680. It is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1867, will be \$475,061,386, and that the expenditures will reach the sum of \$316,428,-078, leaving in the Treasury a surplus of \$158,633,808. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to \$136,000,-000, and that the expenditures will be \$350,247,641—showing an excess of \$85,752,359 in favor of the Government. These estimated receipts may be diminished by a reduction of excise and import duties; but after all necessary reductions shall have been made, the revenue of the present and of following years will doubtless be sufficient to cover all legitimate charges upon the Treasury, and leave a large annual surplus to be applied to the payment of the principal of the debt. There seems

next quarter of a century.

The report of the Secretary of War furnishes valuable and important information in reference to the opera-tions of his Department during the past year. Few volunteers now remain in the service, and they are bearms. The military strength of the the United Kingdom; the establish nation has been unimpaired by the distution designates. But let there be no on the coast and frontier have receivchange by usurpation; for" "it is the ed, or are being prepared for more customary weapon by which free Gov-ernments are destroyed." Washing-ton spoke these words to his countrymen, when, followed by their love and grations have been made for the pay-gratitude, he voluntarily retired from the cares of public life. "To keep in ized during the recent session of Congress, under such regulations as will protect the Government from fraud, and secure to the honorably discharge ed soldier the well-carned reward of his faithfulness and gallantry. More than six thousand maimed soldiers have received artificial limbs or other surgical apparatus; and forty one national cometories, containing the remains of 104,526 Union soldiers, have already been established. The total estimate of military appropriations is \$25,205,669.

It is stated in the report of the Secretary of the Navy that the naval force at this time consists of two hundred and seventy-eight vessels, armed with two thousand three hundred and fiftyone guns. Of these, one hundred and fifteen vessels, carrying one thousand and twenty-nine guns, are in commission, distributed chiefly among seven squadrons. The number of men in the service is thirteen thousand six hunhave been displayed by all the squadrons, and their movements have been judiciously and efficiently arranged in such manner as would best promote American commerce, and protect the rights and interects of our countrymen abroad. The vessels unemployed are undergoing repairs, or are laid up until their services may be required. Most of the iron clad fleet is at League Island, in the vicinity of Philadelphia, a place which, until decisive action should be taken, was selected by the Secretary of the Navy as the most eligible location for that class of vessels. It is important that a suitable public clad fleet. It is intended that these vessels shall be in proper condition for an early period, in order that there \$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 Attention is invited to the condition

The report of the Postmaster Gen-

ciency, however, a special appropriathe act approved July 28, 1866. Including the standing appropriation of \$700,000 for 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 onefifth per cent., and the increase of expenditures, owing principally to the colargement of the mail service in the South, was twelve per cent. On the 30th of June last there were in opera-tion six thousand nine hundred and thirty mail routes, with an aggregate length of one hundred and eighty thousand nine hundred and twenty-one miles, an aggregate annual transportation of seventy one million eight hundred and thirty seven thousand nine hundred and fourteen miles, and an aggregate annual cost, including all expenditures, of \$8,410,184. The length of railroad routes is thirty-two thou-sand and ninety-two miles, and the annual transportation 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 transportaton three million four hundred and eleven thousand nine hundred and sixty-two. 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 Postoffice Department of Great Britain and our own have agreed upon a preliminary basis for a new Postal Convention, which, it is believed, will prove eminently beneficial to the commercial interests of the United States, imasmuch as it contem-

those applicable to the inhabitants of the country providing the means of transmission. The report of the Secretary of the Interior exhibits the condition of those branches of the public service which are committed to his supervision. During the last fiscal year, four million six hundred and twenty-nine thousand three hundred and twelve acres of public land were disposed of, one million eight hundred and ninetytwo thousand five hundred and sixteen acres of which were entered under the homestead act. The policy originally adopted relative to the public lands has undergone essential modifications. Immediate revenue, and not their rapid settlement, was the cardinal feature of our land system. Long experience and carnest discussion have resulted in the conviction that the early development of our agricultural resources, and the diffusion of an energetic population over our vast territory, are objects of far greater importance to the national growth and prosperity than the pro-ceeds 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 lands" 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 liberal policy invites emigration from the old, and

undoubted, and will be more signally manifested when time shall have given to it a wider development. Congress has made liberal grants of public lands to corporations, in aid of the construction of railroads and other internal improvements. Should this policy hereafter prevail, more stringent provisions will be required to secure a faithful application of the fund. The title to the land should not pass, any emergency, and it is desirable that by putent or otherwise, but remain in the bill accepting League Island for the Government and subject to its conto the careful consideration of Congress. In my last annual message I naval purposes, which passed the trol until some portion of the road has expressed my general views upon these of Representatives at its last been actually built. Portions of them session, should receive final action at might then, from time to time, be conveyed to the corporation, but never in a greater ratio to the whole quantity this class of vessels, as well as a navy-gard of area sufficient for the wants of ploted parts bear to the entire length the service, on the Delaware river, of the projected improvement. This from attempted assassination, have The Naval Pension Fund amounts to restriction would not operate to the been presented to that humane and prejudice of any undertaking conceived in good faith and executed with reas-onable energy, as it is the settled practice to withdraw from market the \$48,324,526, and the estimates for the lands falling within the operation of coming year amount to \$23,568,436. inception of a subsequent adverse United States to a foreign country, right. A breach of the conditions protested against the project as one which Congress may deem proper to

from the more crowded portions of the

new world. Its propitious results are

conveyed which remain unsold. Operations on the several lines of the Pacific Railroad have been prose-cuted with unexampled vigor and suc-Should no unforeseen causes of delay occur, it is confidently anticipa-

ted that this great thoroughfare will be completed before the expiration of the period designated by Congress. During the last fiscal year the amount paid to pensioners, including the expenses of disbursement, was thirteen million four hundred and fifty ine thousand nine hundred and ninety-six dollars; and fifty thousand one hundred and seventy seven names 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 fact furnishes melancholy and striking proof of the sacrifices made to vindicate the constitutional authority of the Federal Government, and to maintain inviolate the integri ty of the Union. They impose upon

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, entired into armed opposition to our Government at the utbreak of the rebellion, have unconditionally submitted to our authority, and manifested an earnest desire for

us corresponding obligations. It is estimated that thirty-three million

renewal of friendly relations. During the year ending September 30, 1866, eight thousand seven hundred and sixteen patents for useful inventions and designs were issued, and at that date the balance in the Treassury to the credit of the Patent fund was two hundred and twenty-eight thousand and two hundred and ninety

seven dollars. As a subject upon which depends an mmense amount of the production and commerce of the country, I recom-mend to Congress such legislation as may be necessary for the pre-servation 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 free and safe navigation of that great channel of trade ind commerce.

The District of Columbia, under ex-sting laws, is not entitled to that repesentation in the National Councils which, from our carliest history, has ocen uniformly accorded to each Toritory established from time to time of his forces in the month of Novemwithin our limits. It maintains peculiar that this decision was made with the cruising las granted the power of excitation has been past, according to engagement, but that this decision was made with the cruising spring. The property of the property zens residing in the District, whose interests are thus confided to the special number the population of several of our Territories, and no just reason is perceived why a delegate of their choice should not be admitted to a seat in the House of Perceived to a scat 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 passage of a law auof Columbia to choose a delegate, to be allowed the same right and privi-Territory. The increasing enterprise and rapid progress of improvement in the District are highly gratifying, and I trust that the efforts of the mu nicipal authorities to promote the pros

operation of Congress. The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture reviews the operation 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.

perity of the national metropolis will

receive the efficient and generous co

It is a subject of congratulation that 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 attempted. While have been formed or attempted. While sentiments of reconciliation, loyalty and patriotism have increased at home, n more just consideration of our na tional character and rights have been manifested by foreign nations.

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 hemisphores as the opening of an crain the progress of civilization. There is reaon 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 telegraph be-tween Kamschatka and the Russian Possessions in America.

The resolution of Congress protestng against pardons by foreign Governments of persons convicted of infamous offenses, on condition of emigration to our country, has been communited to the States with which we maintain intercourse, and the practice, 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 been presented to that humane and

The Executive, warned of an attempt by Spanish American adventuring to induce the emigration of freedmen of the United States to a foreign country.

On the 6th of June last, in yiolation United States to a foreign country, which, if consummated, would reduce

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eceived from the Government of the State in which the plan was matured, that the proceeding will meet neither ts 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 medita-

In the month of April last as Congress is aware, a friendly arrangement was made between the Emperor of France 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 Moxico in November, now past, the second in March next, and he third and last in November, 1867. Immediately upon the completion of the evacuation, the French Government was to assume the same attitude of non-intervention, in regard to Mexi-co, as is held by the Government of the United States. Repeated assurances have been given by the Emperor, since that argeoment, that he would complete the promised evacuation within the period mentioned, or soon-

It was reasonably expected that the proceedings thus contemplated would produce a crisis of great political interest in the Republic of Mexico. Tha newly appointed Minister of the United States, Mr. Campbell, was therefore sent forward, on the 9th day of No-vember last, to assume his proper functions as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to that Republic. It was also thought expedient that he should be attended in the vicinity of Mexico by the Lieutenant General of the army of the United States, with the view of obtaining such information as might be important to determine the course to be pursued by the United States in re-establishing and maintaining necessary and proper inter-course with the Republic of Mexico. Deeply interested in the cause of liborty and humanity, it seemed an obvious duty on our part to exercise whatever influence we possessed for the restoration and permanent establishment in that country of a domestic and republican form of government.
Such was the condition of affairs in

regard to Mexico, when, on the 22d of November last, official information was received from Paris that the Emdecided not to withdraw a detachment

or intimation; and, so soon as the information was received by the Gov-

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 meet the just expectations of the Unilation adapted to them. I therefore recommend the passage of a law authorizing the electors of the District subject will be laid before you. It is of Columbia to choose a delogate. to Mexico by the expeditionary forces,no leges as a delegate representing a Torritory. The increasing enterprise remain. The expressions of the Emperor and people of France warrant a ope 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 spoilations, 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 settle-ment until a mutual convention for the adjustment of all claims of citizens and subjects of both countries, aribut it belongs to Congress to direct the manner in which 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 attention at a convenient and proper time.

It is a matter of regret that no considerable advance has been made towards an adjustment of the differences between the United States and Great Britain, arising out of the depredations upon our national commerce and other respasses committed during our civil war by British subjects, in violation of international law and treaty obligaions. 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 becom-ing and friendly spirit. The importance of an early disposition of the question cannot be exaggerated.—Whatever might be the wishes of the enlightened ruler, and received by him two Governments, it is manifest that with expressions of graceful appreciation. The Executive, warned of an attempt until a reciprocity, in the practice of

of our neutrality laws, a military expedition and enterprise against the pres. British North American colonies was projected and attempted to be carried [Continuel on fourth page.]