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## EXTRA THE STATE OF THE NATION SECOND ANNUAL MESSAGE OF ANDREW JOHNSON.

President of the United States.

Fellow-citizens 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 Provi-dence has abated the pestilence which visited our shores, leaving its calamitous traces ed onrshores, leaving its catamitous praces upon some portions of our country. Peace, order, tranquillity, and civil authority have been formally declared to exist throughout the whole of the United States. In all of the States civil authority has superseded the coercion of arms, and the people, by their voluntary action, are maintaining their grvernments in full activity and complete operation.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 proceeding ;;" and the animosities engendered by the war are rapidly yielding to the beneficent influ-ences of our free institutions, and to the kindly effects of unrestricted social and commercial intercourse. An entire restoration of fraternal feeling must be the earnest w sh of every patriotic hear!; and we will have accomplished our grandest national achievement when, forgetting the sad events of the past, and remembering only their instructive lessons, we resume our onward career as a free, prosperous, and united people.

the Union.

Supreme, Circuit and District Courts.

In my message of the 4th of December, 1865, Congress was informed of the measures which had been instituted by the Executive with a view to the gradual restoration of the States in which the insurrection occurred to their relations with the General Government. Provisional Governors had been appointed, Conventions called, Governors elected, Legislatures assembled, and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States. Courts had been opened for the enforcement of laws long.in abeyance. The blockade had been removed, custom-houses re-established, and the internal revenue laws put in force, in order that the people might contribute to the national income. Postal operations had been renewed, and efforts were being made to restore them to their former condition of efficiency. The States themselves had been asked to take part in the high function of amerding the Constitution, and of thus sanctioning the extinction of African slavery as one of the legitimate results of our in-

ternetice struggle. Having progressed thus far, the Execu-tive Department found that it had accom-plished nearly all that was within the scope of its constitutional authority. One thing, nowever, yet remained to be done before the work of restoration could be completed, and that was the admission to Congress of loyal Senators and Representatives from the States whose people had rebelled against the lawful authority of the General Govera-This question devolved upon the respective Houses, which, by the Constitution, are made the judges of the elections, re-turns, and qualifications of their own members; and its consideration at once engaged the attention of Congress. In the meantime, the Executive Departnt-no other plan having been proposed by Congress—continued its efforts to perfect, as far as was practicable, the restoration of the proper relations between the citizens of respective States, the States, and the Federal Government, extending, from time to time, as the public interests seemed to require, the judicial, revenue, and postal systems of the country. With the advice and consent of the Senate, the necessary officers were appointed, and appropriations made by Congress for the payment of their salaries. The proposition to amend the salaries. The proposition to amend the salaries. The proposition to amend the Federal Constitution, so as to prevent the existence of slavery within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction was ratified by the requisite number o States; and on the 18th day of December, 1865, it was officially declared to have be-come valid as a part of the Constitution of the United States. All of the States in which the insurrection had existed promptly amended their Constitutions, as as to make amended their Constitutions, so as to make them conform to the great change thus effected in the organic law of the land; de-clared null and void all ordinances and laws of secession; repudiated all pretended debts and obligations created for the revolutionary purposes of the insurrection; and proceeded in good faith, to the enactment of measures for the protection and amelioration of the condition of the colored race. Congress, however, yet hesitated to admit any of these States to representation; and it was not until towards the close of the eighth month of the session that an exception was made in favor of Tennessee, by the admission of her Senators and Representatives. I deem it a subject of profound regret that Congress has thus far failed to admit to seats loyal Senators and Representatives from the other States, whose inhabitants, with those of Tennessee, had engaged in the rebellion. Ten States-more than one-fourth of the whole number-remain withrebellion. out representation; the seats of fifty mem-bers in the House of Representatives and of twenty members in the Senate are yet vacant-not by their own consent, not by a failure of election, but by the refusal of Con-gress to accept their credentials. Their admission, it is believed, would have accom-plished much towards the renewal and strengthening of our relations as one people, and removed serious cause for discontent on the part of the inhabitants of those States. It would have accorded with the great principle enunciated in the Declara-tion of American Independence, that no people ought to bear the burden of taxation, people ought to bear the burden of taxation, and yet be denied the right of representa-tion. It would have been in consonance with the express provisions of the Constitu-tion, that "each State shall have at least one Representative," and "that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." These pro-visions were intended to secure to every State, and to the people of every State, the State, and to the people of every State, the right of representation in each House of Congress; and so important was it deemed by the framers of the Constitution that the equality of the States in the Senate should be preserved, that not even by an amena-ment of the Constitution can any State, without its consent, be denied a voice in that branch of the National Legislature. It is true, it has been assumed that the ex-istence of the States was terminated by the conditions acts of their inhabitants, and that rved, that not even by an amendrebellious acts of their inhabitants, and that the insurrection having been suppressed, they were thenceforward to be considered merely as conquered territories. The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial De-partments of the Government have, however, with great distinctness and uniform consistency, refused to sanction an assumpon so incompatible with the nature of our publican system, and with the professed tects of the war. Throughout the recent is the sitself apparent, that these ten politi-mmunities are nothing less than States Linion. At the very commencement

of the rebellion, each House declared, with a unanimity as remarkable as it. was signif-cant, that the war was not "waged, upon strictly confined to the sphere of its appro-Buricity connnect to the sphere of its appro-priate duties, and justly and forcibly urged that our Government is not to be maintained nor our 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 cant, that the war was not "waged, upon our part, in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those Government strong, we make it weak. Its true strength consists in leaving individuals States, but to defend and maintain the su-premacy of the Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to reserve the Union with all the dignity, true strength consists in leaving individuals and States as much as possible to themselves; in making itself, felt, nor in its power, but in its beneficence; not in its control, but in its protection; not in binding the States more closely to the centre, but leaving each in one unobstructed in its more constiequality, and rights of the several sates unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects" were "accomplished the war onght to cease." In some instances Senators were permitted to continue their hegislative functions, while in other in-tances Representatives ware alcored ord more closely to the centre, but leaving each to move unobstructed in its proper consti-tutional orbit." These are the teachings of men whose deeds and services have made-them illustrious, and who, long since with-drawn from scenes of life, have left to their country the rich legacy of their example, their wisdom, and their patriotism. Draw-ing fresh inspiration from their lessons, let us emulate them in lows of country and restances Representatives were elected and admitted to seats after their States had formally declared their right to withdraw from the Union, and were endeavoring to maintain that right by force of arms. All us emulate them in love of country and re-pect for the Constitution and the laws. of the States whose people were in insurrec-tion, as States, were included in the appor-

The report of the Secretary of the Trea-sury affords much information respecting the revenue and commerce of the country. tionment of the direct tax of twenty millions of dollars annually laid upon the United States by the act approved 5th Au-gust, 1861. Congress, by the act of March 4tb, 1862, and by the apportionment of re-His views upon the currency, and with re-ference to a proper adjustment of our reve-nue system, internal as well as impost, are commended to the careful consideration of presentation thereunder, also recognized their presence as States in the Union; and 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 de-partment of the Government a system of rigid accountability, thorough retrench-ment, and wise economy. With no excep-tional nor unusual expenditures, the oppres-sive burdens of taxation can be lessened by they have, for judicial purposes, been di-vided into districts, as States alone can be divided. The same recognition appears in the recent legislation in reference to Tenessee, which evidently rests upon the fact that the functions of the State were not destroyed by the rebellion, but merely sus-pended; and that principle is of course apsive burdens of taxation can be lessened by plicable to those States which, like Tennes-s e, attempted to renounce their places in such a modification of our revenue laws as will be consistent with the public faith, and he legitimate and necessary wants of the The action of the Executive Department Governmen

of the Government upon this subject has The report presents a much more satisfacbeen equally definite and uniform, and the tory condition of our finances than one year ago the most sanguine could have anticipurpose of the war was specifically stated in the Proclamation issued by my predecessor pated. During the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1865, the last year of the war, the public debt was increased \$941,902,537, 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 \$551,310,000 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 re-storing the constitutional relation between it had been reduced to \$2,551,310,006, the United States and each of the States and the people thereof, in which States that rela-tion is or may be suspended or disturbed." The recognition of the States by the Judithe diminution, during a period of fourteen months, commencing September 1, 1365, and ending October 31, 1866, having been \$206,-379,565. In the last annual report on the state of the finances, it was estimated that during the three quarters of the fiscal year ending the 30th of Jane last, the debt would be increased \$112,194,947. During that pe-riod, however, it was reduced \$31,196,337. the receipts of the year having been \$39,-905,905 more, and the expenditures \$200,529,-235 less than the estimates. Nothing could the diminution, during a period of fourteen cial Department of the Government has also been clear and conclusive in all pro-ceedings affecting them as States, had in the In the admission of Senators and Repreentatives from any and all of the States, there can be no just ground of apprehension that persons who are disloyal will be clothed 235 less than the estimates. Nothing could with the powers of legislation; for this could not happen when the Constitution and the laws are enforced by a vigilant and faithful more clearly indicate than these state net is the extent and availability of the national resources, and the rapidity and safety with Congress. Each house is made the "judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications which, under our form of government, great military and naval establishments can be of its own members," and may, "with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member." When a Senator or Representative presents aisbanded, and expenses reduced from a war to a peace footing.

During the fiscal year ending the 30th of bis certificate of election, he may at once be admitted or rejected; or should there be any June, 1866, the receipts were \$558,032,620, and the expenditures \$520,750,940, leaving an available surplus of \$37,281,630. It is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1867, will be \$475,-061,386, and that the expenditures will reach the sum of \$316,429,475 theories is the fiscal question as to his eligibility, his oredentials may be referred for investigation to the appropriate committee. If admitted to a seat, it must be upon evidence satisfactory to the the sum of \$316,428,578, leaving in the Treasury a surplus of \$158 633,308. For the fis-House of which he thus becomes a member. that he possesses the requisite Constitutional and legal qualifications. If refused admiscal year ending Jane 30, 1868, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to \$136,000,000, sion as a member for want of due allegiance to the Government, and returned to his and that the expenditures will be \$350,247,-641—showing an excess of \$85,752 359 in favor of the Government. Taess estimated receipts may be diminished by a reduction of excise and import duties; but after all necessary reductions shall have been made. constituents, they are admonished that none constituents, they are automistice that none but persons loyal to the United States will be allowed a voice in the Legislative Coun-cils of the nation, and the political power and moral influence of Congress are thus effectively exerted in the interests of loythe revenue of the present and of following years will doubtless be sufficient to cover all Union. Upon this question, so vitally af-fecting the restoration of the Union and the egitimate charges upon the Treasury, and ave a large annual surplus to be applied permanency of our present form of govern-n-ent, my convictions, heretofore expressed, 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 have undergone no change; but, on the contrary, their correctness has been conthe debt be extinguished within the next mission of loyal members to seats in the quarter of a century.

for the year ending June 30, 1866, were \$14,-386,986, and the expenditures \$15,352,079, showing an excess of the latter of \$965,093. In anticipation of this deficiency, however, a special appropriation was made by Con-gress in the act approved July 28, 1866. In-cluding the standing appropriation of \$700,-000 for free mail matter, as a legitimate por-tion of the revenues yet remaining upex-000 for free mail matter, as a legitimate por-tion of the revenues yet remaining unex-pended, the actual deficiency for the past year is only \$265,093—a sum within \$51,141 of the amount estimated in the annual re-port of 1864. The decrease of revenue com-pared with the previous year was one and one fifth per cent. and the increase of exne fifth per cent., and the increase of expenditures, owing principally to the enargement of the mail service in the South, was twelve per cent. On the South of June last there were in operation six thousand nine hundred and thirty mail routes, withan aggregate length of one hun-dred and eighty thousand nine hundred and dred and eighty thousand nine hundred and twenty-one miles, an aggregate annual transportation of seventy-one million eight hundred and thirty-seven thou-sand nine hundred and fourteen miles, and an aggregate annual cost, including all expenditures, of \$8,410,184. The length of railroad routes is thirty-two thousand and ninety-two miles, and the annual trans-portation thirty million six hundred and nine thousand four hundred and sixty-seven miles. The length of steamboat routes is miles. The length of steamboat routes is fourteen thousand three hundred and fortysix miles, and the annual transportation three million four hundred and eleven thousand nine hundred and sixty-two miles. The mail service is rapidly increasing throughout the whole country, and its steady extension in the Southern States. steady extension in the Southern States indicates their constantly improving condition. The growing importance of the foreign service also merits atten-tion. The Post Office Department of Great Britain and our own have agreed upon a preliminary basis for a new Postal Convention, which it is believed will prove eminently beneficial to the commercial interests of the United States, inssmuch as it contemplates a reduction of the international letter postage te one-half the exist-ing rates; a reduction of postage with all other countries to and from which corres-pondence is transmitted in the British mail, or in closed mails through the United King-dom: the establishment of puiform and an dom: the establishment of uniform and rea sonable charges for the sea and territorial transit of correspondence in closed mails; and an allowance to each Post Office Department of the right to use all mail communications established under the authority of the other for the despatch of correspondence, either in open or closed mails, on the same terms as those applicable to the in-bubitants of the country providing the means of transportation. The report of the Secretary of the Interior

exhibits the condition of those branches of the public service which are committed to bis supervision. During the last fiscal year four million six hundred and twenty-nine thousand three hundred and twelve acres of public land were disposed of, one million eight hundred and ninety-two thousand five bundred and sixteen acres of which were entered under the homeslead act. The po-ii y originally adopted relative to the public ands has undergone essential modifications. lumediate revenue, and not their rapid set-tiement, was the cardinal leature of our land system. Long experience and earnest dis-cussion have resulted in the conviction that the early development of our agri-cultural resources, and the diffa-sion of an energetic population cultural sion of an energetic population over our vast territory, are objects of far greater importance to the national growth and prosperity than the proceeds of the sale of the land to the highest bidder in open market. The pre-emption laws confer upon the pioneer who complies with the terms they impose the privilege of purchasing a limited portion of "unoffered lands" at the minimum price. The homestead enactments relieve the settler from the payment divances in population and wealth, and yet he debt be extinguished within the next juarter of a century. The report of the Secretary of War fur-bishes valuable and important information the for a term of years. This liberal policy in vites emigration from the old, and from the more crowded portions of the new world. Its propitious results are undoubted, and will be more signally manifested when time hall have given to it a wider development. Congress has made liberal grants of pub-lic land to corporations, in aid of the con-struction of railroads and other internal improvements. Should this policy hereafter prevail, more stringent provisions will be required to secure a faithful application of the fund. The title to the lands should not pass, by patent or otherwise, but remain in the Government and subject to its control until some portion of the road has been actually built. Portions of them might then, from time to time, be conveyed to the corporation, but never in greater ratio to the whole quantity embraced by the grant than the completed parts bear to the entire length of the projected improvement. This restric-tion would not operate to the prejudice of and executed with reasonable energy, as it is the settled practice to withdraw from market the lands falling within the opera-tion 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 claim to the lands so withdrawn but unconveyed, and of title to the lands conveyed which remain unsold.

over the seat of government, Our fellowcitizens residing in the District, whose in-terests are thus confided to the special guar-distibility 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 mode seems so appropriate and effectual of enabling them to make known their peculiar condition and wants, and securing the local legislation adapted 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 represent-ing a Territory. The increasing enterprise Ing a territory. The increasing enterprise and rapid progress of improvement in the District are highly gratifying, and I trust that the efforts of the municipal authorities to promote the prosperity of the national metropolis will receive the efficient and generous co-operation of Congress generous co-operation of Congress. The report of the Commissioner of Agri-

The report of the Commissioner of Agri-culture reviews the operations of his De-partment during the past year, and asks the aid of Congress in its efforts to encourage those States which, scourged by war, are now earnestly engaged in the reorganization of domestic industry. It is a subject of congratulation that no

foreign combinations against our domestic foreign combinations against our domestic peace and safety, or our legitimate influ-ence among the nations, have been formed or attempted. While sentiments of recon-ciliation, loyalty and patriotism have in-creased at home, a more just consideration of our national character and rights has

been manifested by toreign nations. The entire success of the Atlantic Tele-graph between the coast of Ireland and the Province of Newfoundland, is an achieve-went which here been institu ment which has been justly celebrated in ment which has been justly celebrated in both hemispheres as the opening of an era in the progress of civilization. There is rea-son to expect that equal success will attend, and even greater results follow, the enter-prise for connecting the two Continents through the Pacific Ocean by the projected bine of telegraph between Kamschatka and line of telegraph between Kamschatka and the Russian possessions in America.

The resolution of Congress protesting against pardons by foreign Governments of persons convicted of infamous offences, 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 that humane and enlightened ruler, and received by him with expressions f 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 neither its encourage-nient nor approval. It is a question wortby of your consideration, whether our laws upon this subject are adequate to the prevention or punishment of the crime thus meditated. In the month of April last, as 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 expedi-tionary military forces. This withdrawal was to be effected in three detachments, the first of which, it was understood, would leave Mexico in November, now past, the second 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 atti-tude of non-intervention, in regard to Mexi-co, as is held by the Government of the United States. Repeated assurances have en given

that it will now be considered in a becom-ing and friendly spirit. The importance ing and intensity spirit. The importance of an early disposition of the question cannot be exaggerated. Whatever might be the wishes of the two Governments, it is mani-fest that good-will and friendship between the the constitute and the data between the two countries cannot be established until a reciprocity, in the practice of good faith and neutrality, shall be 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 Ame-rican Colonies was projected and attempted to be certified on mithius the American rican Colonies was projected and attempted to be carried on within the territory and ju-risdiction of the United States. In obe-dience to the obligation imposed upon the Executive by the Constitution, to see that the laws are faithfully executed, all citizens werewarned, by proclamation, against taking part in or aiding such unlawful proceed-ings, and the proper civil, military and naval officers were directed to take all ne-cessary measures for the enforcement of the cessary 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, Some of our citizens who, it was alleged, were engaged in the expedition, were cap-tured, and have been brought to trial, as for a capital offence, 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 of government, that severity of civil punishment for misguided persons who have engaged in revolutionary attempts which have disastrously failed, is unsound and unwise, such representations have been made to the British Government, have been made to the Brit ish 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 judicases an exercise of clemency, and a judi-cious amnesty to all who were engaged in the movement. Counsel has been employed by the Government to defend citizens of the United States on trial for capital offences in Canada; and a discontinuance of the pro-secutions which were instituted in the courts of the United States against those who took part in the expedition, has been di ected.

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 symattempt was understood to be made in sym-pathy with an insurgent party in Ireland, and, by striking at a British Province on this Continent, was designed to aid in obtain-ing redress for political grievances which, it was assumed, the people of Ireland had suf-fered at the hands of the British Govern-ment during a period of several centuries. The persons engaged in it were chiefly na-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 at-tention of the British nation, and so great tention of the British nation, and so great an agitation is now prevailing in Ireland that the British Govern-ment have deemed it necessary to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in that country. These circumstances must neces-sarily modify the opinion which we might otherwise have entertained in regard to an expedition expressiv prohibited by our expedition expressly prohibited by our neutrality laws. So long as those laws re-main upon our statule books, they should be faithfully executed, and if they operate harship, unjustic or oppressively. Congress harshiy, unjustly, or oppressively, Congress alone can apply the remedy, by their modiication 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-expatriation, and a choice of new national allegiance. Most of the European States have dissented from this principle, and have claimed a right to hold such of their subjects as have immigrated to and been naturalized in the United States, and afterwards re-turned 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 Leretofore been matters of controversy between the United States and some of the European Powers, and the irritation con-sequent upon the failure to settle this question ircreased during the war in which Prussia, Italy and Austria were recently engaged. While Great Britain has never acknowledged the right of constant never acknowledged the right of expatriation, she has not practically insisted upon it. France has been equally forbearing, and It. Frace 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 Eu-rope, and the present scemes to be a favorable time for an assertion by Compress of the 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 Govern-ment, so long as he does not voluntarily re-nounce its rights and benefits. nounce 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. Onr Gov-ernment is now undergoing its most trying ordeal, and my earnest prayer is that the peril may be successfully and finally passed, without impairing its original strength and peril may be successfully and finally passed, without impairing its original strength and symmetry. The interests of the nation are best to be promoted by the revival of fraternal relations, the complete oblitera-tion of our past differences, and the re-inauguration of all the pursuits of peace. Directing our efforts to the early accom-plishment of these great ends, let us endea-vor to preserve harmony between the co-ordinate Departments of the Government, that each in its proper sphere may cordially that each in its proper sphere may cordially co-operate with the other in securing the maintenance of the Constitution, the preservation of the Union, and the perpetuity of our free institutions.

respective Houses of Congress was wise and expedient a year ago, it is no less wise and expedient now. If this anomalous condition is right now-if, in the exact condition of these States at the present time, it is law-ful to exclude them from representation, I to 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

alty to the Government and fidelity to the

firmed by reflection and time. If the ad-

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 m ire imperatively demanded by every conside-ration of national interest, sound policy, and equal justice, than the admission of oyal members from the now unrepresente States. This would consummate the work of restoration, and exert a most salutary inof restoration, and exert a most saturary in-fluence in the re-establishment of peace, harmony 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 estab-lished upon the principles of liberty, justice and intelligence. Our increased strength and enhanced prosperity would ir. refragably demonstrate the fallacy of the ar-guments against free institutions 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 al-laying doubt and apprehension, would turn capital, now awaiting an opportunity for investment, into the channels of trade and industry. It would alleviate the present condition of those States, and, by indusing emigration, aid in the settlement of ferthe regions now uncultivated, and lead to an increased production of those staples which f have added so greatly to the wealth of the nation and the commerce of the world. New fields of enterprise would be opened to our progressive people, and soon the devas-States now excluded from Congress, by al-

our progressive people, and soon the devas-tations of war would be repaired, and all traces of our domestic differences effaced from the mind of our countrymen. In our efforts to preserve "the unity of In our enorms to preserve "the unity of Government which constitutes us one peo-ple," 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 disintegra-tion, 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 conscious having terminated, and with it all occasion for the exercise of powers of doubtful con-stitutionality, we should hasten to bring le-gislation within the boundaries prescribed by the Constitution and an article prescribed by the Constitution, and to return to the an-cient 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 until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obliga-tory upon all." "If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be, in any partic-ular wrong, let it be corrected by an amend-ment in the way in which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation. for it is the customery generation usnrpation, for it is the customary weapon by which free Governments are destroyed.' usurpation, for it is the customary weapon by which free Governments are destroyed." Washington spoke these words to his coun-trymen, 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 our constitutional powers, and cherish the Federal Union as the only rock of safety," were prescribed by Jefferson as rules of action to endear to his"countrymen the true principles of their Constitution, and promote a union of sentiment and action 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

in reference to the operations of his Department during the past year. Few volunteers now remain 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 sub-sisted, and is to be furnished with breechloading 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 war material to meet any emergency has been retained, and, from the dis-banded volunteers standing ready to respond to 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 ar madischarge of volunteers, the disposition of are being prepared for more powerful ar maments; lake surveys and harbor and river improvements are in course of energetic prosecution. Preparations have been made i r the payment of the additional bounties authorized during the recent session of Congress, under such regulations as will protest the Gevernment from fraud, and secure to the honorably discharged soldier the well-earned reward of his faithfulness and gallantry. More than six thousand maimed ldiers have received artificial limbs or other surgical apparatus; and forty-one national cemeteries, containing the re-mains of 104,526 Union soldiers, have already been established. The total estimates of military appropriations s \$25,205,669. It is stated in the report of the Secretary

of the Navy that the naval force at this time consists of two hundred and seventy-eight vessels, armed with two thousand three hundred and fifty-one guns. Of these, one hundred and fifteen vessels, carrying one thousand and twenty-nine guns, are in commission, distributed chiefly among seven squadrons. The number of men in the service is thirteen thousand six hundred. Great activity and vigilance have been dis-played by all the squadrons, and their novements have been judiciously and effi-ciently arranged in such manner as would best promote American commerce, and protect the rights and interests of our countrymen abroad. The ves-sels unemployed 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, a place which until docision heet is at Lieague Island, in the vicinity of Philadelphia, a place which, until decisive action should be taken by Congress, was selected by the Secretary of the Navy as the most eligible location for that class of ves-sels. It is important that a suitable public station should be provided for the iron-load station should be provided for the iron-clad fleet. It is intended that these vessels shall be in proper condition for any energency, and it is desirable that the bill accepting League Island for naval purposes, which passed the House of Representatives at its last session, should receive final action at last session, should receive final action 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 \$2,750,000 during the Naval Fension fund amounts to \$11,750,000, having been increased \$2,750,000 during the year. The expenditures of the Department for the fiscal year ending 30th June last were \$43,324,526 and the estimates for the coming year amount to \$23,568,436. Atten-tion is invited to the condition of our sea-men and the importance of logicality. men, 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 recommenda-tions which deserve the consideration of whom the Constitution has granted the Congress. The revenues of the Department

Operations on the several lines of the Pacific Railroad have been prosecuted with unexampled vigor and success. Should no unforeseen causes of delay occur, it is con-tidently anticipated that this great thor-oughfare will be completed before the expiration of the period designated by Congress.

Congress. During the last fiscal year the amount paid to pensioners, including the expenses of disbursement, was thirteen millions four hundred and fifty-nine thousand nine hun-dred and ninety-six dollars, and fifty thouwere added to the pension rolls. The entire number of pensioners, June 30, 1866, was one bundred and twenty-six thousand seven hundred and twenty-two. This fact furnishes melancholy and striking proof of the sacrifices made to vindicate the consti-tutional authority of the Federal Government, and to maintain inviolate the in-tegrity of the Union. They impose upon us corresponding obligations. It is esti-mated that thirty-three million dollars will be required to meet the exigences of this branch of the service during the next fiscal vear.

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 friendly relations. During the year ending September 30, 1866, eight thousand seven hundred and six-teen patents for useful inventions and de-signs were issued. and at that date the

signs were issued, and at that date the balance in the Treasury to the credit of the Patent fund was two hundred and twentyeight thousand two hundred and ninety seven dollars. As a subject upon which depends an im-

mense amount of the production and com-merce of the country, I recommend to Con-gress such legislation as may be necessary gress 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

but for the removal of all obstructions to the free and safe navigation of that great cnannel 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 uniformity ac-corded to each Territory established from time to time within our limits. It main-tains peculiar relations to Congress. to

peror, since that agreement, that he would complete the promised evacuation within the period mentioned, or sooner.

It was reasonably expected that the procredings thus contemplated would produce a crisis of great political interest in the Re-public 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 liberty and humanity, it seemed an obvious duty on our part to exercise whatever influence we possessed for the re-storation and permanent establishment in that country of a domestic and republican form of government. Such was the condition of affairs in re-

gard to Mexico, when, on the 2d of Novem-ber 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 force in the ensuing spring. Of this determination, however, the United States had not received any notice or intimation; and, as soon as the information was received by the Government, care was taken to make known its dissent to the Emperor of France

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 ex-isting engagement, and thus meet the inst evacuations of the United States. 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 socions difference. forces, no subject for serious differences between France and the United States would remain. The expressions of the Em-peror and people of France warrant a hope that the traditionary friendship between the two countries might in that case be renewed and nermonently workerd renewed and permanently restored.

A claim of a citizen of the United States for indemnity for spoliations 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 settle-ment until a mutual convention for the ad-justment of all claims of citizens and sub-jects of both countries, arising out of the re-cent wars on 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 the citizens of the United States, arising out of the late civil war, shall be adju-dicated 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 considerable advance has been made towards an adjustment of the differences between the United States and Great Britain, arising out United States and Great Britain, arising out of the depredations upon our national com-merce and other trespasses committed du-ring our civil war 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 Bri-tain. 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

#### ANDREW JOHNSON. Washington, Dec. 3, 1866.

#### AMUSEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS. THE THEATRES — All the theatres are doing an ex-cellent business. At the Wainut Mr. J. S. Clarke has appeared to a triumphant house, and to-night he will present "The Rivals" and the immortal "Trodles." Good seats were eagerly sought for this morning. At the Arch Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul continue their charming entertainments. At the Chestant "The Long Strike" is still drawing immesse houses. At the American "The Black Crook" is the grand attraction. Fronce Blirtz keeps up with the times and presents new bills every evening at Assembly Building. He also appears on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. THE OLD FOLKS Open an engagement at National Ball to-night. They will appear in charming pro-grammes nightly and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoors. The theory beak been thoroughly recon-strough and consists of twenty-two very line singers, including the old favorites. THE LEVENTH STREET OFERA HOUSE continues crowded nightly, and the programmes presented are cival to those of any ministrel troups in the world.

### AUCTION SALES.

# THOMAS BIRCH & SON. AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 1110 Chestnut street, (Rear entrance No. 117 Sanson street,) Sale No 119 North Sixteenth street, TOMORROW WORNING, ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, Also one Superior Grand Action Rosewood Piano Forte,

orte. One Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, in complete One Large Fig Tree.

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