The Huntingdon Journal.

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[ap12,71] STOCKTON, Surgeon Dentist. Office in Leister's building, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. E. ene, Huntingdon, Pa. [apl28, '76. GEO. B. ORLADY, Attorney Law, 405 Penn Street Huntingdon, Pa. [nov17,75] J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim J. Agent, Huntingdon, Pa. Soldiers'claims against the Government for back-pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness. Ofjan4, 71 S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law and Notary Public, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, No. 230 Penn Street, oppo-site Court House. [feb5,771 S. E. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., office in *Monitor* building, Penn, Street. Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business. [aug5,74-6mos

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Johnson's How Crops Grow.

MESSAGE

PRESIDENT HAVES.

READ BEFORE THE FIRST REGULAR SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS, DECEMBER 3, 1877. Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Rep

resentatives.

| 3m | 6m | 9m | 1 yr | 3m | 6m | 9m | 1yr | | 5m | 6m | 9m | 1yr | | 5m | 6m | 9m | 1yr | | 5m | 500 | 8 00 | 12 00 | 500 | 18 00 | 36 00 | 50 | 65 | 3 " 7 00 | 10 00 | 14 00 | 20 00 | 18 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 0 the National Conventions of the leading poli-tical parties of the country. There was a widespread apprehension that the momentous results of our progress as a nation, marked by the recent amendments to the Constitution, Advertising Agents must and their commission outside of these figures.

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JOB PRINTING of every kind, Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch. Hand-bills, Blanks. Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and everything in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

widespread apprehension that the momentous of the country one results of our progress as a nation, marked by the recent amendments to the Constitution, were in imminent jeopardy; that the good understanding which prompted their adoption in the interest of aloyal devotion to the general welfare, might prove a barren truce, and the two sections of the country once engaged in welfare, might prove a barren truce, and the two sections of the country once engaged in civil strife, might be again as widely severed and disunited as they were when arrayed in arms against each other. The course to be pursued—which, in my judgment, seems wisest in the presence of this emergency—was plainly indicated in my inangural address. It pointed to the time, which all our people desire to see, when a genuine love of our whole country, and of all that concerns its true welfare, shall supplement the destructive forces of mutual nimosity of races and sectional hostilities.— pinions have differed as to the measures best dculated finally to secure this great end .-This was to be expected. The measures adopted by the administration have been subected to severe and varied criticism. Any course whatever which might have been en-tered upon would certainly have encountered distrust and opposition. These measures were, in my judgment, such as were most in harmony with the constitution and with the genius of our people, and best adapted, under all cir-cumstances, to attain the end in view. The beneficent results already apparent prove that these endeavors are not to be regarded as mere experiments, and should sustain and encourage us in our efforts. Already, in the brief time which has elapsed, the immediate necessity, no less than the justice of the course pursued, is demonstrated, and I have an abiding faith

from such employment was effected deliberately and with solicitous care for the peace and with solicitous care for the peace and protection of the good order of society, and protection of the property and persons, and every right of all parting to it the quality of legal tender. It seems to me of great importance that Congress should not loose sight of its action as operating those States to local self-government is dispelled, and a most satisfactory change in the minds of the people has begun and is in progress in every part of that section of the gress in every part of that section of the seems to me of great importance that Congress of interventions and prosecution in all cases of dereliction. The self-government is dispelled, and a most satisfactory change in the minds of the people has begun and is in progress in every part of that section of the contract existing when I entered upon the duties assigned to the several departments of the several departments of the sentence of my office, bonds and with solicitous care for the peace and silver coinage, regulating its value, and imparting to it the quality of legal tender. It seems to me of great importance that Congress should not loose sight of its action as operating in a twofold capacity, and in two distinct the performance of official duties, with the work of the Government is dispersion. The search of the several departments of the complete right to advise and consent to, or to reject the right to advise and consent to, or to reject the rounding of the friendly states, under the right to advise and consent to, or to reject the silver coinage, while I do not anticipate in interruption of the friendly relations with the duties, with the weak stands as the public censor of Representatives stands as the public censor of Representatives stands as the public censor of the regarded with the highest favor in the error of ficial duties, with the weak of the performance of official duties, with the weak of the progression of the few occuntries to incitations of po from such employment was effected deliberately and with solicitous care for the peace and FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

The following is a list of Valuable Books, which will be supplied from the Office of the Huntingdon Journal. Any one or more of these books will be sent post-paid to any of our readers on receipt of the regular price, which is named against each book. the performance of official duties, with the performance of official duties of in the official duties of in the official capacity, and in two distinct in all cases of derelicion. The performance of official duties, with the performance of inverted discretely.

In performance of official duties, with the performance of official duties, with the performance of official duties, with the performance of offi collisions which for several years have been our own citizens and held in great amounts understanding with the Senate and House of of frequent occurrence, and have agitated and also abroad, the nature of the silver coinage Representatives. The practical difficulties in ost entirely the public mind, have alm alarmed the public mind, have almost entirely ceased, and that a spirit of mutual forbearance and hearty national interest has succeeded.—
There has been a general re establishment of order, and of the orderly administration of justice. Instances of remaining lawlessness have become of rare occurrence; political turn moil and turbulence have disappeared; useful moil and turbulence have disappeared; useful highest expediency as well as of the most any subsequent period. It is here that the moil and turbulence have disappeared; useful industries have been resumed; public credit

in the Southern States has been greatly strengthened, and the encouraging benefits of a revival of commerce between the sections of the country lately embroiled in civil war, are fully enjoyed. Such are some of the results already attained upon which the country is to be congratulated. They are of such importance that we may with confidence particularly await the desired consummation that will surely come with the natural progress of events

APPEAL FOR THE NEGROES. It may not be improper here to say that it should be our fixed and unalterable determi nation to protect, by all available and proper means under the Constitution and laws, the lately emancipated race in the enjoyment of their rights and privileges, and I urge upon those to whom hitherfore the colored people have sustained the relation of bondsman wisdom and justice of humane and liberal local legislation with respect to their education and general welfare. A firm adherence to the laws, both National and State, as to the civil and political rights of the colored people now advanced to full and equal citizenship, the immediate repression and sure punishment by the national and local authorities, with the irrespective jurisdiction of every instance of lawlessness and violence toward them is re quired for the security alike of both races, and is justly demanded by the public opinion of the country and the age. In this way the restoration of harmony and good will, and the restoration of harmony and good will, and the
complete protection of every citizens in the
full enjoyment of every constitutional right
will surely be attained. Whatever authority
rests with me to this end I shall not hesitate
to put forth, while whatever belongs to the power of Congress and the jurisdiction of the courts of the Union they may confidently be relied upon to provide and perform, and to the Legislatures and the Courts and the Executive authorities of the several States I earnestly appeal to secure by adequate appropriatio and seasonable means within their border these common and uniform rights of a united people who love liberty, abhors oppression, and reveres justice. These objects are very dear to my heart. I shall continue most earnestly to strive for their attainment. The cordial co operation of all classes of all sec-tions of the country and of both races is re-quired for this purpose, and with these blessings assured, and not otherwise, we may safely hope to hand down our free institutions of Government unimpaired to the generations that will succeed us among the other things of great and general importance to the people

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS. I cannot be mistaken, I think, in regarding are designed to secure the restoration of the currency to that nominal and healthful condi-tion in which, by the resumption of specie payments, our internal trade and foreign commerce may be brought, into harmony with end should be sought and accomplished as sired end of maintaining the circulation of the speedily and securely as the resources of the two metalic currencies, and keeping up the people and the wisdom of the Government can accomplish, there is a much greater degree of unanimity than is found to concur in the subject, I am but the more confident in the opinion which I expressed in accepting the

of this country.

opinion which I expressed in accepting the presidency, and again upon this aubject have been made by many of the purpose of robbery, have been of frequent and object proposed by my inaguration, that the policy of resumption of the purpose of robbery, have been made by many of the purpose of robbery, have been of frequent to the most and suggestions made by many of the purpose of robbery, have been of frequent to the most and the policy of resumption is now of its articles. In this disposition I concur, and shall hope that the dearer coined and suggestions made by the the legislation in view.

I all that the policy of resumption that the policy of resumption is now of its articles. In this disposition I concur, and shall hope that the dearer coined and suggestions made by the dearer coined to the concurs of the three of the policy have been made by many of the the purpose of robbery, have been of required to the the purpose of robbery, have been of required to the the purpose of robbery, have been of required to the the purpose of robbery, have been of required to the the purpose of robbery, have been of required to the the purpose of robbery, have been of required to the the purpose of robbery, have been of required to the the purpose of robbery, have been of required to the constitution of the manual results and the purpose of robbery, have been of required to the constitution of the manual results and the purpose of robbery, have been of required to the constitution to the manual results and the purpose of robbery, have been of required to the constitution of the manu

inseparable from the transaction from an irdeemable to a redeemable paper currence ould only tend to increased and prolonge disturbance in values, and, unless retrieved, must end in much disorder, dishonor, and saster in the financial affairs of the Government, and of the people. The mischiefs which I apprehend and urgently deprecate are confined to no class of the people, indeed, but seem to me most certainly to threaten the in dustrious masses, whether their occupations to me it is of prime importance.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

No paper, however, will be sent out of the State unless absolutely paid for in advance.

Transient advertisements will be inserted at TWELYE AND A-HALF CENTS for the second and FIVE CENTS for the second and are of skilled or common labor. In that sense to me it is of prime importance that these labors should be consolidated in money in misfortunes of such a currency to those who are paid salaries or wages are incalculable.

> by the renewal of silver dollars as an element in our specie currency. Endowed by legislation with the quality of legal tenders to a greater or less extent, as there is no doubt of the power of Congress, under the Constitution, to coin money and regulate the value thereof; and this power covers the whole range of authority applicable to the metal, the rated uncertainty the business of the country, that value, and the legal tender quality, which shall be adopted for the coinage, the considerations.
>
> I would urge upon your attention these considerations.
>
> I respectfully recommend to Congress that eration of which should induce or discourage a particular measure connected with the coin age, belongs clearly to the province of legistive discretion and of public expediency.—Without intruding upon this province of legislation in the least, I have yet thought it the subject of such critical importance in the actual condition of our affairs, as to present an occasion for the exercise of the duty imposed by the Constitution, on the President of recommending to the consideration of Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, holding the opinion, as I do, that neither the interest of the Government nor of the people of the United States would be promoted by disparaging silver as one of the two precious metals which furnished the coinage of the world, and that legislation which looks to maintaining the volume of intrinsic money to as full a measure of both metals as their relative commercial values would permit, would be neither unjust or inexpedient. I must ask your indulgence to a brief and definite statement of certain essential features in any such legislative measures, which I feel it my duty to recommend. I do not propose to enter the debate, represented on both sides by such able disputants in Congress, and before the people, and in the press, as to the extent to which the legislation of any one nation can control this that time will furnish its ample vindication in the minds of the great majority of my fellow citizens. The discontinuance of the army, for the purpose of holding local governments in two of the States of the Union, was no less a constitutional duty and requirement, under the circumstances existing at the time, than it was a much-needed measure for the restorative was a much-needed measure for the restorative was a manufacture of the promotion of any one nation can control this question even within its own borders, against unwritten laws of trade, or the positive laws of other Governments. The wisdom of Congress in shaping any particular law that may be presented for my approval, may wholly supercede the necessity of my entering into these considerations, and I willingly avoid either vague or intricate inquiries. It is the it was a much-needed measure for the restora-tion of local-self government and the promotion of harmony. The withdrawal of the troops only certain, plain, and practical trai only certain, plain, and practical traits of such legislation that I desire to recommend to measure as affecting this relation of the Gov-

amount of \$729,000,000 bears interest at the rate of 6 per cent., and of \$708,000,000 at the rate of 5 per cent., and the only way in which the country can be relieved from the payment the country can be relieved from the payment as strong a guaranty, of freedom from errors of these high rates of interest is by advanta-geously refunding the indebtedness. Whether the debt is ultimately paid in gold or silver coin is of but little moment compared with the possible reduction of interest one-third, by refunding it at such reduced rates. If the free from mere caprice or favor in the selection United States had the unquestioned right to pay its bonds in silver coin, the little benefit is of greatly increased value. I believe such from the process would be greatly overbalanced by the injurious effect of such payment if made or proposed, against the honest conviction of apply themselves industrieusly to the task of the training and the process of the such is a such as the second of the such is a such as the such as the such is a such as the suc or proposed, against the honest conviction of the public creditors, all the bonds that have been issued since 1873, when the only un- mind, I have endeavored to reduce the number limited legal-tender metalic currency of the country are justly payable in notes or in coin of equal value. During the times of these tration, and shall most heartily co-operate of equal value. During the times of these issues, the only dollar that could be or was received by the Government in exchange for bonds was the gold dollar. To require the public creditor to take in repayment any dollar in it, as may promise to be most successful in of less commercial value would be regarded by them as a repudiation of the full obligation assumed. The bonds issued prior to 1873 were issued at a time when the gold dollar was the only coin in circulation, or contemplated by either the Government or the holders

f the bonds as the coin in which they were

new issue of silver coin, thus made so much less valuable. The power of the United States

to coin money to regulate the value thereof, ought never to be exercised for the purpose of enabling the Government to pay its obligation

n a coin of less value than that contemplated

Any attempt to pay the national indebteduess

in coinage of less commercial value than the

money of the world involves a violation of the

public faith, or works irreparable injury to the public credit. It was the great merit of the

act of March, 1869, in strengthening the public

credit that it removed all doubt as to the pur pose of the United States to pay their bonded

debt in coin that the act was accepted as a pledge of public faith. The Government has

pledge of public faith. The Government has derived great-benefit from it in the progress

by the parties when the bonds were issued .-

what has already been done by the Civil-Service Commission, appointed in pursuance of an act of Congress, by my predecessor to prepare to be paid. It is far better to pay these bonds in that coin than to seem to take advantage of an unforseen fall in silver bullion to pay in a much of the departmental service, especially at Washington. It may be difficult to organize a better system than that which has thus been provided, and it is now being used to a Commission has still a legal existence, although for several years no appropriation has been made for defraying its expenses. Believ ing that this Commission has rendered valuable service, and will be a most useful agency ble service, and will be a most useful agency in improving the administration of the Civil Service, I respectfully recommend that a suit-able appropriation, to be immediately availa-ble, be made to enable it to continue its labor. It is my purpose to transmit to Congress, as early as practicable, a report by the Chairman of the Commission, and to ask your attention to such measures on this subject as, in my opinion, will further promote the improvement

of the Civil Service.

thus far made in refunding the public debt at a low rate of interest. An adherence to the OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS. During the past year the United States has wise and just policy of an exact observance of the public faith will enable the Government continued to maintain peaceful relations with rapidly to reduce the burden of interest on the foreign powers. The outbreak of war between National Debt to an amount exceeding \$20,-National Debt to an amount exceeding \$20,-Russia and Turkey, though at one time attend-000,000 per annum, and effect an aggregate ed by grave apprehension as to its effect on saving to the United States of more than other European nations, has had no tendency \$300,000,000 before the bonds can be fully to disturb the amicable relations existing be tween the two contending powers. An attitude are designed to secure the restoration of the currency to that nominal and healthful condition in which, by the resumption of specie payments, our internal trade and foreign commerce may be brought. into harmony with the system of exchanges, which is based upon the precious metal as the intrinsic money of the world in the public judgment. That this cand should be so to adjust the ratio between the silver coinage to the ordinary use of currency in the every-day transactions of life, and prescribing the guality of legal tender to be assigned to it, a midst of their bostilities both the Russian and the gold coinage, which now constitutes our specie currency, as to accomplish the development. That this card should be so to adjust the ratio between the silver coinage to the every-day transactions of life, and prescribing the silver day transactions of life, and prescribing the survey, and I am gratified to state that in the midst of their bostilities both the Russian and Turkish Governments have shown an earnest treaties with the United States, and to give the world in the province of the restriction of the first importance should be so to adjust the ratio between the iwo contending powers. An attitude the ordinary use of currency in the every-day transactions of life, and prescribing the every-day tra By the terms of the treaty defining the rights two metalic currencies, and keeping up the volume of the two precious metals as our inltaly and the United States, ratified in 1868, trinsic money. It is a mixed question for scientific reasoning and historical experience years, terminate the existence of the treaty by specific measures which will bring the country to this desired end, or the rapidity of the steps by which it can be safely reached. Upon a most anxious and deliberate examination which I have felt it my duty to give to the An absolute equality of commercial value, of September, 1878. It is understood, however-An absolute equality of commercial value, free from disturbing fluctuations, is hardly and the treaty will accordingly end on the 17th of September, 1878. It is understood, howevertaintainable, and without it an unlimited legaltender for private transactions assigned to

ment, and its permanent establishment. Withnally made with the North German Union in 1868 should now be extended so as to apply equally to all the States of the Empire of Ger-

would flow from a coinage of silver dollars with the quality of unlimited legal-tender. Even in private transactions any expectation of temporary ease from an issue of silver coinage to pass as a legal-tender at a rate coinage to pass as a legal-tender at a rate materially above its commercial value, is, I am persuaded, a delusion, nor can I think that there is any substantial distinction between an original issue of silver dollars, at a nominal value materially above their commercial value, and the restoration of the silver dollar at a there is any substantial distinction between an original issue of silver dollars, at a nominal value materially above their commercial value, and the restoration of the silver dollar at a rate which once was, but has ceased to be, its commercial value. Certainly the issue of our materially above their commercial value, and the restoration of the silver dollar at a rate which once was, but has ceased to be, its commercial value. Certainly the issue of our national commerce and emigration as well-selected examinational commerce and emigration as well-selected examination of the products of commercial value. Certainly the issue of our gold coinage reduced in weight materially below its legal-tender value, would not be the below its legal-tender value, would not be the less a present debasement of the coinage by reason of its equaling or exceeding in weight a gold coinage which, at some past time, had been commercially equal to the legal-tender value assigned to the new issues. In recommending that the regulation of any silver coinage which may be authorized by Congress should observe these conditions of commercial value and limited legal-tender. I am governed THE SILVER QUESTION.

Closely connected with this general subject of the resumption of specie payments, is one of subordinate, but still of grave importance:

Should be given to the volume of metalic or metalic or may be authorized by Congress should observe these conditions of commercial frustrate the ends of justice, or disturb the value, and limited legal-tender, I am governed by the feeling that a barely possible increase ous difficulty has arisen in accomplishing the extradition of criminals, when necessary. It I mean the readjustment of our coinage system by the renewal of silver dollars as an element in our specie currency. Endowed by legislation our specie currency.

> in any legislation providing for a silver coin-age, and imparting to it the quality of legal-tender, there be impressed upon the measure a firm provision exempting the public debt heretofore issued, and now outstanding, from payment, either of the principal or interest, in any coinage of less commercial value than the

out these conditions I fear that only

MISCHIEF AND MISFORTUNE

present gold coinage of the country. THE CIVIL SERVICE. The organization of the Civil Service of the country, which has, for a number of years, attracted more and more of the public attenattracted more and more of the public attention, so general has become the opinion that the methods of admission to it and the condition of remaining in it are unsound, that both the great political parties have agreed in the most explicit declarations of the necessity of reform and in the most emphatic demands for it. I have fully believed these declarations and demands to the the expression of a sincers. most explicit declarations of the necessity of reform and in the most emphatic demands for it. I have fully believed these declarations and demands to be the expression of a sincere conviction of the intelligent masses of the people upon the subject, and that they should be recognized and followed by earnest and prompt action on the part of the legislative and executive departments of the Government. In pursuance of the purpose indicated, before my accession to office, I endeavored to have my own views distinctly understood, and upon my inauguration my accord with the public opinion was stated in terms believed to be my inauguration my accord with the public opinion was stated in terms believed to be plain and unambiguous. My experience in the Executive chair has strongly confirmed the belief in the great advantage the country would find in observing strictly the plan of the Constitution, which imposes on the Executive the sole duty and responsibility of the selection of those Federal officers who, by lake appointed, not elected, and which in like manner assigns to the Senate the complete right to advise and consent to, or to reject the

Representatives. The practical difficulties in the selection of numerous officers for posts of necessary duty, and will ever be carefully guarded by Congress and the people alike.—
The Public Debt of the United States to the Executive the assistance of the knowledge

character the decisive tests in these matters. THE WORK OF THE CIVIL-SERVICE COMMISSION. I ask the renewed attention of Congress to

considerable extent under my direction. The

citizens. It is desirable that the treaty origi-

THE PARIS EXPOSITION The invitation of the Government of France to participate in the Exposition of the products of agriculture, industry, and fine arts, to be held at Paris during the coming year, was

The revolution which recently occurred in Mexico was followed by the accession of the successful party to power, and the installation of its chief General, Porfiro Diaz, in the Presidential office. It has been the custom of the United States, when such changes of government have heretofore occurred in Mexico, to

THE CUBAN QUESTION. Another year has passed without bringing the Island of Cuba While the United States have sedulously abstained from any interven-Apart from the effect of the hostilities of trade between the United States and Cuba, their vessels and commerce. It is due to the Govyear it has promptly disavowed and offered reparation for any unauthorized acts of unduly zealous subordinates whenever such acts have been brought to his attention. Nevertheless, such occurrences cannot but fend to excite feelings of annoyance, suspicion, and resentment, which are greatly to be deprecated between the respective subjects and citizens of two friendly powers.

THE VENEZUELAN AWARD. Much delay, consequent upon the accusatio the distribution of the limited amounts re-ceived from Venezuela, under the treaty of April 25, 1866, applicable to the awards of the joint commission, created by that treaty. So ong as these matters are pending in Congress the Executive cannot assume either to pass upon the question presented or to distribute the fund received. It is emigently desirable that definite legislative action should be taken, either affirming the award to be final, or providing some method for re-examination of the

elaims. CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA. Our relations with the Republics of Central and South America and with the Empire of Brazil have continued without serious change, further than the temporary interruption diplomatic intercourse with Venezuela a with Gautemala. Amicable relations have already been fully restored with Venezuela, and it is not doubted that all grounds of misunderstanding with Gautemala will speedily be removed.

From all these countries there are favorable indications of a disposition on the part of their governments and people to reciprocate our efforts in the direction of increased commercial

intercourse. . THE SAMOAN ISLANDS. The Government of the Samoan Islands has

sent an envoy in the person of its Secretary of State, to invite the Government of the United States to recognize and protect their independence, to establish commercial rela-tions with their people, and to assist them in their steps toward a regulated and responsible government. The inhabitants of these islands, having made considerable progress in Christian civilization and the development of trade, are doubtful of their ability of maintaining peace and independence without the aid me stronger power. The subject is deemed worthy of respectful attention, and the claims upon our assistance by this distant community will be carefully considered.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE. long commercial depression in th United States has directed attention to the subject of the possible increase of our foreign trade and the method of its development, not only with Europe, but with other countries, especially with the States and sovereignties of the Western Hemisphere. Instructions from

the same period are \$232,430,643.72. If these estimates prove to be correct, there will be a

Is a president in the Exposition of the Government of France to participate in the Exposition of the product of a grienture, industry, and fine arts, to be held at Paris during the coming year, from the report, that during the beld at Paris during the coming year, was submitted for your consideration at the extrates assisted that the certain session. It is not doubted that its acceptance of the constraint of the first day of Subject to the sum of \$18,864,1625 d, was mainly on the extraction of the constituent of the cons It appears, from the report, that during the lives and protected.

noying taxes yielding a revenue not exceeding that sum. The internal revenue system grew out of the necessities of the war, and most of the legislation imposing a tax on domestic products under this system has been repealed. By the substitution of a tax on tea and coffee all forms of internal taxation may be repealed except that on whisky, spirits, tobacco, and beer.

With my sanction, the Secretary of the Treasury entered into a new contract for the sale of four per cent, bonds, and within thirty days to a close the protracted contest between the Spanish Government and the insurrection on was opened, subscriptions were had amounting to \$75,496,550, which were paid for within ninety days after the date of subscription. By tion in this contest it is impossible to feel that it is attended with incidents affecting the rights and interests of American citizens.— was reduced in the sum of \$3,775,000.

THE SAVINGS OF THE PEOPLE. I recommend that suitable provision be progress is inevitably accompanied by complaints, having more or less foundation, of searches, arrests, embargoes and oppressive taxes upon the property of American residents between that suitable provision be made to enable the people to easily convert their savings into Government securities, as to the best mode in which small savings may be well secured and yield a moderate interest. taxes upon the property of American residents and of unprovoked interference with American It is an object of public policy to retain among our own people the securities of the United States. In this way our country is guarded against their sudden return from foreign countries caused by war or other disturbances beyond our limits. beyound our limits.

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE. The commerce of the United States with foreign nations, and especially the export of domestic productions, has of late years largely increased, but the greater portion of this trade is conducted in foreign vessels. The importance of enlarging our foreign trade, and Much delay, consequent upon the accusation of fraud in some of the awards, has occurred in with countries on this continent, cannot be overestimated, and it is a matter of of great moment that our shipping should receive to the utmost practical extent the benefit of our commerce with other lands These considerations are forcibly urged by all the large commercial cities of the country, and public attention is generally and wisely attracted to the solution of the problems they present. It is not doubted that Congress will take them up in the broadest spirit of liberal ity, and respond to the public demand by ractical legislation upon this import'nt subje

THE NEZ PERCES WAR. The report of the Secretary of War shows that the army has been actively employed during the year, and has rendered very important service in suppressing hostilities in the Indian country, and in preserving peace and protecting life and property in the interior, as well as along the Mexican border. A long and arduous campaign has been prosecuted with final complete success against a portion of the Nez Perces tribe of Indians. account of this campaign will be found in the report of the General of the Army. It will be seen that in its course several severe battles were fought, in which a number of gallant officers and men lost their lives. I join with the Secretary of War and the General of the army in awarding to the officers and men employed in the long and toilsome pursuit, and the final capture of these Indians, the nonor and praise which are so justly their due THE LABOR DISTURBANCES.

The very serious riots which occurred in several of the States in July last, rendered necessary the employment of a considerable portion of the army to preserve the peace and maintain order in the States of West Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Illingis. These disturbances were so formidable as to defy the local and State authorities, and the National Execution was called upon, in the mode provided by the Constitution and laws, to furnish military, and I am gratified to be able to state that the troops sent in response to the calls for aid in the suppression of domestic violence were able, by the influence of their presence in the were able, by the innuence of their presence in the disturbed regions, to preserve the peace and restore order without the use of force in the discharge of this delicate and important duty. Both officers and men acted with great prudence and courage, and for their services deserve the thanks of the country.

THE RIO GRANDE TROUBLES. Disturbances along the Rio Grande, in Texas,

especially with the States and sovereignties of the Western Hemisphere. Instructions from the Department of State were issued to the various Diplomatic and Consular officers of the Government, asking them to devote attention to the question of the methods by which trade between the respective countries of their official residence and the United States could be more judiciously fostered. In obedience to these instructions, examinations and reports upon the subject have been made by many of these officers and transmitted to the Departments, and the same are submitted to the consideration of Congress.

REFORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances, presents important questions for the action of Congress, upon some of which I have already remarked. The revenues of the Government during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, were \$269,000,386,62. The total expenditures for the same period were \$238,660,008.93, leaving a surplus revenue of \$30,340,577.69. This has

500,000, and the estimated expenditures for the same period are \$232,430,643.72. If these estimates prove to be correct, there will be a estimates prove to be correct, there will be a surplus revenue of \$33,063,356 28, an amount of several additional military posts along the Rio feweral. The estimated revenues for the next year. The estimated revenues for the next liscal year are \$269,250,000.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows that we have six squadrons now engaged in the protection of our commerce and other duties pertaining to the naval service. The conditions and operations of the department are also shown. The total expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, were \$16,077,974.54. There are unpaid alone against the department abases have the second to the second second

leaving an estimated denoted of \$7,393,672.72.

The additional legislation recommended by the Postmaster-General for the improvement of the mail service and to protect the postal revenues from the abuses practiced under existing laws, is respectfully commended to the careful c tion of Congress.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The report of the Autorney-General contains several suggestions as to the administration of justice, to which I invite your attention. The pressure of business in the Supreme Court, and in certain Circuit Courts of the United States, is now such that serious delays, to the great injury and even oppression of suitors, occur, and a remedy even oppression of suitors, occur, and a remedy should be sought for this condition of affairs. Whether it will be found in the plan briefly sketch-ed in the report, of increasing the number of Judg-es of the Circuit Courts, by means of this addition to the judicial force, or of creating an intermedi-

THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

The present condition of the Indian tribes in the territories of the United States, and our relations with them, are fully set forth in the reports of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commis-sioner of Indian Affairs. After a series of most sioner of Indian Amairs. After a series of most deplorable conflicts, the successful termination of which, while reflecting honor upon the brave sol-diers who accomplished it, cannot lessen our re-gret at their occurrence. We are now at peace with all the Indian tribes within our borders. To with all the Indian tribes within our borders. To preserve that peace with a just and humane policy will be the object of my earnest endeavors. Whatever may be said of their character and eavage propensities, of the difficulties of instructing among them the habits of civilised life, and of the debatages they have offered to the progress of settlement and enterprise in certain parts of the debatages they have offered to the progress of settlement and enterprise in certain parts of the read outry, the Indians are certainly entitled to our part, for their claims upon our sense of justice. They were the aboriginal occupant of the land to place; the purchase money paid to them, as still left them poor. In many instances, when they called their own, has still left them poor. In many instances, when they called their own, has still left them poor. In many instances, when they ad settled down upon land assigned to them by oompact, and began to support themselves he who they continued the means and acts of injustice upon our senses, for what they called their own, has still left them poor. In many instances, when they do not be authorised to expenditure the control of the washing on monument, "is also herowithed, with the economism of the compact the compact of the means and enterprise in certain part of the country, the country, the Indians are evertainly entitled to our part, and the act approved a death of the control of the washing on monument, "is also herowithed, with the second the means and enterprise in certain part of the act, have reported that the foundations is insufficient. The report death the commission be authorised to expend that the commission be authorised to expenditure and the control of the washing to companying dochments," the south in the compact of the act, have reported that the foundations is insufficient. The mean and the the part of the means and enterprise in certainly enterprised of the sample of the sum appropriety of the means of insufficient part of the sum appropriety of the meets of preserve that peace with a just and humans policy will be the object of my earnest endeavors. Whatever may be said of their character and savage propensities, of the difficulties of instructing among them the habits of civilized life, and of the obstacles they have offered to the progress of settlement and enterprise in certain parts of the ment and maintenance of schools, to bring them under the control of civilized influence. I see no reason why Indians, who can give satisfactory proof of having, by their own labor, supported their families for a number of years, and who are willing to detach themselves from their tribal relations, should net be admitted to the benefit of the Homestead act and the privilege of citizenship, and I recommend the passage of a law to that effect. It would be an act of justice, as well as a measure of encouragement. Earnest efforts are being made to purify the Indian service, so that every dollar appropriated by Cangress shall rebound to the benefit of the Indians as intended. Those efforts will have my firm support. With an improved service, and every possible encouragement theld out to the Indians to better their condition and to elevate themselves in the scale of the District of Columbia with rest in deals of the District of Columbia with rest in deals of the District of Columbia with rest in deals of the District of Columbia with rest in deals of the District of Columbia with rest in deals of the District of Columbia with rest in deals of the District of Columbia with rest in deals of the District of Columbia with rest in deals of the District of Columbia with rest in deals of the District of Columbia with rest in deals of the District of Columbia with rest in deals of the District of Columbia with rest in deals of the District of Columbia with rest in deals of the District of Columbia with rest in deals of the District of Columbia with rest in deals of the District of Columbia with rest in deals of the District of Columbia with rest in deals of the District of Columbia with rest in deals of the District of Columbia with rest in deals of the District of Columbia with rest in deals of the District of Columbia with rest in deals of the District of Columbia with rest in deals of the District of Columbia with rest in deals of the District of Columbia with rest in deals of the District of Columbia with rest in deals of

ment held out to the Indians to better their condition and to elevate themselves in the scale of civilization, we may hope to accomplish, at the same time, a good work for them and for curselves.

I invite the attention of Congress to the importance of the statements and suggestions made by

lic lands, and for the preservation of the forests

tic lands, and for the preservation of the forests, be embodied in a law, and that, considering the urgent necessity of enabling the people of certain States and Territories to purchase timber from the public lands in a legal manner, which at present they cannot do, such a law should be passed without unavoidable delay.

DESERT LANDS.

I would also call the attention of Congress to the statement made by the Secretary of the Interior concerning the disposition that might be made or the desert lands, not irrigable, west of the one hundredth meridian. These lands are practically unsaleable under existing laws, and the suggestion is worthy of consideration, that a system of lease-hold tenure would make them a source of profit to the United States, while, at the same time, legalizing the business of cattle raising, which is at present carried on upon them.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

The Board on behalf of the United States Executive Department, at the International Exhibition of 1876, has concluded its labors. The final report of the Board was transmitted to Congress by the President near the close of the last session. As these papers are understood to contain interesting and valuable information, and will constitute the only report emanating from the Government on the subject of the Exhibition, I invite attention to the matter, and recommend that the report be published for general information.

operations of the departmentare also shows. The except that on whisky, spirits, tobacco, and been a cased that on whisky, spirits, tobacco, and been a cased that on whisky, spirits, tobacco, and been a cased that on whisky, spirits, tobacco, and been a cased that on whisky, spirits, tobacco, and been a cased that on whisky, spirits, tobacco, and been a cased that on whisky, spirits, tobacco, and been a cased that on whisky, spirits, tobacco, and been a cased that on whisky, spirits, tobacco, and been a cased that on whisky, spirits, tobacco, and been a cased that on whisky, spirits, tobacco, and been a cased that on whisky, spirits, tobacco, and been a cased that on whisky, spirits, tobacco, and been a cased that on the cased that the cased that

total debt of the Distr et \$23,310,144 48.

The Commissioners also ask attention to the importance of the improvement of the Potomac River, and the reclumation of the marshes bordering the city of Washington, and their views on the subject as concurred in by the members of the Board of Health, whose report is also herewith transmitted. Both the commercial and sanitary interests of the District will be greatly promoted, I doubt not, by this improvement.

Your attention is invited to the suggestion of the Commissioners and of the Board of Health, for the organization of a Board of Charities to have supervision and control of the disbursements of all moneys for charitable purposes from the District Treasury. I desire also to ask your especial attention to the need of adding to the efficiency of the public schools of the District by supplemental aid from the National Treasury. This is especially just, since so large a number attending these schools are children of employes of the Government. I earnestly commend to your care the interests of the people of the District, who are so intimately associated with the Government establishments, and to whose enterprise the good order and attractiveness of the Capital are largely due, and I ask your attention to the request of the Commissioners for legislation in behalf of the interests entrusted to their care, and the appropriations asked for. The care of the reservations belonging to the Government within the city by the Commissioner of Public buildings and Grounds are also commended to your favorable consideration.

The WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The report of the joint commission ereated by

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The report of the joint commission created by the act approved August 2, 1876, entitled—"An act providing for the completion of the Washington monument," is also herewith transmitted, with

aid, the local systems of education in those States and in ail the States.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

Having already invited your attention to the needs of the District of Columbia with respect to its public school system, I here add that I believe it desirable, not so much with reference to the local wants of the District, but to the great and lasting benefit of the entire country, that this system should be crawned with a university in all respects in keeping with the National Canital, and thereby in keeping with the National Capital and th

subject.

I also carnestly commend the request of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institute that an adequate appropriation be made for the establishment and conduct of a National Museum under their supervision. The question of providing for the preservation and growth of the Library of Congress is also one of national importance. As the depository of all copyright publications and records, this Library has outgrown the provisions for its accommodations, and the erection on such site as the judgment of Congress may approve, of the fire proof Library Building, to preserve the treasure and enlarge the usefulness of this valuable collection, is recommended.

I recommend also such legislation as will render available and efficient, for the purpose of instruction, so far as is consistent with the public service, the cabinets or museums of invention, of surgery, of education, and of agriculture, and other collections the property of the National Government. The Capital of the National Government. The Capital of the National Government as mere political center. We should avail ourselves of all the opportunities which Providence has here placed at our command to promote the general intelligence of the people, and increase the conditions most favorable to the success and perpetuity of our institutions.

(Signed

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success and perpetuity of our institutions.
B. B. HAYES