





SUPPLEMENT.

The President's Message.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives :- Our heart-blt gratitude is due to the Divine Be-outside of those States, the records of House of Representatives :-- Our heart-felt gratitude is due to the Divine Being who holds in His hands the destithe elections seem to compel the connies of nations, for the continued be-stowal, during the last year, of countclusion that the rights of the colored voters have been overridden, and their

stowal, during the last year, of count-less blessings upon our country. We are at peace with all other na-tions. Our public credit has greatly improved, and is, perhaps, now stronger than ever before. Abundant harvests have rewarded the labors of those who till the soil, our manufacturing indus-tries are reviring, and it is believed that general prosperit, which has been so long anzionaly looked for, is at last within our reach. The enjoyment of health by our peo-ple generally has, however, been inter-rupted during the past season by the prevalence of a fatal pestilence—the yel-low fever—in some portions of the Southern S ates, creating an emergency which called for frompt and extraordin nary measures of relief. ³⁶ The disease appeared as an epidemic

prevalence of a fatal pestilence—the yel-low fever—in some portions of the Southern S ates, creating an emergency i which called for prompt and extraordi-nary measures of relief. It The disease appeared as an epidemic at New Orleans and at other places Bothmenn States, greating an emergency which called for prompt and extraording the treation of the sense. The off or the sense appeared as an epidemin is the extent of the factor of the ground of the payment of the ground of the

\$25,000, were sent to cities and towns

arvision of internal commerce in

\$25,000, were sent to cities and towns which applied for them, full details of which will be furnished to Congress by the proper department. The fearful spread of this pestilence has awakened a very general public sentiment in favor of national sanitary administration, which shall not only control quarantine, but have the sanita-ry supervision of internal commerce in

their opinions felt in the elections, the result is mainly due to influences not easily measured or remedied by legal protection; but in the States of Louisi-of the use of one or the other of these two metals, or of both, to be made by each State.

THE HALIFAX AWARD.

Congress having appropriated at its last session the sum of \$5,500,000 to pay the award of the joint commission at Halifar, if, after correspondence with the Guide

at Halifar, if, after correspondence with the British government, on the subject of the conformity of the award to the requirements to the treaty and to the terms of the question thereby submitted to the commission, the President shall deem it his duty to make the payment, communications upon these points were addressed to the British government through the legation of the United States at London, Failing to obtain the concurrence of the British government respecting the award, I have deemed it my duty to tender the sum named, within the year fixed by the treaty, ac formanied by a notice of the grounds of the payment, full a protest against any other construction of the subject will be laid before you.

revival of trade and prosperity, which it is earnestly hoped may prove well-founded. Numerous claims of Ameri-can citizens for relief for injuries or re-storation of property have been among the incidents of the long-continued hos-tilities. Some of these claims are in process of adjustment by Spain, and the others are promised early and care-ful consideration.

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All quired by the sinking fund act \$202,-intermed by the sintermed by as an are found injurious to that peo

schools, and liberal appropriations for the erection of buildings for schools and ublic finances. The ordinary revenues i om all source

for the fiscal year ending June #0, 1878, were \$257,763,878.70; the ordinary ex-

June 30, 1980, are \$14,562,881.45—3r-ceeding the appropriations of the present year only \$33,949.75; which excess is occasioned by the demands of the naval academy and marine corps, as explained in the secretary's report. The appro-priations for the present fiscal year are \$14,528,431.70, which, in the opinion of the secretary, will be ample for all the current expenses of the department dur-ing the year. The amount drawn from the treesury from July 1 to November last fiscal year \$518,861,806.28; the actal reduction of the ascertained debt, in that period, has been \$720,644,739.-61; being in excess of the reduction re-quired by the sinking fund act \$202,the tressury from July 1 to November 1. 1878, is \$4,740,544 14, of which \$70,-989.75 has been refunded, leaving as the expenditure for that period \$4,669,563.-

THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The report of the postmaster-general embraces a detailed statement of the operations of the postoffice department. The expenditures of that department, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, were \$34,165,048.49. The receipts, inbusiness and official stamps, were \$29,orsiness and omcial stamps, were \$29, 277,516.95. The sum of \$290,436.90 in-cluded in the foregoing statement of expenditures, is chargeable to preced-ing years, so that the actual expendi-tures the foregoing statement of tures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, are \$33,874,647.50. The amount

the operations of that department of the of soldier-teachers employed in post present rate of salaries-of not more government, and of the condition of the schools, and liberal appropriations for than \$60,000 s year. THE INDIANS,

the erection of buildings for schools and libraries at the different posts. 5. The repeal or amendment of the act of June 18, 1878, forbidding the "use of the army as a posse comitatus, or otherwise for the purpose of execu-ing the laws, except in such cases and under such circuit and of the present condition of the proble service which ministers to their the

39, or \$520,899.24 less than the corresponding period of the last fiscal year.

refuge in the camp of the Red Cloud Sioux, with whom they had been in friendly relations, the Sioux held them as prisoners and readily gave them up to the officers of the United States, thus to the officers of the United States, thus giving new proof of the loyal spirit which, alarming rumors to the contrary notwithstanding, they have uniformly shown ever since the wishes they ex-pressed at the council of September, 1877, had been complied with.

The question whether a change in the control of the Indian service should be made, was, at the last session of Con-

gress, referred to a committee for in-quiry and report. Without desiring to an-ticipate that report I venture to express the hope that in the decision of so im-

accountability, at discretion, in sudden emergencies of the Indian service. The other case of disturbance was that of a band of northern Cheyennes who suddenly left their reservation in the suddenly left their reservation in the Indian Territory and marched rapidly through the States of Kansas and Ne-braaka in the direction of their old hunt-ing-grounds, committing murders and other crimes on their way. From docu-ments accompanying the report of the secretary of the interior, it appears that this disorderly band was as fully sup-plied with the necessaries of life as the four thousand seven hundred other Indians who remained quietly on the the four thousand seven hundred other . was as fully sup-the four thousand seven hundred other . was caused by men of a restless and mis-chievous disposition among the Indians themselves. Almost the whole of this band have surrendered to the military authorities, and it is a gratifying fact that, when some of them had the substance of the substance o

retary of the interior with regard to the pre-ervation of the timber on the public lands of the United States. The pro-tection of the public property is one of the first duties of the government. The department of the interior should, therefore, to enabled by sufficient appropria-tions, to enforce the laws in that respect. But this matter appears still more impor ant as a question of public economy. The rapid destruction of our forests in

times of epidemics, and hold an adviso-rv relation to the State and municipal ry relatio alth anthorities, with power to deal with whatever endangers the public health, and which the municipal and State authorities are unable to regulate. The national quarantine act, approved submission to the results of the suffrage The national quarantine act, approved April 29, 1678, which was passed too late in the last session of Congress to provide the means for carrying it into practical operation during the past sea-son, is a step in the direction here indi-cated. In view of the necessity for the most effective measures, by quarantine and otherwise, for the protection of our seaports and the country generally, from this and other epidemics, it is re-commended that Congress give to the tenance, in full vigor, of the manly methods of free speech, free press, and commended that Congress give to the whole subject early and care al considfree suffrage, and will sustain the full eration.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

laws which are framed to preserve these inestimable rights. The material pro-The permanent pacification of the country by the complete protection of all citizens in every civil and political the protection afforded to their citizens. right continues to be of paramount in-terest with the great body of our people. Every step in this direction is welcomed the whole country is deeply interested terest with the bis direction is welcomed with public approval, and every inter-ruption of steady and uniform progress to the desired consummation awakens general uneasiness and wide-spread condemnation. The recent congressiongeneral uneasiness and wide-spread condemnation. The recent congression-al elections have furnished a direct and irustworthy test of the advance thus far made in the practical establishment of the right of anfirage, secured by the constitution to the liberated race in the constitution to the liberated race in the constitution of state attach-Southern States. All disturbing influ- dices, and all sectional or State attachmoved from all of these States. The three constitutional amendments The three constitutional amendments

which conferred freedom and equality one and the same thing, and carry with of civil and political rights upon the colored people of the South, were adopted by the concurrent action of the great body of good citizens who maintained the anthority of the national government and the integrity and perpetuity of the Union at such a cost of treasure been maintained and respected. The universal exposition held at Paris and life, as a wise and necessary em-bodiment in the organic law of the just results of the war. The people of the former slave-holding States accepted iness results, and gave, in every prac-ticable form, assurances that the thir-teenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amend-ments, and laws passed in puranance thereof, should in good faith, be en-forced rigidly and impartially, in letter blest citizen, without distinction of race or color. should, under them, receive former slave-holding States accepted these results, and gave, in every pracor color, should, under them, receive full and equal protection in person and property and in political rights and privileges. By these constitutional amendments the Southern section of the union obtained a large increase of political power in Congress and in the electoral college, and the country increased of the world may be expected and trade of the world may be expected. to produce useful and important results, in promoting intercourse, friendship electoral college, and the country justly expected that elections would pro-ceed, as to the enfranchised race, upon the same circumstances of legal and constitutional freedom and protection and commerce with other nations.

THE SILVER CONFERENCE. In accordance with the provisions of which obtained in all the other States the act of February 28, 1878, three comof the union. The friends of law and order looked forward to the conduct of these elections, as off-ring to the gen-adopting a common ratio between gold eral judgment of the country an important opportunity to measure the degree in which the right of suffrage lie money, and securing fixity of relative

could be exercised by the colored peo-ple, and would be respected by their fellow citizens; but a more general enjoyment of freedom of suffrage by value between those metals. Invitations were addressed to the enjoyment of freedom of suffrage by the colored people, and a more just and generous protection of that freedom by the communities of which they four a fact, were generally anticipated than the record of the election discloses. In some of these States in which is the conferences of people have been unable to make degree degree people have been unable to make degree deg

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

citizen, possessing the qualifications prescribed by law, to cast one unintimi-dated ballot, and to have his ballot honestly counted. So long as the exer-cise of this power and the enjoy-ment of this right are common and America shall be assimilated to those which they hold with each other. A treaty looking to this end has been made, which will be submitted for the consideration of the Senate. After an interval of several years the Chinese government has again sent en-voys to the United States. They have

been received, and a permanent legation is now established here by that govern-ment. It is not doubted that this step ment. It is not doubted that integrate will be of advantage to both nations in promoting friendly relations and ramov-ing causes of difference. The treaty with the Samoan islands, having been duly ratified and accepted on the part that accepted on the part duly ratified and accepted on the part of both governments, is now in opera-tion, and a survey and soundings of the harbor of Pago-Pago have been made by a naval vessel of the United States, with a view of its occupation as a naval station, if found desirable to the authority of government to enforce the

service. Since the resumption of diplomatic relations with Mexico, correspondence has been opened and still continues be-There can be no peace without such pro-tection, no prosperity without peace, and the whole country is deeply interested in the growth and prosperity of all its parts. While the country bas not yet reached

der, much has been done to repress and diminish them. The effective force of the United States troops on the is still in the possession of the government. and faith-Rio Grande, by a strict A REST FROM FINANCIAL LEGISLATION ful compliance with instructions, has done much to remove the sources of With views unchanged with regard to the act under which the coinage of sildispute, and it is now understood that a like force of Mexican troops on the

other side of the river is also making an energetic movement against the marand-ing Indian tribes. This government looks with the greatest satisfaction upon every evidence of strength in the national authority of Mexico, and upon every effort put forth to prevent or to punish Our relations with other countries incursions upon our territory. Reluc-continues peaceful. Our neutrality in tant to assume any action or attitude in contests between foreign powers has the control of these incursions, by military movements across the border, not imperatively demanded for the protecduring the past summer has been at-tended by large numbers of our citizens. tion of the lives and property of our own citizens, I shall take the earliest opportunity, consistent with the proper dis-charge of this plain duty, to recognize the ability of the Mexican government

with Brazil and the republics of Central and South America some steps have been taken toward the development of

closer commercial intercourse. Diplo-matic relations have been resumed with Colombia and with Bolivia. A bound-ary question between the Argentine Republic and Paraguay has been submitted by those governments for arbi-tration to the President of the United States, and I have, after careful exam-

ination, given a decision upon it. A naval expedition up the Amazon and Madeira rivers has brought back information valuable both for scientific and commercial purposes. A like ex-Airica and the Indian ocean. The re-fers in the South from that disease.

Invitations were addressed to the various governments which had express-in relation to the development of our foreign commerce have furnished many facts that have proved of public interest, facts that have proved of public interest, facts that have proved of public interest, ports of diplomatic and consular officers in relation to the development of our

THE ARMY. Y

the year. The secretary recommends :

1. That a pension be granted to the widow of the late Lientenant Henry H

Benner, Eighteenth infantry, who lost his life by yellow fever while in com-mand of the steamer J. M. Chambers,

2. The establishment of the annuity

r great, in these securi s. The tary of the treasury recommends that the law be so modified that small sums drawn from the treasury on appropria-tions, in addition to the revenues of the may be invested, and that through the postoffices, or other agents of the govdepartment, was \$5,307,652.82. The expenditures for the fiscal year ending ernment, the freest opportunity may be given in all parts of the country for such nvestments. The best mode suggested is, that the

June 30, 1880, are estimated at \$36,-571,900, and the receipts from all sources at \$30,664,023.90, leaving a de-ficiency to be appropriated out of the treasury of \$5,907,876.10. The report department be authorized to issue certi-ficates of deposit, of the denomination of ten dollars, bearing interest at the calls attention to the fact that the compensation of postmasters and of rail-roads for carrying the mail is regulated by law, and that the failure of Congress rate of 8.65 per centum per annum and convertible at any time within one year after their issue into the four per centum bonds authorized by the refunding act, to appropriate the amounts required for these purposes does not relieve the government of responsibility, but neces-sarily increases the deficiency bills which Congress will be called upon to and to be issued only in exchange for United States notes sent to the treasury by mail or otherwise. Such a provision of law, supported by suitable regula-tions, would enable any person readily.

In providing for the postal service the without cost or risk, to convert his money into an interest-bearing security following questions are presented : Should Congress annually appropriate a of the United States, and the money s sum of money for its expenses largely in excess of its revenue, or should such rates of postage be established as will received could be applied to the redemption of six per centum bonds.', The coinage of gold during the last fiscal year was \$52,798,980. The coinrates of postage be established as will make the department'self-sustaining? Should the postal service be reduced by excluding from the mails matter which does not pay its way? Should the number of post routes be diminished? Should other methods be adopted which age of silver dollars, under the act pass-ed February 28, 1878, amounted on the 231 of November, 1878, to \$19,814,550, of which amount \$4 981.947 are in circulation, and the balance, \$14,829,603, vill increase the revenues or diminish the expenses of the postal services? The international postal congress, which met at Parls May 1, 1878, and

continued in session until June 4 of the same year, was composed of delegates from nearly all the civilized countries of the world. It adopted a new convenver proceeds, it has been the purpose of the secretary faithfully to execute the law, and to afford a fair trial to the tion, to take the place of the treaty concluded at Berne October 9, 1874, neasure. In the present financial condition of In the present financial condition of the country, I an persuaded that the welfare of legitimate business and in-dustry of every description will be best promoted by abstaining from all at-tempts to make radical changes in the existing financial legislation. Lat it be understood that during the coming year the business of the country will be un-the business of the country will be unwhich goes into effect on the 1st of April, 1879, between the countries disturbed by governmental interference with the laws affecting it, and we may confidently expect that the resumption twenty-three countries, having a popu-lation of three hundred and fifty milof specie payments, which will take place at the appointed time, will be suclions of people. On the 1st of April next it will comprise forty-three countake cessfully and easily maintained, and that it will be followed by a healthful tries and colonies, with a population of more than six hundred and fifty millions of people, and will soon, by the acces-sion of the few remaining countries and colonies which maintain organized post-al services, constitute in fact, as well as in name, as its new title indicates, a and enduring revival of business pros-Let the healing influence of time, the inherent energies of our people, and the boundless resources of our country, have a fair opportunity, and relief from present difficulties will surely follow. universal union, upon a uniform basis of cheap postage rates, the postal inter-course between all civilized nations. Some embarrassment has arisen out o The report of the secretary of wa the conflict between the customs laws of this country and the provisions of the hows that the army has been well and snows that the army has been wert and economically supplied, that our small force has been actively employed and has faithfully performed all the service required of it. The morale of the army postal convention, in regard to the transmission of foreign books and newspapers to this country by mail. It is hoped that Congress will be able to dehas improved, and the number of deser-tions has materially decreased during vise some means of reconciling the diffi-culties which have thus been created, so

as to do justice to all parties involved. THE JUDICIARY The business of the supreme court, and of the courts in many of the circuits, has increased to such an extent during the past cars that additional legislation is imperative to relieve and prevent It the delay of justice, and possible op pression to suitors, which is thus occa. of th

ary of the inte Both the se the secretary of war unite in the recom-mendation that provision be made by Congress for the organization of a corps of mounted "Indian auxiliaries," to be under the control of the army, and to be used for the purpose of keeping the Indians on their reservations and preventing or repressing disturbance on their part. I earnestly concur in this recommendation. It is believed that the organization of such a body of Indian the organization of such a body of Indian cavalry, receiving a moderate pay from the government, would considerably weaken the restless element among the Indians by withdrawing from it a number of young men and giving them consity. genial employment under the govern-

ment-it being a matter of experience that Indians in our service almost with out exception are faithful in the per-formance of the duties assigned to them. Such an organization would materially is sometimes found insufficient.

But while the employment of force for the prevention or repression of Indian troubles is of occasional necessity, and wise preparation should be made to very difficult and require much patient effort to curb the unruly spirit of the savage Indian to the restraints of a civ-ilized life, but experience shows that it which are now quies and checky and self-supporting were once as savage as any that at present roam over the plains or in the mountains of the far West, and were then considered inaccessible to civilized influences. It may be impos-sible to rais , them fully up to the level of the white population of the United States; but we should not forget that they are the aborigines of the country, and called the soil their own on which and called the soil their own on which our people have grown rich, powerful and happy. We owe it to them as a moral duty to help them in attaining at least that degree of civilization which they may be able to reach. It is not only our duty—it is also our interest to do so. Indians who have become agriculturists or herdsmen, and feel an interest in pro-perty, will theneeforth cease to be a war-like and disturbing element. It is also a well-authenticated fact that Indians

are apt to be peaceable and quiet when their children are at school, and I am gratified to know, from the expressions of Indians themselves and from many concurring reports, that there is a steadily-increasing desire, even among Indians belonging to comparatively wild tribes, to have their children eduated. I invite attention to the reports of the secretary of the interior and the commissioner of Indian affairs, touching the experiment recently inaugurated, in taking fifty Indian children, boys and taking fifty Indian children, be girls, from different tribes, Hampton Normal Agricultural institute. in Virginia, where they are to receive an elementary English education and training in agriculture and other useful work, to be returned to their tribes, after the completed course, as interpre-

ters, instructors and examples. It is reported that the offi-eers charged with the selection pression to suitors, which is thus occa-sioned. The encumbered condition of sands of young Indians sent with him

an evil fraught with the gravest conse-quences, especially in the mountainous districts, where the rocky slopes, once de-nuded of their trees, will remain so forever. There the injury, once done, cannot be repaired. I fully soncur with the secretary of the interior in the opinion that, for this reason, legislation ing the public timber in the mountain-ous States and Territories of the West should be especially well considered, and that existing laws, in which the de-struction of the forests is not sufficiently guarded against, should be speedily modified. A general law concerning this important subject appears to me to be a matter of urgent public neces-

AGRICULTURE

From the organization of the government, the importance of encour-aging, by all possible means, the increase of our agricultural producaid the army in the accomplishment of tions has been acknowledged and a task for which its numerical strength urged upon the attention of Congress and the people as the surest and readiest means of increasing our sub-

stantial and enduring prosperity. The words of Washington are as apand wise preparation should be made to that end, greater reliance must be placed on humane and civilizing agen-be doubted that with reference either to hies for the ultimate solution of what is individual or national welfare, agriculcalled the Indian problem. It may be very difficult and require much patient portion as nations advance in popula In protion and other circumstances of matur-ity, this truth becomes more apparent, and renders the culivation of the soil ilized life, but experience shows that it is not impossible. Many of the tribes which are now quiet and orderly and self-supporting were once as savage as any that at present roam over the plains or in the mountains of the far West, and were then considered inaccessible to civilized influences. It may be impos-tivilized influences for a savage as the plains and were then considered inaccessible to civilized influences. It may be imposthis end, none have been attended with greater success than the establishment of boards composed of proper characters, charged with collecting and diffusing information, and enabled by premiums and small pecuniary aids to encourage and assist the spirit of discovery and improvement; this species of establish-ment contributing doubly to the increase of improvement by a stimulating to enof improvement by stimulating to enterprise and experiment, and by drawing to a common center the results every-where of individual skill and observation, and spreading them thence over the whole nation. Experience accord-ingly hath shown that they are very cheap instruments of immense national benefit."

The great preponderance of the agri-cultural, over any other interest in the United States, entitles it to all the con-sideration claimed for it by Washington. About one-half the population of the United States is engaged in agriculture. The value of the agricultural products of the United States for the year 1878 is estimated at three thousand millions of dollars. The exports of agricultural products for the year 1877, as appears from the bureau of statistics, were five hundred and twenty-four millions of dol-lars. The great extent of our country, with its diversity of soil and climate, the enables us to produce within our own borders, and by our own labor, not only the necessaries but most of the luxuries that are consumed in civilized countries. Yet, notwithstanding our advantages of soil, climate and intercommunication, it appears from the statistical statements in the report of