AMERICAN VOLUNTEER. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY HORNING BY BRATTON & KENNEDY.

Susseniprion. Two Dollars if paid within the year, and Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within the year. These terms will be rigidly addition in every instance. No subscription discontinued until all arregrages are paid unless at

ERTISEMENTS—Accompanied by the Cash, and Joha Ritherra — Such as Hand-bills, Posting-bills Pampflish, Blailts, Labels, &c. &c., executed with securally and at the shortest notice.

WM. B. BUTLER. ATTORNEY AT LAW. CARLISTE, PA. OFFICE WITH WM. J. SHEARER, Esq. Mept. 14, 1865-1y.

JNO .C. GRAHAM, . TTORNEY AT LAW, Office formerly occupied by Judge Graham, Jouis Hanover street, Carlisle. [sept. 7, '65-ly

W. F. SADLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CARLISLE, PA. Calcar in Voluntoor Building Scuth Hanover Sept. 7, 1861—1y.

J. M. WEAKLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

room formerly accupied by A. B. Sharpe. H. NEWSHAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE with Wm. II. Miller, Esq., south-west corner of Hanover and Poinfret streets. Carlisle, Dec. 22, 1862—tf CHAS. E. MAGLAUGHLIN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. OFFICE in Inhoff's building, just opposite the Market House.
Carllale March 13, 1862—1y.

J. W. FOULK, Attorney at Law.
Office with James R. Smith, Esq., Ricens Hall All business entrus ed to him will be prompt.
Feb. 6. 1863.

M. C. HERMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

FFICE in Rhoem's Hall Building, in the State of the Court House, next door to the Herald Office, Carlisle. [Feb 4, 4]-19, JAMES A. DUNBAR, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

CARLISLE, PA. Office next door to the American Printing offic few doors west of Hannon's hotel. April 14, 1864-1y F. E. BELTZHOOVER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW OFFICE on South Hanover street, oppo-By special arrangement with the Patent Office, strong to securing Patent Rights. Sept. 22, 1864-17

Dr. GRO. S. SEARIGHT, SPINITET.

From the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery Officers the residence of his mother, East Louther street, three doors below Bedford. DR. I .C. LOOMIS, DEN-

TIST. Has removed from South Hanover street to Wes Pomfret street, opposite the Female High School, Carlisie. [April 28, 1864.

Pension Examining Surgeon (For Carlisle and Adjacent Country.) R. J. C. KINKLE, Office, (up stairs) In hoffs Building, South East Corner of Marke Equate, Carlisle.

COALAND LUMBER YARD.

COAL AND LUMBER, in the Yard, together with an immense new stock, will have constantly on hand and furnish to order

and quality of seasoned LUMBER, BOARDS, SCANTLING. FRAME STUFF,

FRAME STUFF.
Faling, Plastering, Lath, Shingling Lath, worked
Floring and Weatherboarding, Poets and Raits,
and every article that belongs to a Lumber Yard.
All kinds of Shingles, to wit: Whitepine, Homlook and Oak, of different qualities. Having cars
of my own To an futnish bills to order of any
length and size at the shortest notice and on the
most grandnable terms. My worked boards will be
thept under cover so they can be furnished day at
all times.

The maintenance of the Union brings with
it the summer of "the State Governments in

mas, and all kinds of FAMI-Best quality of

Limeburners' and Blacksmiths' Coal, sense have soft hand which I will sell at the lowest fig-to we will sell at the lowest fig-story transfer wast side of Grammar School, Main nors street. ANDREW H. BLAIR.

NOTICE.—I still retain the same position in the states of the States of the States is the language of the Constitution, The latter contains the emphatic words: "The Constitution and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, . Zuloff, whose experience and skill is well o the community. By strict attention to short profits, and a desire to do right we secure a liberal share of public patronage. ANDREW H. BLAIR.

HAINS .- 600 pairs of Traces Chains kinds, with a largassortment of Dains, Haltecahins Tongue •

lived at the Cheap Hadware Store of H. SAXTON.

PAINTS of Every Description, in large and

ATTIMER & SHOWERS

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives : To express gratitude to God, in the name of the people, for the preservation of the United States, is my first duty in addressing you. Our thoughts next revert to the death of the late President by an act of parricidal treason. The grief of the nation is still truth it field some release in the considers.

fresh: it finds some solace in the consideration that he lived to enjoy the highest proof of its confidence by entering on the renewed term of the Chief Magistracy to which he had been elected; that he brought the civil war substantially to a close; that his loss was deplored in all parts of the Union; and that foreign nations have rendered justice to his ory. His removal cast upon me a heavier weight of cares than ever devolved upon

ny one of his predecessors.
To fulfil my trust I need the support and centidence of all who are associated with we in the various departments of Government, and the support and confidence of the people.

There is but one way in which I can hope to gain their necessary aid; it is to state with frankness the principles which guide my conduct, and their application to the present state of affairs, well aware that the efficiency of my labors will, in a great measure, de pend on your and their undivided approba-

ion.
The Union of the United States of Amerion was intended by its authors to last as long as the States themselves shall last. "The Union shall be perpetual" are the words of the Confederation. "To form a more perfect Union," by an ordinance of the people of the United States, is the declared purpose of the Constitution. The hand of Divine Providence was never more plainly visible culties that met me at the very commence in the affairs of men than in the framing and ment of my administration. It has been my the adopting of that instrument. It is, beyond comparison, the greatest event in American history; and indeed is it not of all events in modern times, the most pregnant with consequences for every people of the

The members of the convention which prepared it brought to the work the experience self. The United States, had received posof the confederation, of their several States, and of other republican governments, old and new; but they needed and they obtained a wisdom superior to experience. And when for its validity it required the approval of a people that occupied a large part of a continent, and acted separately in many distinct conventions, what is more wonderful than that after carnest contention and long discussion, all feelings and all opinions were ultimately drawn in one way to its support.

The Constitution to which life was thus imparted contains within itself ample resources for its own preservation. It has power to enforce the laws, punish treason, and ensure domestic tranquility. In case of the usurpation of the Government of a State by one man, or an oligarchy, it becomes a duty of the United States to make good the guar antee to that State of a republican form of government, and so to maintain the homogeneousness of all. Does the lapse of time reveal defects? A simple mode of amendment is provided in the Constitution itself, so that its conditions can always be made to conform o the requirements of advancing civilization. No room is allowed even for the thought of a possibility of its coming to an end. And these powers of self preservation have always every patriotic Chief Magistrate-by Jefferson and Jackson .. not less than by Washington and Madison. The Inarting advices of the Father of his Country, while yet President, to the people of the United States, was, that "the free Constitution, which was the work of their hands might be sacredly maintained;" and the inaugural words of President Jefferson held up" the preservation of the General Government in its constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad." The Constitution is the work of "the People of the United

States," and it should be as indestructible as Is it not strange that the framers of the Constitution, which had no model in the past, should not have fully comprehended the ex clience of their own work. Fresh from a truggle against arbitrary power, many patriots suffered from harassing tears of an absorbtion of the State Governments by the General Government, and many from a dread that the States would break away from their orbits. But the very greatness of our country should allay the apprehension of enachments by the General Government .-The subjects that come unquestionably within its jurisdiction are so numerous, that it and purchased the stock of

by questions that lie beyond it.

Were it otherwise, the Executive would sink beneath the burdon; the channels of justice would be choked; legislation would be obstructed by excess; so that there is a greater temptation to exercise some of the functions of the General Government through

it the support of "the State Governments in all their right;" but it is not one of the I hay constantly on hand all kinds of FAMII hay constantly on hand all kinds of FAMILY COAL under cover, which I will deliver clean
to any bir of the burough. To wit: Lykens Valley, Hoken, Egg. Stole and Nut, Lüke Fiddler.
Trevalon, Loust Mountain, Lebbery, which I
bledge myself to sell at the lowest prices.

It the support of "the State Governments in all their right;" but it is not one of the right; of any State Gevernment to renounce is own place in the Union, or to nullify the laws of the Union. The largest liberty is to be maintained in the discussion of the acts be maintained in the discussion of the acts of the Federal Government; but there is no appeal from its laws, except to the various branches of that Government itself, or to the people, who grant to the members of the Legislature and of the Executive Departments no

customers and the public on the most le terms. Having relinquished the tanill deovte my entire attention to the Coal
aber business. All kinds of Coal and
be the sunterpark of the United States shall
under the authority of the United States shall
be the sunterpark of the lead and the interpark of the Coal
conce? hept constantly on hand and in the best best be the supreme law of the land; and the jud-in. The Lumber Yard will be managed by ges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Coustitution or Laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

Certainly the Government of the United

States is a limited Government; and so is every State Government a limited Govern-With us, the idea of limitation spreads through every form of administration, spreads through every form of administration, general, State, and municipal, and rests on the great distinguishing principle of the have felt it incumbent on me to assert one other power of the General Government—the recognition of the rights of man. The analysis of the rest of the General Government—the men, if they show patience and manly virtues, the freely ciont republics absorbed the individual in the State, prescribed his religion and controlled his activity. The American system rosts on

interest of freedem.

States, with proper limitations of power are essential to the existence of the Constitu tion of the United States. At the very comncement, when we assumed a place among he Powers of the earth, the Declaration of "the People of the United States" ordained and established the Constitution, it was the the late terrible conflict must work together in harmony. assent of the States, one by one, which gave Congress needs the confirmation of States. Without States, one great branch of the

legislative government would be wanting.-And, if we look beyond the letter of the Con cannot exist without the parts, nor the parts without the whole. So long as the Constitution of the United States endures, the States will endure; the destruction of the one is the destruction of the other; the preservation of the one is the preservation of the other.

I have thus explained my views of the mutual relations of the Constitution and the States, because they unfold the principles on which I have sought to solve the momentous of the amendment reunites us beyond all questions and overcome the appalling difficulty power or disruption. It heals the wound steadfast object to escape from the eway of momentary passions and to derive a healing policy from the fundamental and unchanging principles of the Constitution.

I found the Skites suffering from the effects of a civil war. Resistance to the General Government appeared to have exhausted itsession of their forts and arsenals; and their

they are such as, for myself, I could never. inless on occasions of great emergency, consent to exercise. The wilful use of such powers, if continued through a period of right to renounce its place in the Union.

years, would have endangered the purity of The relations of the General Governme he general administration and the liberties t the States which remained lavel

o inquered territory would have implied that the States whose inhabitants may have taken the individual citizens who may have committed treason, any more than they can make valid treaties or engage in lawful comattempting to secede placed themselves in a franchise. condition where their vitality was impaired, but not extinguished—their functions suspen-

ded, but not destroyed.

But if any State neglects or eefuses to perform its offices, there is the more need that the General Government should maintain all its authority, and, as soon as practicable, resume the exercise of all its functions. On this principle I have acted, and have gradually and quietly, and by almost imperceptible steps sought to restore the rightful energy of the General Government; and of the States. To that end, Provisional Governors have been appointed for the States, Conven t.ons called, Governors elected, Legislatures assembled, and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States. At the same time, the Courts of the United opened, so that the laws of the United States may be enforced through their agency. The blockade has been removed and the custom houses escablished in ports of entry, so that the revenue of the United States may be collscted. The Post Office Department renews its ceaseless activity, and the General Govtoration of industry and commerce: the post office renews the facilities of social inter-

course and of business. And is it not happy for us all, that the restoration of each one of these functions of the

quires at least the acquiescence of the States functions as States of the Union. But it is a

quence the State Government is limited as to the binding force of the laws of the United liest usage from some of those on whom they the General Government in the interest of States, and an unqualified acknowledgement have heretofore most closely depended. ne General Government in the interest of States, and an unqualified acknowledgement the Union, as to the individual citizen in the of the great social change of condition in regard to slavery which has grown out of the

The next step which I have taken to restore the constitutional relations of the States has been an invitation to them to participate in the high office of amending the Constituamnesty at the earliest epoch consistent with public safety. For this great end there is need of a concurrence of all opinions, and the spirit of mutual conciliation. All parties in the late terrible conflict must work to the continuous and the equally avoid hasty assumptions of the continuous continuous and the continuous conti Independence was adopted by States; so all tion. Every patriot must wish for a general so were the Articles of Confederation; and amnesty at the earliest epoch consistent with It is not too much to ask in the name o

the past into oblivion; and that, on the other, capacity for comprehending within its jurisdiction a vast continental empire is due to the system of States. The best security for doubt by the ratification of the proposed he system of States. The best security for the perpetual existence of the States is the "supreme authority" of the Constitution of the United States. The perpetuity of the Constitution brings with it the perpetuity of the States their mutual relation makes as long will doubt, and jealousy, and uncertain. This is the measure which will anticipation of the certainty of failure, let there be nothing wanting to the fair trial of the states. ty prevail. This is the measure which will efface the sad memory of the past; this is the measure which will most certainly call population and capital, and security to those parts of the Union that need them most. Indeed, it is not too much to ask of the States which are now resuming their places in the family of the Union to give this ledge of perpetual loyalty and peace. Until it is done the past, however much we may

desire it will not be forgotten. The adoption power or disruption. It heals the wound sires in his workmen spirit and alacrity, lated and families made fatherless in the bank and national, exceeds, \$700,000,000. that is still imperfectly closed; it removes and these can be permanently secured in no efforts to preserve our national existence. slavery, the element which has so long perplexed and divided the country; it makes of to enforce the contract, so ought the other, as once more a united people, renewed and strengthened, bound more than ever to mutual affection and support.

The amendment we the Constitution being the server of the past year testion and remedies for the freedmen. Until this is a some way accomplished, there is no assume to the Constitution being the server of the past year from the loyal States alone exceeded the maximum annual receipts from all the States of the past year from the loyal States alone exceeded the maximum annual receipts from all the States of the past year from the loyal States alone exceeded the maximum annual receipts from all the States of the past year from the loyal States alone exceeded the maximum annual receipts from all the States of the past year. idopted, it would remain for the States,

whose powers have been so long in abeyance to resume their places in the two branches of the National Legislature, and thereby armies were in the occupation of every State domplete the work of restoration. Here it is which had attempted to secede. Whether for you, fellow citizens of the Senate, and for the territory within the limits of those States on record the territory within the limits of those States on record the territory within the limits of those States on record the territory within the limits of those States on record the territory within the limits of those States on record the territory within the limits of those States on the territory within the limits of those States on the territory within the limits of those States on the territory within the limits of those States on the territory within the limits of those States on the territory within the limits of those States on the territory within the limits of those States on the territory within the limits of those States on the territory within the limits of those States on the territory within the limits of those States on the territory within the limits of those States on the territory within the limits of those States on the territory within the limits of those States on the territory within the limits of those States on the territory within the limits of the territory within the limits of those States on the territory within the limits of those States on the territory within the limits of the territory within the lin

or an indefinite period, would have eitered to the United States within ceivable. They would have occasioned an out Court of the United States would not be incalcuable and exhausting expense. Peace held within the District of Virginia during ful emigration to and from that portion of the autumn or early winter, nor until Con-

age and rule which would have been exer | unals of the country, in order that the Con- world to assist in developing various and im- of commerce. cised under the President over a vast and populous, and unturally wealthy region, are greater than, unless extreme necessity, I should be willing to entrust to any one man; should be punished and the offense made in-

towards the four millions of inhabitants whom dultivated nations in Europe. From the the war has called into freedom has engaged sufferings that have attended them during the war has called into freedom has engaged Besides, the policy of military rule over a my most serious consideration. On the pronquered territory would have implied that

pricty of attempting to make the freedmen future, which is sure to be laden for them the States whose inhabitants may have taken nort in the Rebellion had, by the act of those inhabitants, ceased to exist. But the true theory is that all pretended acts of secession were, from the beginning, null and void.—
The States cannot commit treason, nor screen the individual citizens who may have comtended acts of secession were the individual citizens who may have comtended to secession the individual citizens who may have comtended to secession the individual citizens who may have compared to make the freedmen of the Executive, which is sure to be laden for them electors by the proclamation of the Executive, with greater prosperity than has ever be northern the interpretations of that instrument by its authors and their contemporaries, and recent legislation by Congress. When, at the first movement towards independence, the Continuous and individual citizens who may have compactness of the United States instructed the secgress of the Unitsd States instructed the sey genius, wealth and industry.

aral States to institute governments of their our Government springs from and was own, they left each State to decide for itself made for the people, not the people for the mere with any foreign Power. The States the conditions for enjoyment of the elective Government. To them it owes allegiance;

During the period of the Confederacy there and wisdom. But while the Gouernment is continued to exist a very great diversity in the qualification of electors in the several derives its existence, it should, from the very States; and even within a State a distinction | consideration of its origin, be strong in its of qualification prevailed with regard to the origin, he strong in its power of resistance to officers who were to be chosen. The Constitution of the United States recognizes these lies, perpetuities, and class legislation are diversities when it enjoys that, in the choice contrary to the genius of free government, of members of the House of Representatives and ought not to be allowed. Here there is of the United States, "the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite the principle of our Government is that

After the formation of the Constitution it emained, as before, the uniform usage for each State to enlarge the body of its electors, ecording to its ewn judgment; and, under heir system, one State after another has proseeded to increase the number of its electors intil now universal suffrage, or something ery near it, is the general rule.

So fixed was this reservation of power in the habits of the people, and so unquestioned has been the interpretation of the Constitution that during the war the late President never ernment is thereby enabled to communicate | harbored the purpose-certainly never avowpromptly with its officers and agents. The courts bring security to persons and proper. the opening of the ports invites the restoration of industry and communicate the purpose—certainly never avoved the purpose. tinuance of hostilities, much less after their by the Executive from a policy which has been

so uniformely obtained. Moreover, no nession of the elective fran-General Government brings with it a blessing to the States over which they are extended? It is to the States over which they are extended? Is it not a sure promise of narmony and renewed attachment to the Union, that, after all that has happened, the return of the Genington in the Northern, Middle, and Western States might be injuriously burdened, or even virtually prohibited. It is best, while the country is still young, and while the tendency to dangerous monopolical of this kind is still feeble, to use the power all that has happened, the return of the Genington in the Northern, Middle, and Western States. eral Government is known only as a benefit not less than in the Southern and Southwest pediment to the free circulation of men and ern. Such an act would have created a new merchandise. A tax on travel and merchant I know very well that this policy is attend- class of voters, and would have been an as- dise in their transit, constitutes one of the ad with some risk; that for its success it re sumption of power by the President which worst forms of monopoly, and the evil is in

functions as States of the Union. But it is a questions is referred to the several States. between the States ought to be sternly guarded against by appropriate legislation, culties, it is the smallest risk; and to diminure, and whether it is to be adopted at once within the limits of the Constitution.

But while I have no doubt that now, after the close of the war, it is not competent for the General Government to extend the elective franchise in the several States, it is equally clear that good faith requires the rity of the freedmen in their liberty and their property, their right to labor, and their right to claim the just return of their labor. I can-

by side, in a state of mutual benefit and good will. The experiment involves us in no in-

freedmen are in need of employment, culture, and protection. While their right of voluntary migration and expatriation is not to be there be nothing wanting to the fair trial of the experiment. The change in their condition is the substitution of labor by contract for the status of slavery. The freedmen cannot fairly be accused of unwillingness to work, so long as a doubt remains about his freedom of choice in his pursuits, and the certainty of his recovering his stipulated

wages.
In this the interests of the employer and the employed coincide. The employer deother way. And if the one ought to be able chance for the advantageous use of their previous to the Rebellion, in the sum of labor; and the blame of ill-success will not \$6,038,091; and the annual average increase rest on them.
I know that sincere philanthropy is earnest

form. It is one of the greatest acts on record to have brought four millions of people into freedom. The career of free industry must be fairly opened to them; and their future

from them it must derive its courage, strength

for electors of the most numerous branch of of equal laws and freedom of industry. the State Legislature."

Wherever monopoly attains a foothold, it is sure to be a source of danger, discord and trouble. We shall but fulfil our duties as legislators by according "equal and exact justice to all men," special privileges to none. The Government is subordinate to the people; but, as the agent and the representative of the people, it must be held superior to mono polics, which, in themselves, ought never to be granted, and which, where they exist. must be subordinate and yield to the Govern-

ment.
The Constitution confers on Congress the right to regulate commerce among the sever-al States. It is of the first necessity, for the maintenance of the Union, that that com-merce should be free and obstructed. No State can be justified in any device to tax the transit of travel and commerce between close, would have sanctioned any departure States. The position of many States is such that, if they were allowed to take advantage of it for purposes of local revenue, the cor merce between States might be injuriously quires at least the acquiescence of the States nothing in the Constitution or laws of the creased it coupled with a denial of the choice which it concerns; that it implies an invita- United States would have warranted.

Of route. When the vast extent of our coun tion to those States, by renewing their alle-giance to the United States, to resume their flict is avoided when the settlement of the state to the free circulation of commerce the states ought to be sternly On the other hand, every danger of con. try is considered, it is plain that every oh

State, prescribed his religion and controlled his activity. The American system rosts on the assertion of the equal right of every man to life. liberty and the pursuit of happiness; to life. liberty and the pursuit of happiness; to freedom of conscience, to the culture and exercise of all his facilities. As a conse
The American system rosts on the power of pardon is excited from the states than through the States than through the States than through the States than through the General Government, even if that power, the preservation of the nation's life. Sacs and the Emperor of Itussia is received to use for the nation's life. Sacs and the Emperor of Itussia is received to use for the nation's life. Sacs and the Emperor of Itussia is received to use for the nation's life. Sacs and the first occasion of the nation's life. Sacs and the Emperor of Itussia is received to use for the sum of the General Government, even if that power to pardon is excited the General Government, even if the dian affairs, the progress made in the congress made in the congress since the return of peace, it is of the utmost importance to inaugurate a just of the utmost importance to inaugurate a just of the utmost in the District of Columbia. It also presents evidence of the successful operation of the Homestead Act, under the congress which the dear of the nation's life. Sacs and the Emperor of Itusian is received the find of the form of the nation's life. Sacs and the find of the nation's life. Sacs and the find of the form of the find of the form of the find affairs, the progress made in the congress the find affairs, the progress made in the congress the find affairs, the progress made in the congress the find affairs, the progress made in the congress the find affairs, the progress made in the congress the find affairs, the progress made in the congress the find affairs, the progress made in the congress the find affairs, the progress made in the congress the find affairs, the progress made in the congress the find affairs, the pr

public lands were entered during the last fiscal year-more than one fourth of the whole number of acres sold or otherwise disposed of during that period. It is estimated that the receipts derived

which it would otherwise vest. The Honostead policy was established only after long and earnest resistance; experience proves its wisdom. The lands, in the hands of industrious settlers, whose labor creates wealth hold it the duty of the Executive to insist and contributes in the available researces. It is not too much to ask, in the name of the whole people, that on the one side, the plan of restoration shall proceed in conformity with a willingness to cast the disorders of the country is in need of labor, and the lates of the country of the Executive to insist duty of the Executive to insist duty of the country of the count

> The lamentable events of the last four years, and the sacrifices made by the gallant men of our Army and Navy, have swelled law must be retherenced of the Pension Bureau to an unsure exceeded. precedented extent. On the 30th day of June last, the total number of pensioners was 85,986, requiring for their annual pay, exclusive of expenses, the sum of \$8,023,445. The number of applications that have been morease of this amount for the next fiscal themselves prepared to return to the stand-year. The means fer the payment of the stipends due under existing laws, to our disabled soldiers and sailors, and to the families of such as have perished in the same and sailors, the data devices of the same and sailors. of such as have perished in the service of the country, will no doubt be cheerfully and promptly granted. A grateful people will not hesitate to sanction any measures having for their object the relief of soldiers muti-

The Report of the Postmaster-General preof revenue during the last four years, compared with the revenues of the four years immediately preceding the Rebellion, was \$3,

should be held as conquered territory, under militury authority emanating from the Pressules, of the elections, returns, and qualifications of the first question that presented itself for decision.

Now, military gevernments, established for an indefinite period, would have offered for an indefinite period, would have offered grown as a stablished for an indefinite period, would have offered grown as a stablished for an indefinite period, would have offered grown as a stablished for an indefinite period, would have offered grown as a stablished for an indefinite period, would have offered grown as a stablished for an indefinite period, would have offered grown as a stablished for an indefinite period, would have offered grown as a stablished for an indefinite period, would have offered grown as a stablished for an indefinite period, would have offered grown as a stablished for an indefinite period, would have offered grown as a stablished for an indefinite period, would have offered grown as a stablished for an indefinite period, would have offered grown as a stablished for an indefinite period, would have offered grown as a stablished for an indefinite period, would have offered grown as a stablished for an indefinite period, would have offered grown as a stablished for an indefinite period, would have offered grown as a stablished for an indefinite period, would have offered grown as a stablished for an indefinite period, would have offered grown as a stablished for an indefinite period, would have offered grown as a stablished for an indefinite period, would have offered grown as a stablished for an indefinite period, would have offered grown as a stablished for an indefinite period, would have offered grown as a stablished for an indefinite period, would have offered grown as a stablished for an indefinite period, would have offered grown as a stablished for an indefinite period, would have offered grown as a stablished for an indefinite period, would have offered grown as a stablished for an indefinite per

ful emigration to and from that portion of the autumn or early winter, nor until Control to the country is one of the best means that can be thought of for the restoration of larmony and that emigration would have been prevent ful emigration to and from that portion of the country is one of the best means that can be thought of for the restoration of harmony and that emigration would have been preveniated. For what emigrant from a best continued in the country is one of the best means that can be thought of for the restoration of harmony and that emigration would have been preveniated against the incoming of the country industrious citizen at home, would place himself willingly under military rule?

The chief persons who would have followed in the train of the army would have been dependents on the General Government, or men who expected profit from the miseries of their who expected profit from the miseries of their erring fellow-citizens. The powers of patronage and impartial trials in the highest civil triple.

> our foreign squadrons have been re-estab-lished, and consist of vessels much more as to fall most heavily on articles of luxury, efficient than those employed on similar ser leaving the necessaries of life as free from vice previous to the Rebellion. The sugfamous; and at the same time, that the question may be judicially settled, finally and forther, that no State of its own will has the right to renounce its place in the Union.
>
> The relations of the General Government in the North, or from the most towards the General Government of the support of the specially for the establishment of one in fresh water for iron-clad vessels, is from assessment, and the taxes should demand, freedom deserving of consideration, as is also the relations of the general Government of the support of commendation for a different location and but rather on the acumulated wealtn of the more ample grounds for the Naval Academy. In the report of the Secretary of War, a general summary is given of the military cumpaigns of 1864 and 1865, ending in the suppression of armed resistance to the national authority in the insurgent States. The operations of the general administrative bureaus of the War Department during the past year are detailed, and an estimate made of the appropriations that will be required for military purposes in the fiscal year commencing the 30th day of June, 1853. The national military force on the 1st. of May. 1865, numbered 1,000,516 men. It is proposed to reduce the military establishment to a peace footing, comprehending fifty thousand troops of all arms, organized so as to admit of an enlargement by filling up the ranks to eighty-two thousand six hundred, if the circumstances of the country should require an augmentation of the army.

The volunteer force has already been re duced by the discharge from service of over eight hundred thousand troops, and the Department is proceeding rapidly in the work of further reduction. The war estimates are reduced from \$516,240,131 to \$33,814,461, which amount, in the opinion of the Department, is adequate for a peace establishment. The measures of retrenchment in each Bu-reau and branch of the service exhibit a diligent economy worthy of commendation. Reference is also made in the report to the necessity of providing for a uniform militia sys-tem, and to the propriety of making suitable provision for wounded and disabled officers and soldiers.

subject of vital interest to its honor and pros- of the Commissioner. perity, and should command the carnest consideration of Congress. The Scoretary of the fairs because of their transcondent impor-Treasury will lay before you a full and de-tailed report of the receipts and disbursements of the last fiscal year, of the first quar-ter of the present fiscal year, of the probable receipts and expenditures for the other three quarters, and the estimates for the year following the 30th of June, 1866. I might content myself with a reference to that report, in which you will find all the information required for your deliberations and decision.—

But the paramount importance of the subject But the paramount importance of the subject our best security against " nations who feel so presses itself on my own mind, that I can not but lay before you my views of the mea. For myself, it has been and it will be my not but lay before you my views of the mea-sures which are required for the good charsures which are required for the good char-acter, and, I might also say, for the existence with all foreign nations and Powers; and I

tim is the life of an organized Government friendly. Our commerce with his dominions I meet you at a time when the nation has is receiving new developments; and it is voluntarily burdened itself with a debt un very pleasing to find that the Government of procedented in our annals. Vast as is its | that great Empire man fests satisfaction with amount, it fades away into nothing when our policy, and reposes just confidence in the commared with the countless bissings that lairness which marks our intercourse.

will be conferred up in our country and upon . The unbroken harmony between the United

We must aim at nothing less than the complete effacement of the financial evils that necessarily followed a state of civil war. We must; endeavor to apply the earliest remedy to the deranged state of the currency, and not shrink from devising a policy which It is estimated that the receipts derived and not surmated actions from this source are sufficient to cover the expenses incident to the survey and disposal immediately begin to effect a reduction of the lands entered under this Act, and the debt, and, if persisted in, discharge it that payments in cash to the extent of from fully within a definitely fixed number of forty to fifty per cent. will be made by set years.

tlors, who may thus at any time acquire ti-tle before the expiration of the period at our recovery from the ever increasing avils of bonds of the United States, we may require the greatest moderation and prudence, and the law must be rigidly enforced when its limits

We may, each of us, counsel our active and anterprising countrymen to be constantly on their guard, to liquidate debts con-tracted in a paper currency, and, by condust-ing business as nearly as possible on a system of cash payments or short credits, to hold now in circulation.

Five years ago the bank note circulation of the country amounted to not much more than \$200,000,000. Now the circulation, more strongly than any words of mine could de, the necessity of our restraining this expansien. The gradual reduction of the currency is the only measure that can save the business of the country from disasterous calamities; and this can be almost imperceptibly accomplished by gradually funding the national circulation in securities that may be made redeemable at the pleasure of the Gov-

Our debt is doubly scoure -first in the actual wealth and s ill greater undeveloped resourc-The revenues of the last fiscal year amounted to \$14,552,158, and the expenditures to \$13,694,728, leaving a surpluss of receipts over expenditures of \$861,430. Progress has salest of all. Our history confirms and establishes the theory, and is, I armly believe, destined to give it a still more signal illustra-

The secret of this superiority springs not merely from the fact that in a republic the national obligations are distributed more widely through countless numbers in all classes of society; it has its root in the character of our laws. Here all men contribute means of which increased vitality is incident-Since the suppression of active hostilities ally imparted to all the industrial interests of just as it is-not as a national blessing, but as a heavy burden on the judustry of the country, to be discharged without unnecessary delay.

It is estimated by the Secretary of the

Treasury that the expenditures for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1866, will exceed the receipts \$112,194,947. It is gratifying, however, to state that it is also estimated thas the revenue for the year ending the 30th of June, 1867, will exceed the expenditures in the sum of \$111,682,818. This amount, or so much as may be deemed sufficient for the purpose, may be applied to the reduction of the public debt, which, on the 31st day of October, 1865, was \$2,740,854,

Every reduction will diminish the total amount of interest to be paid, and so enlarge the means of still further reductions, until the whole shall be liquidated; and this, as will be seen from the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury, may be accomplished by annual payments even within a period not exceeding thirty years. I have faith that we shall do all this within a reasonable time: that, as we have amazed the world by the uppression of a civil war which was thought to be beyond the control of any Government, so we shall equally show the superiority of our institutious by the prompt and faithful discharge of our national obligations.

The Department of Agriculture, under its present direction, is accomplishing much in devoloping and utilizing the vast agriculture al capabilities of the country, and for information respecting the details of its manage-The revenue system of the country is a ment reference is made to the annual rejurt

I have dwelt thus fully on our domestic aftance. Under any circumstances, our great extent of territory and variety of climate, producing almost everything that is necessary for the wants, and even the comforts of

of this people.

The life of a republic lies certainly in the energy, virtue and intelligence of its citizens, but it is equally true that a good revenue systym is the life of an area lied. Comments of China, so recent in their origin, are most the life of an area lied.