

The Reporter is published every Thursday morning, by N. O. Goodrich at \$2 per annum, in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS, exceeding fifteen lines are inserted at two cents per line for each insertion, and five cents per line for subsequent insertions. Special notices inserted before Marriages and Deaths, will be charged fifteen cents per line for each insertion. All resolutions of Associations; communications of limited or individual interest; and notices of Charges or Deaths exceeding five lines, are charged two cents per line.

No. 150. 1868. 3 mo. \$1.00 6 mo. \$1.50 1 year \$2.00

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Miscellaneous.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives: Upon the assembling of Congress, it again becomes my duty to call your attention to the state of the Union, and to its continued disorganization under the various laws which have been passed on the subject of reconstruction.

It may be safely assumed, as an axiom in the government of States, that the greatest wrongs inflicted upon a people are committed by an arbitrary legislature, or by the unrelenting decrees of despotic rulers, and that the timely revocation of injurious and oppressive measures is the greatest good that can be conferred upon a nation.

The population of the United States in 1790 was nearly four million of people. Nearly one per cent, it increased in 1890 thirty-one million; an increase of seven hundred per cent on the population in 1790.

The annual expenditures of the Federal Government in 1791 were four million two hundred and twenty thousand dollars; in 1800, forty-one million; in 1805, ninety-two million; in 1810, one hundred and thirty million; in 1815, one hundred and fifty million; in 1820, one hundred and sixty million; in 1825, one hundred and eighty million; in 1830, one hundred and ninety million; in 1835, two hundred million; in 1840, two hundred and twenty million; in 1845, two hundred and forty million; in 1850, two hundred and fifty million; in 1855, two hundred and sixty million; in 1860, two hundred and seventy million; in 1865, two hundred and eighty million; in 1870, two hundred and ninety million; in 1875, two hundred and ninety million; in 1880, three hundred million; in 1885, three hundred and ten million; in 1890, three hundred and twenty million; in 1895, three hundred and thirty million; in 1900, three hundred and forty million; in 1905, three hundred and fifty million; in 1910, three hundred and sixty million; in 1915, three hundred and seventy million; in 1920, three hundred and eighty million; in 1925, three hundred and ninety million; in 1930, four hundred million; in 1935, four hundred and ten million; in 1940, four hundred and twenty million; in 1945, four hundred and thirty million; in 1950, four hundred and forty million; in 1955, four hundred and five million; in 1960, four hundred and six million; in 1965, four hundred and seven million; in 1970, four hundred and eight million; in 1975, four hundred and nine million; in 1980, four hundred and ten million; in 1985, four hundred and eleven million; in 1990, four hundred and twelve million; in 1995, four hundred and thirteen million; in 2000, four hundred and fourteen million; in 2005, four hundred and fifteen million; in 2010, four hundred and sixteen million; in 2015, four hundred and seven million; in 2020, four hundred and eight million; in 2025, four hundred and nine million; in 2030, four hundred and ten million; in 2035, four hundred and eleven million; in 2040, four hundred and twelve million; in 2045, four hundred and thirteen million; in 2050, four hundred and fourteen million; in 2055, four hundred and fifteen million; in 2060, four hundred and sixteen million; in 2065, four hundred and seven million; in 2070, four hundred and eight million; in 2075, four hundred and nine million; in 2080, four hundred and ten million; in 2085, four hundred and eleven million; in 2090, four hundred and twelve million; in 2095, four hundred and thirteen million; in 2100, four hundred and fourteen million.

The Federal Constitution - the magna carta of American rights, and the keystone of our political structure - has been successfully maintained and preserved in peace and order, and because a great nation, among the powers of the earth - must assuredly be now adequate to the settlement of questions growing out of the civil war, waged alone for vindication. This great fact is made manifest by the condition of the country when Congress assembled in the month of December, 1865. Civil strife had ceased; the spirit of rebellion had spent its force; the people of the Southern States had been warmed into national life, and throughout the whole country a healthy reaction in public sentiment had taken place. By the application of the simple yet effective principles of the Constitution, the Executive Department, with the voluntary aid of the States, had brought the work of reconstruction as near completion as was within the scope of its authority. The simple yet effective principles of the Constitution, the Executive Department, with the voluntary aid of the States, had brought the work of reconstruction as near completion as was within the scope of its authority.

Under the influence of party passions and sectional prejudices, other acts have been passed not warranted by the Constitution. Congress has already been made familiar with bills respecting the "tenure of office" bill. Experience has proved that it is not in the best interests of the country, and that while it remains in force the President cannot enjoy that quietude of public affairs so essential to the successful administration of the government.

The Reporter

Published weekly by N. O. Goodrich at \$2 per annum, in Advance.

E. O. GOODRICH, Publisher.

VOLUME XXIX.

TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., DECEMBER 17, 1868.

NUMBER 30.

essential to an honest and efficient execution of the laws. Its revocation would enable the executive department to exercise the power of appointment and removal in accordance with the original design of the Federal Constitution.

The act of March 2, 1867, making appropriations for the support of the Government, and containing various other provisions, contains provisions which interfere with the President's constitutional functions as commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy.

It is believed that the repeal of such laws should be considered by the American people as at least a partial return to the fundamental principles of the government, and an indication that hereafter the Constitution is to be made the nation's sacred charter.

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the leaders - the leaders the masters of the people. We now pride ourselves upon having given freedom to the masses of the colored race, and will then, be our shame, that forty millions of people, by their own tolerance of usurpation and profligacy, have suffered themselves to become a degraded race, and merely exchanged slave-owners for tax-payers.

At the beginning of the rebellion, the National Bank notes were introduced into the country, and their circulation increased to two hundred millions of dollars; now the circulation of National Bank notes and those known as "legal tenders" is nearly seven hundred millions.

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home of at least as much of the production of our rich and inexhaustible gold bearing fields as may be sufficient for purposes of circulation. It is unnecessary to expect a return to a sound currency as long as the Government and banks, by continuing to issue irredeemable notes, fill the channels of circulation with depreciated paper, contributed to the issue of a sound currency.

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ing into operation of new service established by acts of Congress, which amount to a reduction of two years and a half, to about 48,700 miles - equal to more than one-third of the whole amount of the service at the close of the war.

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