

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We give the President's Message, to our readers, entire, to the exclusion of other matters. It will not be found particularly interesting, the political part being a re-affirmation of his former views upon the admission of Members of Congress.

The President does not mention the Constitutional amendment, nor does he touch upon other important questions now before the country.

Those who have expected that the President would bow to the popular will, as expressed in the verdict at the late elections, will look in vain for any symptom of such remaining reason. He is evidently bent upon a stubborn unyielding persistence in the course he has marked out, regardless of the voice of the people, warning him to desist.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

DELIVERED TO BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1866.

John A. Andrew, Secretary of the Senate and House of Representatives.

After a brief interval the Congress of the United States resumes its annual legislative labors. An all-wise and merciful Providence has abated the pestilence which visited our shores, leaving its calamitous traces upon some portions of our country.—Peace, order, tranquility, and civil authority have been declared to exist throughout the whole of the United States. In all of the States a civil authority has superseded the coercion of arms, and the people, by their voluntary action, are maintaining their governments in full activity and complete operation. The enforcement of the laws is no longer obstructed in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings; and the animosities engendered by the war are rapidly yielding to the beneficent influences of our free institutions, and to the kindly effects of unrestricted social and commercial intercourse. An entire restoration of fraternal relations appears in the recent legislation in reference to Tennessee, which evidently rests upon the fact that the functions of the State were not destroyed by the Rebellion, but merely suspended; and that principle is, of course, applicable to those States which, like Tennessee, attempted to renounce their places in the Union.

The action of the Executive Department of the Government upon this subject has been equally definite and uniform, and the progress of the war was specifically stated in the Proclamation issued by my predecessor on the 22d day of September, 1862. It was then solemnly proclaimed and declared that "hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and each of the States and the people thereof, in which State that relation is or may be adjudged to be disturbed."

The recognition of the States by the Executive Department of the Government has also been clear and exclusive in all proceedings affecting them as States, in the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts. In the admission of Senators and Representatives from any and all of the States, there can be no just ground of apprehension that persons who are disloyal will be clothed with the powers of legislation for this country, and the laws are enforced by a vigilant and faithful Congress. Each House is made the "judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members," and may, "with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member." When a Senator or Representative presents his certificate of election, he may at once be admitted or rejected; or, should there be any question as to eligibility, his credentials may be referred for investigation to the appropriate committee. If admitted to the House, his credentials are made satisfactory to the House of which he thus becomes a member, that he possesses the requisite constitutional and legal qualifications. If refused admission as a member for want of due allegiance to the Government, and returned to his constituents, they are admonished that none but persons loyal to the United States will be allowed a voice in the Legislative Councils of the Nation, and the political power and moral influence of the Government are thereby exerted in the interests of loyalty to the Government and fidelity to the Union. Upon this question, so vitally affecting the restoration of the Union and the permanency of our present form of government, my convictions, heretofore expressed, have undergone no change; but, on the contrary, their correctness has been confirmed by reflection and time. If the admission of loyal members to seats in the respective Houses of Congress was wise and expedient now, it is equally so under the present condition of the States at the present time, it is lawful to exclude them from representation, I do not see that the question will be changed by the efflux of time. Ten years hence, if these States remain as they are, the right of representation will be no stronger—the right of exclusion will be no weaker.

The Constitution of the United States makes it the duty of the President to recommend to the consideration of Congress "such measures as he shall judge necessary or expedient." I know of no measure more imperatively demanded by every consideration of national interest, sound policy, and equal justice, than the admission of loyal members from the now unrepresented States. This would consummate the work of restoration, and exert a most salutary influence in the restoration of the Union and fraternal feeling. It would tend greatly to renew the confidence of the American people in the vigor and stability of their institutions. It would bind us more closely together as a nation, and enable us to show to the world the inherent and recuperative power of a Government founded upon the will of the people, and established upon the principles of liberty, justice and intelligence. Our increased strength and enhanced prosperity would irrefragably demonstrate the efficacy of the revolutionary principles of our nation, and would be a powerful argument drawn from our recent national disorders by the enemies of republican government. The admission of loyal members from the States now excluded from Congress, by allaying doubt and apprehension, would turn capital, now awaiting an opportunity for investment, into the channels of trade and industry. It would alleviate the present troubled condition of those States, and by the removal of emigration and the loss of fertile regions now uncultivated, and lead to an increased production of those staples which have added so greatly to the

wealth of the nation and commerce of the world. New fields of enterprise would be opened to our progressive people, and soon the devastations of war would be repaired, and all traces of our domestic differences effaced from the minds of our countrymen. In our efforts to preserve "the unity of Government which constitutes us one people," by restoring the States to the condition which they held prior to the rebellion, we should be cautious, lest, having rescued our nation from perils of threatened disintegration, we resort to consolidation, and in the end absolute despotism as a remedy for the recurrence of similar troubles, the war having terminated, and with it all occasion for the exercise of powers of doubtful constitutionality, we should hasten to bring legislation within the boundaries prescribed by the Constitution, and to return to the ancient landmarks established by our fathers for the guidance of succeeding generations. "The Constitution which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all." If, upon the subject of the distribution of powers, or modification of the constitutional powers, be, in any particular, wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way in which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for "it is the customary weapon by which free Governments are destroyed." Washington spoke these words to his countrymen, when, followed by their love and gratitude, he voluntarily retired from the cares of public life. To keep in all things within the pale of the constitutional powers, and cherish the Federal Union as the only rock of safety," were prescribed by Jefferson as rules of action to endeavor to his "countrymen the true principles of their Constitution, and promote a union of sentiment and action equally auspicious to their happiness and safety." Jackson held that the action of the General Government should always be strictly confined to the sphere of its appropriate duties, and justly and forcibly urged that the Government is not to be intimidated or its Union preserved "by invasions of the rights and powers of the several States. In thus attempting to make our General Government strong, we make it weak. Its true strength consists in leaving individuals and States as much as possible to themselves; in making itself felt, not in its power, but in its beneficence; not in its control, but in its protection; not in binding the States more closely to the center, but leaving each State to the care of its own constitutional orbit." There are the teachings of men whose deeds and services have made them illustrious, and who, long since withdrawn from the scenes of life, have left to their country the rich legacy of their example, their wisdom, and their patriotism. Drawing fresh inspiration from their lessons, let us emulate them in love of country and respect for the Constitution and the laws.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury affords much information respecting the revenue and commerce of the country. His views upon the currency, and with reference to a proper adjustment of our revenue system, internal as well as impost, are commended to the careful consideration of Congress. In my last Annual Message I expressed my general views upon these subjects. I need now only call attention to the necessity of carrying into every Department of the Government a system of rigid accountability, through retrenchment, and wise economy. With no exceptional nor unusual expenditures, the oppressive burden of taxation can be lessened by such a modification of our revenue laws as will be consistent with the public faith, and the legitimate and necessary wants of the Government.

The report presents a much more satisfactory condition of our finances than one year ago, the most sanguine could have anticipated. During the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1865, the last year of the war, the public debt was increased \$941,962,531, and on the 31st of October, 1865, it amounted to \$2,740,854,750. On the 31st day of October, 1866, it had been reduced to \$2,551,310,000, the diminution during a period of 14 months, commencing September 1, 1865, and ending October 31, 1866, having been \$209,544,750. In the last annual report of the state of the finances, it was estimated that during the three quarters of the fiscal year ending the 30th June last, the debt could be reduced \$112,194,387. During that period, however, it was reduced \$31,196,357, the receipts of the year having been \$89,905,509 more, and the expenditures \$209,529,235 less than the estimates. Nothing could more clearly indicate than these statements the extent and availability of the national resources and the rapidity and safety with which under our form of government, great military and naval establishments can be disbanded, and expenses reduced from war to a peace footing.

During the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1866, the receipts were \$558,032,620, and the expenditures \$520,750,948, leaving an available surplus of \$37,281,680. It is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1867, will be \$475,061,386, and that the expenditures will reach the sum of \$316,428,078, leaving in the Treasury a surplus of \$158,633,308. The fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1866, is estimated that the receipts will amount to \$436,000,000, and that the expenditures will be \$350,247,641—showing an excess of \$85,752,359 in favor of the Government.—These estimated receipts may be diminished by a reduction of excise and import duties; but after all necessary reductions shall have been made, the revenue of the present and of following years will doubtless be sufficient to cover all legitimate charges on the Treasury, and leave a large annual surplus to be applied to the payment of the principal of the debt. There seems now to be no good reason why taxes may not be reduced as the country advances in population and wealth, and yet the debt be extinguished within the next quarter of a century.

The report of the Secretary of War furnishes valuable and important information in reference to the operations of his Department during the past year. Few volunteers were retained in the service, and they are being discharged as rapidly as they can be replaced by regular troops. The army has been promptly paid, carefully provided with medical treatment, well sheltered and subsisted, and is to be furnished with breech loading small arms. The military strength of the nation has been unimpaired by the discharge of volunteers, the disposition of unserviceable or perishable stores, and the retrenchment of expenditure. Sufficient material to meet any emergency has been retained, and from the national call, large armies can be rapidly organized, equipped, and concentrated. Fortifications on the coast and frontier have received, or are being prepared for more powerful armaments; lake surveys and harbor and river improvements are in course of energetic prosecution. Preparations have been made for the payment of the additional bounties authorized during the late session of Congress, under such regulations as will protect the government, from fraud, and secure to the honorably-discharged

soldier the well-earned reward of his faithfulness and gallantry. More than six thousand maimed soldiers have received artificial limbs or other surgical apparatus; and forty-one national cemeteries, containing the remains of 104,526 Union soldiers, have already been established. The total estimate of military appropriations is \$25,205,069.

It is stated in the report of the Secretary of the Navy that the naval force at this time consists of 278 vessels, armed with 2,351 guns. Of these, 115 vessels, carrying 1,029 guns, are in commission, distributed chiefly among seven squadrons. The number of men in the service is 13,600. Great activity and vigilance have been displayed by the fleet, and its movements have been judiciously and efficiently arranged in such manner as would best promote American commerce, and protect the rights and interests of our countrymen abroad. The vessels unemployable are undergoing repairs, or are laid up until their services may be required. Most of the iron-clad fleet is at League Island, in the vicinity of Philadelphia. The most judicious and decisive action should be taken by Congress, was selected by the Secretary of the Navy as the most eligible location for that class of vessels. It is important that a suitable public station should be provided for the iron-clad fleet. It is intended that these vessels should be in proper condition for any emergency, and it is desirable that the bill accepting League Island for naval purposes, which passed the House of Representatives at an early period, in order that there may be a suitable public station for this class of vessels, as well as a navy yard of area sufficient for the wants of the service, on the Delaware river. The Naval Pension fund amounts to \$11,750,000, having been increased \$2,760,000 during the year. The expenditures of the Department for the fiscal year ending 30th June last were \$43,328,525, and the estimates for the coming year amount to \$29,768,436. Attention is called to the condition of our seamen, and the importance of legislative measures for their relief and improvement. The suggestions in behalf of this deserving class of our fellow-citizens are earnestly recommended to the favorable attention of Congress.

The report of the Postmaster General presents a most satisfactory condition of the postal service, and submits recommendations which deserve the consideration of Congress. The revenues for the Department within the year ending June 30, 1866, were \$14,386,086, and the expenditures \$15,351,079, showing an excess of the latter of \$965,063. In anticipation of this deficiency, however, a special appropriation was made by Congress in the act approved July 28, 1866. Including the standing appropriation of \$700,000 for free mail matter, as a legitimate portion of the revenues yet remaining unexpended, the actual deficiency for the past year is only \$265,092. The report of the Postmaster General affords much information respecting the revenue and commerce of the country. His views upon the currency, and with reference to a proper adjustment of our revenue system, internal as well as impost, are commended to the careful consideration of Congress. In my last Annual Message I expressed my general views upon these subjects. I need now only call attention to the necessity of carrying into every Department of the Government a system of rigid accountability, through retrenchment, and wise economy. With no exceptional nor unusual expenditures, the oppressive burden of taxation can be lessened by such a modification of our revenue laws as will be consistent with the public faith, and the legitimate and necessary wants of the Government.

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soldier the well-earned reward of his faithfulness and gallantry. More than six thousand maimed soldiers have received artificial limbs or other surgical apparatus; and forty-one national cemeteries, containing the remains of 104,526 Union soldiers, have already been established. The total estimate of military appropriations is \$25,205,069.

market the lands falling within the operation of such grants, and thus to exclude the inception of a subsequent adverse right.—A breach of the conditions which Congress may deem proper to impose should work a forfeiture of claims to the lands so withdrawn but unexcused, and of title to the lands conveyed which remain unsold.

Operations on the several lines of the Pacific Railroad have been prosecuted with unimpeded vigor and success. Should no delay occur, it is confidently anticipated that this great thoroughfare will be completed before the expiration of the period designated by Congress.

During the last fiscal year the amount paid to pensioners, including the expenses of disbursement, was \$13,457,996, and 50,477 names were added to the pension rolls. The entire number of pensioners, June 30, 1866, was 126,722. This fact furnishes melancholy and striking proof of the sacrifice made to vindicate the constitutional authority of the Federal Government, and to maintain inviolate the integrity of the Union. They impose upon us corresponding obligations. It is estimated that \$33,000,000 will be required to meet the exigencies of this branch of the service during the next fiscal year.

Treaties have been concluded with the Indians who, enticed into armed opposition to our Government at the outbreak of the Rebellion, have unconditionally submitted to our authority, and manifested an earnest desire for a renewal of our friendly relations.

During the year ending September 30, 1866, 8,716 patents for useful inventions and designs were issued, and at that date the balance in the Treasury to the credit of the Patent fund was \$218,297. As a subject upon which depends an immense amount of the production and commerce of the country, I recommend to Congress such legislation as may be necessary for the preservation of the levees of the Mississippi river. It is a matter of national importance that early steps should be taken not only to add to the efficiency of these barriers against destructive inundations, but for the removal of all obstructions to the free and safe navigation of that great channel of trade and commerce.

The District of Columbia, under existing laws, is not entitled to that representation in the National Councils which, from our earliest history, has been uniformly accorded to each Territory established from time to time within our limits. It maintains equal relations to Congress, to whom the Constitution has granted the power of exercising exclusive legislation over the seat of government. Our fellow-citizens residing in the District, whose interests are thus confined to the special guardianship of Congress, exceed in number the population of several of our Territories, and no just reason is perceived why a delegate of their choice should not be admitted to a seat in the House of Representatives. No more appropriate and efficient mode of enabling them to make known their peculiar condition and wants, and of securing the local legislation adopted to them, I therefore recommend the passage of a law authorizing the electors of the District of Columbia to choose a delegate, to be allowed the same rights and privileges as a delegate representing a Territory. The increasing enterprise and rapid progress of improvement in the District are highly gratifying, and I trust that the efforts of the patriotic and able members of the Legislature of the national metropolis will receive the efficient and generous cooperation of Congress.

It is a subject of congratulation that no foreign combinations against our domestic peace and safety, or our legitimate influence among the nations, have been formed or attempted. While sentiments of reconciliation, loyalty and patriotism have increased at home, a more just consideration of our national character and rights has manifested by foreign nations, and the entire success of the Atlantic Telegraph, between the coast of Ireland and the Province of Newfoundland, is an achievement which has been justly celebrated in both hemispheres as the opening of an era in the progress of civilization. There is reason to expect that equal success will attend, and even greater results follow, the enterprise for connecting the two Continents through the Pacific Ocean by the projected line of telegraph between Kamtschatka and the Russian Possessions in America.

The resolution of Congress protesting against pardons by foreign Governments of persons convicted of infamous offenses, on condition of emigration to our country, has been communicated to the States with which we maintain intercourse, and the practice, so justly the subject of complaint on our part, has not been renewed. The congratulations of Congress to the Emperor of Russia, upon his escape from attempted assassination, have been presented to the humane and enlightened ruler, and received by him with expressions of grateful appreciation.

The Executive, warned of an attempt by Spanish American adventurers to induce the emigration of freedmen of the United States to a foreign country, protested against the project as one which, if consummated, would reduce them to a bondage even more oppressive than that from which they have just been relieved. Assurance has been received from the Government of the State, in which the plan was matured, that the proceeding will meet its encouragement nor approval. It is a question worthy of your consideration, whether our laws upon the subject are adequate to the prevention or punishment of the crime thus meditated.

In the month of April last Congress is aware, a friendly arrangement was made between the Emperor of France and the President of the United States for the withdrawal from Mexico of the French expeditionary force. This withdrawal was to be effected in three detachments, the first in March next, and the third and last in November, 1867. Immediately upon the completion of the evacuation, the French Government was to assume the same attitude of non-intervention, in regard to Mexico, as is held by the Government of the United States. Repeated assurances have been given by the Emperor, since that agreement, that he would complete the promised evacuation within the period mentioned, or sooner.

It was reasonably expected that the proceedings thus contemplated would produce a crisis of great political interest in the Republic of Mexico. The newly-appointed Minister of the United States, Mr. Campbell, was therefore sent forward, on the 9th day of November last, to assume his proper functions as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to that Republic. It was also thought expedient that he should be attended in the vicinity of Mexico by the Lieutenant-General of the Army of the United States, with the view of obtaining such information as might be important to determine the course to be pursued by the United States in re-establishing and maintaining necessary and proper intercourse with the Republic of Mexico. Deeply interested in the cause of humanity, it seem-

ed an obvious duty on our part to exercise whatever influence we possessed for the restoration and permanent establishment in that country of a domestic and republican form of government.

Such was the condition of affairs in regard to Mexico, when on the 23d of November last official information was received from Paris that the Emperor of France had some time before decided not to withdraw a detachment of his forces in the month of November past, according to engagement, but that this decision was made with the purpose of withdrawing the whole of those forces in the ensuing spring. Of this determination, however, the United States had not received any notice or intimation; and, so soon as the information was received by the Government, care was taken to make known its dissent to the Emperor of France.

I cannot forego the hope that France will reconsider the subject, and adopt some resolution in regard to the evacuation of Mexico which will conform as nearly as practicable with the existing engagements, and thus meet the just expectations of the United States. The papers relating to the subject will be laid before you. It is believed that, with the evacuation of Mexico by the expeditionary forces, no subject for serious differences between France and the United States would remain. The expressions of the Emperor and people of France, warrant a hope that an additional friendship between the two countries might in that case be renewed and permanently restored.

A claim of a citizen of the United States for indemnity for spoils committed on the high seas by the French authorities, in the exercise of a belligerent power against Mexico, has been met by the Government of France with a proposition to defer settlement until a mutual convention for the adjustment of all claims of citizens and subjects of both countries arising out of the war between this Continent, shall be agreed upon by the two countries. The suggestion is not deemed unreasonable, but it belongs to Congress to direct the manner in which claims for indemnity by foreigners, as well as by citizens of the United States, arising out of the late civil war, shall be adjudicated and determined. I have no doubt that the subject of all such claims will engage your attention at a convenient and proper time.

It is a matter of regret that no consideration has been given to the necessity of an adjustment of the differences between the United States and Great Britain, arising out of the depredations upon our national commerce and other trespasses committed by British subjects, in violation of international law and treaty obligations. The delay, however, may be believed to have resulted in no small degree from the domestic situation of Great Britain. An entire change of ministry occurred in that country during the last session of Parliament. The attention of the new ministry was called to the subject at an early day, and there is some reason to expect that it will now be considered in a becoming and friendly spirit. The importance of an early disposition of the question cannot be exaggerated. Whatever might be the wishes of the Governments, it is manifest that good-will and friendship between the two countries cannot be established until a reciprocity in the practice of good-faith and neutrality is restored between the respective nations.

On the 6th of June last, in violation of our neutrality laws, a military expedition and enterprise against the British North American Colonies was projected and attempted to be carried on within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States. In obedience to the obligation imposed upon the Executive by the Constitution, to see that the laws are faithfully executed, all citizens were warned, by proclamation, to abstain from taking part in or aiding such unlawful proceedings, and the proper civil, military, and naval officers were directed to take all necessary measures for the enforcement of the laws. The expedition failed, but it has not been without its painful consequences. Some of our citizens who, it was alleged, were engaged in the expedition, were captured, and have been brought to trial, as for a capital offense, in the Province of Canada. Judgment and sentence of death have been pronounced against some, while others have been acquitted. Fully believing in the maxim "Government that severity of civil punishment is necessary to the maintenance of its laws, and that the punishment of persons engaged in revolutionary attempts which have disastrously failed, is unsound and unwise, such representations having been made to the British Government, in behalf of the convicted persons, as, being sustained by an enlightened and humane judgment, will, it is hoped, induce in their cases an exercise of clemency, and a judicious amnesty to all who were engaged in the movement. Counsel has been employed by the Government to defend the citizens of the United States from capital offences in Canada; and a discontinuance of the prosecutions which were instituted in the courts of the United States against those who took part in the expedition, has been directed.

I have regarded the expedition as not only political in its nature, but as also in a great measure foreign from the United States in its causes, character, and objects. The attempt was understood to be made in sympathy with the insurgent party in Ireland, and by striking at a British Province on this Continent was designed to aid in obtaining redress for political grievances which, it was assumed, the people of Ireland had suffered at the hands of the British Government during a period of several centuries. The persons engaged in it were chiefly natives of that country, some of whom had, while others had not, become citizens of the United States under our general laws of naturalization. Complaints of misgovernment in Ireland continually engage the attention of the British nation, and so great an agitation is now prevailing in Ireland that the British Government have deemed it necessary to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in that country. These circumstances must necessarily modify the opinion which we might otherwise have entertained in regard to an expedition expressly prohibited by our neutrality laws. So long as those laws remain upon our statute-books, they should be faithfully executed, and if they operate harshly, unjustly or oppressively, Congress alone can apply the remedy, by their modification or repeal.

Political and commercial interests of the United States are not unlikely to be affected in some degree by events which are transpiring in the eastern regions of Europe, and the time seems to have come when our Government ought to have a proper diplomatic representation in Greece.

This Government has claimed for all persons not convicted, or accused, or suspected of crime, an absolute political right of self-expiation, and a choice of new national allegiance. One of our European States have dissented from this principle, and have claimed a right to hold such persons and their subjects as have immigrated to and been naturalized in the United States, and afterwards returned on transient visits to their native countries, to the performance

of military service in like manner as resident subjects. Complaints arising from the claim in this respect made by Foreign States, have heretofore been matters of controversy between the United States and some of the European Powers, and the result of our inquiries upon the failure to settle this question, increased during the war with Prussia, Italy, and Austria were recently engaged. While Great Britain has never acknowledged the right of ex-patriation, she has not practically insisted upon it. France has been equally forbearing; and Prussia has proposed a compromise, which, although evincing increased liberality, has not been accepted by the United States. Peace is now prevailing everywhere in Europe, and the present seems to be a favorable time for an assertion by Congress of the principle, so long maintained by the Executive Department, that naturalization by one State fully exempts the native-born subject of any other State from the performance of military service under any foreign Government, so long as he does not voluntarily renounce its rights and benefits.

In the performance of a duty imposed upon me by the Constitution, I have thus submitted to the Representatives of the States and of the People such information of our domestic and foreign affairs as the public interests seem to require. Our Government is now undergoing its most trying ordeal, and my earnest prayer is, that the people may be inspired with a strong and patriotic feeling, and finally pass without impairing its original purity and symmetry. The interests of the nation are best to be promoted by the revival of fraternal relations, the complete obliteration of our past differences, and the re-inauguration of all the pursuits of peace.—Directing our efforts to the early accomplishment of these great ends, let us endeavor to preserve harmony between the co-ordinate Departments of the Government, that each in its proper sphere may cordially cooperate with the other in securing the maintenance of the Constitution, the preservation of the Union, and the perpetuity of our free institutions.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
WASHINGTON, December 3, 1866.

New Advertisements.
FOR SALE.—A Horse and Lot on Main Street, Towanda. For terms inquire of J. G. W. PATTON.
Towanda, Pa., Dec. 3, 1866.—41.

D. K. NAPP.
Watch Maker and Dealer in Gents and Ladies Watches, Chains and Finger Rings, Clocks, Spectacles, Silver ware, Plated ware, Hollow ware, Trunk, Sewing Machines, and other goods belonging to a Jeweler's store.
Perennial attention paid to Repairing, at his old place near the Post Office, Waverly, N. Y.
Dec. 3, 1866.—41.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the First National Bank of Towanda, for the election of Directors, will be held at the First National Bank, Towanda, Pa., Wednesday, January 2, 1867, between the hours of 10 o'clock and 3 o'clock, P. M. The President, J. A. GARDNER, and a Treasurer, to serve the ensuing year, are—
N. N. BETTS, Jr., Secretary.
Dec. 3, 1866.

THE Stockholders of the Towanda Bridge Company are hereby notified that an election will be held at the First National Bank, Towanda, Pa., Wednesday, January 2, 1867, between the hours of 10 o'clock and 3 o'clock, P. M. The President, J. A. GARDNER, and a Treasurer, to serve the ensuing year, are—
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INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.—MISS STRELLA gives instruction upon the Piano, and she professes special attention to the principles of Music, she can consider of value to the student who has advancement in musical attainment of any who may be placed under her charge. Terms—12 lessons and one of instruction, \$12; with board and maintenance, \$10. Residence two doors north of Dr. Ladd's.
Towanda, Dec. 3, 1866.—41.

NEW FISH AND OYSTER DEPOT
BRIDGE STREET TOWANDA, PA.
C. M. & O. D. GOODENOUGH, Prop'rs.
Hotels, Families, Saloons, &c., supplied with fresh and salt water fish, splendid Baltimore Oysters, Clams, &c. cheaper by mail, than elsewhere in the country. Also, the FINEST SPANISH OYSTERS, DUNKIRK, &c. Everything first class. Patronage respectfully solicited.
Towanda, Nov. 15, 1866.—41.

GOOD CUSTOM BOOTS,
And a new supply of Women's Shoes.

CHEAP FOR CASH, AT E. R. BROWN'S,
ORWELL, PA.
Sept. 28, 1866.

ERIE RAILWAY.
On and after Monday Nov. 19th, 1866, Trains will leave Waverly, at about the following hours, viz:—
5:29 a. m. Night Express, Mondays excepted, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk, making direct connection with the Erie, the Atlantic and Western, Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, for all points West; also at Dunkirk for Canada.
6:58 a. m. Light Express, Mondays excepted, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and the West, connecting at Elmira for Canada.
8:57 p. m. Elmira Train, Daily, for the West.
3:37 p. m. Elmira Accommodation, Mondays excepted.
6:02 p. m. Day Express, Sundays excepted, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and the West, connecting at Elmira for Canada; at Salamanca with the Atlantic and Western, and at Dunkirk with the Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, for all points West or South.
8:57 p. m. Express Mail, Sundays excepted, for Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk, connecting with trains for the West.
8:15 p. m. Freight, Sundays excepted.
*Stops at Waverly on Mondays only.

5:11 a. m. Cincinnati Express, Mondays excepted, connecting at Orwell for Ilwaco; at Binghamton for Syracuse; at Great Bend, Salamanca, and Philadelphia at Lackawanna for Hawley, and at Graycourt for Newburg and Warwick.
3:37 p. m. Philadelphia Train, Daily.
3:37 p. m. Binghamton Accommodation, Sundays excepted.
6:02 p. m. Day Express, Sundays excepted, connecting at Binghamton for Syracuse; at Gt. Bend for Stranton; at Lackawanna for Hawley; and at Jersey City with midland express train of New Jersey Railroad for Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.
6:15 p. m. New York and Baltimore Mail, Sundays excepted.
8:25 p. m. Light Express, Sundays excepted, connecting at Jersey City with morning express train of New Jersey Railroad for Baltimore and Washington, and at New York with morning express trains for Boston and the East.
8:28 a. m. Night Express, Daily, connecting at Graycourt for Warwick; and at New York with afternoon trains and steamers for Boston and New England.
4:38 W. M. Freight, Sundays excepted.
W. M. RIDDELL,
Gen'l Pass Ag't, New-York.
Gen'l Sup't.

CHEAP PASSAGE FROM OR TO IRELAND OR ENGLAND!

WILLIAMS & GILSON'S "Black Star Line" of Liverpool Packet, sailing weekly.
Swallow-tail Line of Packets from or to London, sail weekly.
Remittances to England, Ireland and Scotland, payable at once.
For further particulars, apply to WILLIAMS & GILSON, 29 Broadway, New-York.
G. F. MASON & CO., Bankers,
Towanda, Pa.
Oct. 1, 1866.

CAUTION.—Whereas, my wife Phoebe has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, and is carrying on a separate household, I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.
T. H. SHAW.
1866.—41.

DOCTOR CHAS. F. PAINE.—Office in Goulet's Drug Store, Towanda, Pa., Calls promptly attended to at all hours.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that all persons indebted to the estate of DAVID SHORES, late of Wyoan twp., dec'd, are requested to come forward with their claims, and having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
W. M. SHORES,
URBAN SHORES,
Administrators.
Nov. 28, 1866.

MUSIC, OR ANY OTHER ARTICLE in our line, ordered at short notice, by calling at the