Reporter. Bradford

Towanda, Thursday, December 7, 1865.

CONGRESS.

which was ordered to be printed. Mr. WILSON, of to force Senate then adjourned.

In the House, the Clerk of the late house proeeded Monday noon to call the roll of the members elect. When the State of Tennessee was each, Mr. MAYNARD, of that State, desired to make remark, but the Clerk declined to listen to him. On the completion of the roll Mr. MAYNARD again rose to speak, but the Clerk again ruled him out of order. Mr. MorRILL, of New York, then moved that the House proceed to the election of Speaker. Mr. JAMES BROOKS, of New York, made a speech, in which he characterized the omission of the names of the members from Tennessee as unprecedent and unjust. The House took no notice of the subject, but under the operation of the previous question proceeded to the election of Speaker. Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana, and Hon. JAMES BROOKS, of New York, were put in nomination, and the House proceeded to vote, with the following result : For Mr. COLFAX, 139 ; for Mr. BROOKS, 35. Mr COLFAX was declared elected, and was conducted to the chair by Messrs. MORRILL and BROOKS, when he returned thanks for the honor conferred in a brief and eloquent speech. He then took the oath of office, and afterwards administered it to the members, who were called up by delegations. A resolution was then adopted, decla ing Mr. McPHERSON Clerk ; Mr. ORDWAY, Sergeant-at-Arms; Mr. GOODENOW, Doorkeeper; and Mr. GIVEN, Postmaster. The vote on these Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, then offered a bill, which had been approved in the Republican cauens, for the appointment of a joint committee to bed his religion, and controlled his activity. examine and report whether any of the late rebellious States are entitled to representation in Congress. Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, objected. life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness The rules were then suspended, and the bill intro-duced. A motion to lay the bill on the table was negatived, and it was then passed by a vote of 123 96. The House then adjourned.

President's Message.

Fellow citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives :

To express gratitude to God, in the name United States, is my first duty in addressing you. Our thoughts next revert to the leath of the late President by an act of parricidal treason. The grief of the Na- it was the assent of the States, one by one, cy, 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 naions have rendered justice to his memory. tre associated with me in the various de-

Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, elected to fill the vacancy occasione.1 by the death of Senator COLLAMER, were then presented, and he was sworn. Mr. Witour presented the credentials of Mr. STOCKTON, Senator clect from New-Jersey. A protest from members of the New-Jersey Legislature was also presented, which alleges that a majority of that body had not voted for Mr. STOCKTON, and that consequently he was used for Mr. STOCKTON, and that consequently he voted for Mr. STOCKTON, and tha voted for Mr. Stocros, and that consequently no was not elected. The protest was ordered to lie on the table, and Mr. Stocros took the oath. Senator SUMNER the introduced several bills bear-Senator Senator Senator in subject of reconstruction, which were ing on the subject of reconstruction, which were ordered to be printed. A bill to regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia was intive franchise in the District of Columbia was in-troduced by Mr. WADE, of Ohio, and ordered to be printed. Mr. HARRIS, of New York, introduced a bill to regulate the judiciary of the United States,

> of the rights of any State Government to re-established in ports of entry, so that the power in the habits of the people, and so merce should be free and unobstructed. No the other three quarters, and the estimates wealth, thronged to our renounce its own place in the Union, or to revenue of the United States may be col- unquestioned has been the interpretation of State can be justified in any device to tax for the year following the 30th of June, 1866. our fleets of war, and held themsel nullify the laws of the Union. The largest lected. The Post-office Department renews the constitution, that during the civil war the transit of travel and commerce between I might content myself with a reference to the interference to the interfe

limited one, and in that manner always re-

language of the Confederacy, and not the language of the constitution. The latter language of the constitution. The latter contains the emphatic words: "The constitutes one of the words: "The constitutes one of the words is not a sure promise of harmony and re-colored men, wherever found and so must in so a sure promise of harmony and re-states, must have been extended is states, on the value interval and interval and anticipation of the constitutes one of the words is in so a sure promise of harmony and re-newed attachment to the Union that, after all that has happened, the return of the and all treaties made, or which shall be and all treaties made, or which shall be and all treaties made, or which shall be beneficence? made, under the authority of the United

the war.

FOR RECONSTRUCTION.

States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound hereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notan invitation to those States, by renewing

withstanding. Certainly the Government of the United States is a limited government; and so is every State Government a limited government spreads through every form of administration, general, State, and municipal, and rests rights of man. The ancient republics absorbed the individual in the State, prescrition of the equal right of every man to quence, the State Government is limited, as to the General Government in the interest of Union, as to the individual citizen regard to slavery which has grown out of ded.

in the interest of freedom. States, with proper limitations of power,

are essential to the existence of the Con-stitution of the United States. At the very

commencement, when we assumed a place among the Powers of the earth, the Declarathe people for the preservation of the tion of Independence was adopted by States; so also were the Articles of Confederation : and when "the People of the United States" ordained and established the constitution, proposition of Congress needs the confir-mation of States. Without States, one great branch of the legislative government would be wanting. And, if we look beyond the letter of the constitution to the charac-ter of our country, its capacity for compre-hending within its jurisdiction a vast conti-ter of our country. its capacity for compre-ter of our country, its capacity for compre-ter of our country. its capacity is in need of the other, the evidence of sincerity in the subjects, and prepared for receiving and matrix from the free ter of our country. its capacity for compre-ter of our country. its capacity for compre-ter of our countr His removal cast upon me a heavier weight of cares than ever devolved upon any one the system of States. To ald subjects, and the breatment are in head of gold and silver. To ald subjects, and the breatment are in head of gold and silver. To ald subjects, and the breatment are in head of gold and silver. To ald subjects, and prepared for receive ments, sailed from the ports the view of the right of voluntary migration and exof his predecessors. To fulfill my trust 1 need the support and confidence of all who are accorded with me in the various day with me in the various day with me in the various day is to diminish by law the tion, which provided for the abolition of the United to the constitution of the United to the constitution

the excellence of their own work. Fresh of secession were, from the beginning, null from a struggle against arbitrary power, and void. The States cannot commit treasinom a struggle against arbitrary power, many patriots suffered from harassing fears of an absorption of the State Governments by the General Government, and many from a dread that the States would break away Character and the states commutation of the state states cannot commutate and their cotemporaries, and recent legis lation by Congress. When, at the first movement toward independence, the Con-gress of the United States instructed the several States to institute governments of should, from the very consideration of its from their orbits. But the very greatness The States attempting to secede placed their own, they left each State to decide origin, be strong in its power of resistance been reduced by the discharge from service coast. themselves in a condition where their vital- for itself the conditions for the enjoyment to the establishment of inequalities. Mo- of over 800,000 troops, and the department to order by Mr. Fostrer, President *po tem*. The subjects that come unquest was offered by Rev. Dr. Grav. The credentials of Mr. Potaxn, of Vermont, elected to fill the vacancy in the jurisdiction are so nu-

could be done, have been reopened, so that has proceeded to increase the number of of the acts of the Federal Government; ernment is thereby enabled to communicate pose-certainly never avowed the purpose promptly with its officers and agents. The Executive Departments no tenure but a post-office renews the facilities of social in- would have sanctioned any departure by tercourse and of business. And is it not the Executive from a policy which has so happy for us all, that the restoration of uniformly obtained. Moreover, a conces-"The soveriegnty of the States" is the Government brings with it a blessing to men, by act of the President of the United the States over which they are extended ? States, must have been extended to all

States which it concerns ; that it implies of the United States would have warranted. within the limits of the constitution. On the other hand, every danger of con-

flict is avoided when the settlement of the their allegiance to the United States, to resume their functions as States of the Union. But it is a risk that must be taken ; in the They can, each for itself, decide on the the transactions of the Patent Office and With us, this idea of limitation s through every form of administra-neral, State, and municipal, and rests efficers was the same as that on the Speakership. on the great distinguishing principle of the to assert one other power of the General ment, the freedmen, if they show patience and furnishes information in reference to Government-the power of pardon. As no and manly virtues, will sooner obtain a matters of local interest in the District of State can throw a defence over the crime participation in the elective franchise of treason, the power of pardon is exclusively vested in the Executive Government, even if it had power to of the United States. In excercising that intervene. When the turnult of emotions 533 acres of the public lands were entered power, I have taken every precaution to that have been raised by the suddenness of onnect it with the clearest recognition of the social change shall have subsided, it fourth of the whole number of acres sold or the binding force of the laws of the United may prove that they will receive the kind- otherwise disposed of during that period. States, and an unqualified acknowledgment liest usage from some of those on whom It is estimated that the receipts derived of the great social change of condition in they have heretofore most closely depen-

THE NEED OF MUTUAL CONCESSIONS-MEASURES ter the close of the war, it is not compe-

The next step which I have taken to reparticipate in the high office of amending and their property, their right to labor, and the constitution. Every patriot must wish their right to claim the just return of their long and earnest resistance; experience

past, should not have fully comprehended the true theory is, that all pretended acts counsel the constitution itself, the inter- made for the people-not the people for the It is proposed to reduce the military establishment to a peace footing, comprehending that region assurances of good 50,000 troops of all arms, organized so as it is worthy of note that a special to admit of an enlargement by filling up the has brought us messages of ranks to 82,000, if the circumstances of the the death of our late Chief Magistr country should require an augmentation of the Bey of Tunis, whose rule include the army. The volunteer force has already old dominions of Carthage, on the

> amount, in the opinion of the department, character of our institutions. is adequate for a peace establishment. The intelligent observers among po measures of retrenchment in each bureau omists have not failed to remark and branch of the service exhibit a diligent public debt of a country is safe economy worthy of commendation. Refer-ence is also made in the report to the neces-of a republic is the safest of all sity of providing for a uniform militia sys- tory confirms and establishes the

The revenue system of the country is a ligations are distributed more subject of vital interest to its honor and through countless numbers in all prosperity, and should command the earnest of society ; it has its root in the consideration of Congress. The Secretary of our laws. Here all men cont of the Treasury will lay before you a full and detailed report of the receipts and disthe laws of the United States may be en- its electors, until now universal suffrage, right to regulate commerce among the sev- bursements of the last fiscal year, of the under the impulses of patriotism Massachusetts, introduced a bit to maintain the freedom of the inhabitants of the State Govern-rebellion, which was ordered to be printed. The first quarter of the present fiscal year, of of the great body of the people States. The position of many States is that report, in which you will find all the Now, in their turn, the property as such that, if they were allowed to take ad- information required for your deliberations of the countay should bear their of disregarding it; and in the acts of vantage of it for purposes of local revenue, and decision. But the paramount impor- portion of the burden of taxatio to the various branches of that Govern-ment itse f, or to the people, who grant to the members of the Legislative and of the still young, and while the tendency to quired for the good character, and, I might the duties should be so adjusted almost say, for the existence of this people. most heavily on articles of luxury dangerous monopolies of this kind is still feeble, to use the power of Congress so as The life of a republic lies certainly in the the necessaries of life as free from to prevent any selfish impediment to the energy, virtue and intelligence of its citi- as the absolute wants of the gove free circulation of men and merchandise. A zens; but it is equally true that a good economically administered, will tax on travel and merchandise, in their revenue system is the life of an organized No favored class should demand government. I meet you at a time when from assessment, and the taxes sh transit, constitutes one of the worst forms western. Such an act would have created sidered, it is plain that every obstacle to nothing when compared with the countless national debt just as it is-not as a I know very well that this policy is at-tended with some risk ; that for its success an assumption of power by the President tween the States ought to be sternly guar-tended with some risk ; that for its success an assumption of power by the President tween the States ought to be sternly guar-tended with some risk ; that for its success and source by the president tween the States ought to be sternly guar-tended with some risk ; that for its success and source by the president tween the States ought to be sternly guar-tended with some risk ; that for its success and source by the president tween the States ought to be sternly guar-tended with some risk ; that for its success and source by the president tween the States ought to be sternly guar-tended with some risk ; that for its success and source by the president tween the States ought to be sternly guar-tended with some risk ; that for its success and source by the president tween the States ought to be sternly guar-tended with some risk ; that for its success and source by the president tween the States ought to be sternly guar-tended with some risk ; that for its success and source by the president tween the States ought to be sternly guar-tended with some risk ; that for its success and source by the president tween the States ought to be sternly guar-tended with some risk ; that for its success and source by the president the source by th it requires at least the acquiescence of the which nothing in the constitution or laws ded against by appropriate legislation, of the nation's life. Now, on the first oc- without unnecessary delay. casion of the meeting of Congress since the

return of peace, it is of the utmost impor-The report of the Secretary of the Interitance to inaugurate a just policy, which Treasury that the expenditures shall commend itself to those who come af-ter us for its continuance. We must aim at nothing less than the complete efface-is gratifying, however, to state that ment of the financial evils that necessarily also estimated that the revenue follow a state of civil war. We must en- year ending the 30th of June, 18 deavor to apply the earliest remedy to the exceed the expenditures in the deranged state of the currency, and not \$111, 682,818. This amount, or shrink from devising a policy which, with-as may be deemed sufficient for out being oppressive to the people, shall pose, may be applied to the reduinmediately begin to effect a reduction of the public debt, which, on the 31s the debt, and, if persisted in, discharge it October, 1865, was \$2,740,854,75 fully within a definitely fixed number of reduction will diminish the tot

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY. It is our first duty to prepare in earnest whole shall be liquidated, and this from this source are sufficient to cover the expenses incident to the survey and dis-expenses incident to the survey and dis-But while I have no doubt that now, af- posal of lands entered under this act, and sudden revulsion, and yet without untime- annual payments even within a that payments in cash to the extent of from ly procrastination. For the end we must, exceeding thirty years. I have forty to fifty per cent. will be made by set- each in his respective positions, prepare we shall do all this within a The next step which I have taken to re-store the constitutional relations of the it is equally clear that good faith requires title before the expiration of the period at tive to insist upon frugality in the expen-by the suppression of a civil war States, has been an invitation to them to the scenrity of the freedmen in their liberty which it would otherwise vest. The home ditures; and a sparing economy is itself a was thought to be beyond the stead policy was established only after great national resource. Of the banks to any government, so we shall equ which authority has been given to issue the superiority of our institution for a general amnesty at the earliest epoch labor. I cannot too strongly urg a dispas- proves its wisdom. The lands, in the hands notes secured by bonds of the United States prompt and faithful discharge of consistent with public safety. For this sionate treatment of this subject, which of industrious settlers, whose labor creates we may require the greatest moderation tional obligations.

THE PUPILO DEDE

the fact that in a republic the nation

TREASURY AFFAIRS It is estimated by the Secreta

of interest to be paid, and so means of still further reductions

The

during the last fiscal year-more than one-

tent for the General Government to extend

THE NATURE OF OUR UNION-ITS POWERS, DUTIES

AND LIMITS.

The Union of the united States of Amer-THE UNION SHALL BE PERPETUAL," are the and the adopting of that instrument. It is beyond comparison, the greatest event in constitution. beyond comparison, the greatest event in American history : and indeed is it not, of I found the

all events in modern times, the most preg- fects of a civil war. Resistance to the Gen- whose powers have been so long in abey- blame of ill-success will not rest on them. nant with consequences for every people of eral Government appeared to have exhaust- ance, to resume their places in the two I know that sincere philanthropy is earthe earth? The members of the conven-tion which prepared it, brought to their possession of their forts and arsenals; and thereby complete the work of restoration motest aims; but time is always an elework the experience of the Confederation, of their several States, and of other repub-their armies were in the occupation of their several States, and of other repub-every State which had attempted to secede. Senate, and for you, fellow-citizens of the several States of the on record to have brought four millions of postal service in the Southern States. The lican governments, old and new; but they needed and they obtained a wisdom superi- those States should be held as conquered you for yourselves, of the elections, re- dustry must be fairly opened to them; and against the policy of granting subsidies to or to experience. And when for its validity it required the approval of a people that ing from the Peesident as the head of the bers. occupied a large part of a continent and Army, was the first question that presented acted separately in many distinct conven- itself for decision tions, what is more wonderful than that, after earnest contentions and long discus-

imparted contains within itself ample re- into the vanquishers and the vanquished; and insure domestic tranquility. In case quirements of advancing civilization. ways been asserted in their complete integ-by every patriotic Chief Magistrate-by JEFFERSON and JACKSON not less than by WASHINGTON and MADISON. The parting adwishiver of and attonsos. The parting ad-vice of the Father of 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 inaugur- emergency, consent to exercise. The will- place in the Union. al words of President JEEFERSON held ful use of such powers, if continued thro' THE FREEDMEN AND THEIR RELATIONS WITH THE our late struggle, let me look away to the up "the preservation of the General Gov- a period of years, would have endangered ernment, in its constitutional vigor, as the the purity of the General Administration sheet-anchor of our peace at home and safe- and the liberties of the States which rety abroad." The constitution is the work mained loyal. of "the People of the United States," and

pre. It is not strange that the framers of the constitution which had no model in the const that the const constit the const the cons

MILITARY GOVENMENT.

ica was intended by its authors to last as long as the States themselves shall last.— In ave thus explained my views of the perpetual long, the past, however much we may de-the States, because they unfold the princi-sire it, will not be forgotten. The adop-and the employed coincide. The employer ples on which I have sought to solve the tion of the amendment reunites us beyond desires in his workmen spirit and alacrity, words of the Confederation. "To FORM A momentuous questions and overcome the all power of disruption. It heals the wound and these can be permanently secured in no Providence was never more plamly visible from the sway of momentary passions, and of us once more a united people, renewed promoted if the several States will provide in the affairs of men than in the framing to derive a healing policy from the funda- and strengthened, bound more than ever to adequate protection and remedies for the

> I found the States suffering from the ef- adopted, it would remain for the States, vantageous use of their labor; and the Whether the territory within the limits of House of Representatives, to judge each of people into freedom. The career of free interritory, under military authority emanat-

The full assertion of the powers of the If they fail, and so perish away, let us be General Government requires the holding careful that the failure shall not be attrib-

Now, military governments, established in the districts where their authority has relates to the destiny of the freedmen, we sideration of Congress. sions, all feelings and all opinions were ul- for an indefinite period, would have offered been interrupted. In the present posture need not be too anxious to read the future ; timately drawn in one way to its support. The constitution to which life was thus content; would have divided the people been urged to holding these courts in any point of view, might raise alarm, will quiet-tary of the Navy, that while, at the comof the States where the rebellion has exis- ly settle themselves. sources for its own preservation. It has power to enforce the laws, punish treason, than have restored affection. Once estab-that the Circuit Courts of the United States that the Circuit Courts of the United States end, the greatness of its evil, in the point the preservation in commission 530 vessels of all classes and descriptions, armed with 3,000 guns and lished, no precise limit to their continuance would not be held within the District of of view of public economy, becomes more manned by 51,000 men, the number of ves of the narreption of the government of a was conceivable. They would have occa- Virginia during the Autumn or early Wincan always be made to conform to the re-ly under military rule? The chief persons fest that treason, most flagrant in charac-would be so precarious. With the destruc-have been re-established and consist of vesquirements of advancing civilization. No room is allowed even for the thought of a possibility of its coming to an end. And the General Government, or men who ex- fair and impartial trials in the highest civil sist in developing various and immeasura- lion. The suggestion for the enlargement the army would have been expected profit from the miseries of their er-ring fellow-citizens. The powers of paron-age and rule which would have been excer-and under the President, over a vast, and these powers of self-preservation have al- pected profit from the miseries of their er- tribunals of the country, in order that the ble resources which have hitherto hain dor- of the navy-yards, and especially for the

sufferings that have attended them during

of "the People of the United States," and it should be as indestructible as the Peo-a conquered territory weuld have implied by a numerous and bloward the four minimum soft manortaints in oppry of slave fabor is a proge that those past year are detailed, and an estimate regions will be peopled by a numerous and have engaged my most serious considera-construction of the appropriation of the approprise of the appropriation of the appropriation of

States The perpetuity of the constitution slavery forever within the limits of our ization. Let us rather encourage them to been allowed since that date will require a Five years ago the bank-note circulation of the world to refit and so to refit and so to refit. support brings with it the perpetuity of the States ; country. So long as the adoption of this honorable and useful industry, where it large increase of this amount for the next the country amounted to not much more brings with it the perpetuity of the States ; one way in which I can hope to gain their necessary aid ; it is, to state with frank-ness the principles which guide my conduct. The whole cannot net their annihilation to the parts, nor the parts, n ness the principles which guide my conduct and their application to the present state of of affairs, well aware that the efficiency of my labors will, in a great measure, depend on your and their undivided appropriation. THE NATCHE OF OUR UNION— ITS POWERS, DUILS the destruction of the other: the preserva-tion of the one is the preservation of the other. I have thus explained my views of the mutual relations of the constitution and

presents an encouraging exhibit of the op- ment.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

perations of the Post-office Department durwords of the Confederation. To Form A MORE FERFECT UNIOS," by an ordinance of the United States, is the declared purpose to the contract, so ought the logal States alone exceed the max-inum annual receipts from all the States to be best inum annual receipts from all the States before metioned and overcome the an power of disruption. It leads the would all the second of permanent of Agriculture, under that is still imperfectly closed; it removes all the states before metioned and divided the country; it makes before metioned should be excluded. The beast can be best inum annual receipts from all the States imum annual receipts from all the States much in developing and utilizing the vast

agricultural capabilities of the country, and for information respecting the details osition, in that very unsatisfactory The United States did not present previous to the rebellion, in the sum of \$6-038,091; and the annual average increase and for information respecting the data to an impeachment of the good fait which was professing the most friend which 038,091; and the annual average increase

immediately preceding the rebellion, was \$3 533 845 The revenue of the last fiscal year amounted to \$14,546,158, and the expenditures to \$13,694,728, leaving a surplus of receipts over expenditures of \$861,430. views presented by the Postmaster-General turns, and qualification - of your own mem- then their future prosperity and condition, ocean mail steamship lines upon establish must, after all, rest mainly on themselves. ed routes, and in favor of continuing the present system, which limits the compensation for ocean service to the postage earn- of harmony, and the strength that comes of nations. At the same time I do of Circuit Courts of the United States with- utable to ano denial of justice. In all that ings, are recommended to the careful con-

THE NAVY.

mencement of the present year, there were State by one man, or an oligarchy, it be-comes the duty of the United States to make good the guarantee to that State of a republican form of government, and to $\begin{array}{c} constitution itself, so that its conditions \\ an always be made to conform to the constitution itself, so that its conditions \\ an always be made to conform to the conform to the conform to the constant form the constant in the home, would place himself willing. \\ constant in the constitution itself, so that its conditions \\ an always be made to conform to the constant in charace \\ control the constant in the conform to the confo$

DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

In the report of the Secretary of War, a general summary is given of the military campaigns of 1864 and 1865, ending to the THE FREEDMEN AND THEIR RELATIONS WITH THE OUT late struggle, let me look away to the suppression of armed resistance in the na-GOVERNMENT--QUESTION OF ALLOWING THEM future, which is sure to be laden for them tional authority in the insurgent States. To vote. The relations of the General Government toward the four millions of inhabitants
with greater prosperity than has even to fore been known. The removal of the mo-nopoly of slave labor is a pledge that those regions will be neopled by a numerous and made of the appropriations that will be regions.

The report of the Postmaster-General redeemable at the pleasure of the govern-resents an encouraging exhibit of the on-

The Department of Agriculture, under The Department of Agriculture, under the arbitrament, but, or hand, invited us to mutual claims between the transmission of transmission of the transmission of the transmission of the transmission of transmission of transmission of transmission of transmission of transmission of the transmission of t The United States did not present the

but as involving questions of publi the settlement is essential to the pe GENERAL VIEW OF DOMESTIC AFFAIRS. I have dwelt thus fully on our domestic and, though pecuniary reparation citizens would have followed incid cision against Great Britain, suc affairs because of their transcendent imaftairs because of their transcences, our portance. Under any circumstances, our great extent of territory and variety of climate, producing almost everything that instead even the statistic terrest in the interest national law. The correspondence is necessary for the wants, and even the comforts of man, make us singularly inde-perdent of the varying relieve to foreign and the ter rests his justification is substan comforts of man, make us singularly inde-pendent of the varying policy of foreign powers, and protect us against every temptation to "entangling alliances, while at the present moment the reestablishment from harmony, will be our best security against "nations who feel power and for-get right." For myself, it has been and it

will be my constant aim to promote peace. From the moment of the established and amity with all foreign nations and free constitution, the civilized world has and annuty with an foreign nations and powers; and I have every reason to be-lieve that they all, without exception, are animated by the same disposition. Our relations with the Emperor of China, so reis receiving a new support from an enter-ed, from a deep conviction, on the performance of the understance of the understance of the understance of the section of the sec is receiving a new support from an other prise designed to carry telegraphic lines across the continent of Asia, through his across the continent of Asia, t science who have recently left our country great calamity to ourselves, to the car government, and to the peace of the wo to make a scientific exploration of the nat- any European Power chall ural history and rivers and mountain ran-ges of that region, have received from the Emperor that generous welcome which was ges of that region, have received from the Emperor that generous welcome which was to have been expected from bis constant friendship for the United States, and his frield for the United States, and ment of knowledge. A hope is entertained that our commerce with the rich and popu-Powers; and we rely on the wisdom and lous countries that border the Mediterra- those Powers to respect the system of