from our earliest history, has been uni-formly accorded to each Territory estab-for the restoration and permanent estabhshed from time to time within our limits. lishment in that country of a domestic and It maintains peculiar relations to Con- republican form of government. gress, to whom the Constitution has gran-ted the power of exercising exclusive leg-islation over the seat of Government. Our fellow citizens residing in the district whose interests are thus confided to the special guardianship of Congress, exceed in number the population of several of to withdraw a detachment of his forces our territories, and no just reason is per- in the month of November past, accorceived why a delegate of their choice ding to engagement, but that this decisshould not be admitted to a seat in the ion was made with the purpose of with-House of Representatives. No mode seems so appropriate and effectual of ena-hling them to make known their peculiar however, the United States had not recondition and wants, and of securing the ceived any notice or intimation; and, so 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 al- France. lowed the same rights and privileges as a delegate representing a territory. The will reconsider the subject, and adopt increasing enterprise and rapid progress some resolution in regard to the evacuaof improvement in the District are highly tion of Mexico which will conform as gratifying, and I trust that the efforts of nearly as practicable with the existing the municipal authorities to promote the engagement, and thus meet the just exprosperity of the National metropolis will pectations of the United States. The pareceive the efficient and generous co operation of Congress.

AGRICULTURE.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture reviews the operations of his department 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.

CAUSE FOR CONGRATULATION.

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 con. of France with proposition to defer settlesideration of our national character and rights has been manifested by foreign natiog8.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

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 Kamschatka and the Russian Possessions in America.

EMIGRATION OF FOREIGN CONVICTS.

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 newed.

CONGREES AND THE EMPEROR OF DUSSIA. The congratulations of Congress to the Emparor of Russia, upon his escape from attempted assassination, have been presented to that humano and enlightened ruler, and received by him with expressions of grateful appreciation.

EMIGRATION OF FREEDMEN TO FOREIGN

tation in the National councils which, it seemed an obvious duty on our part to NAPOLEON GOES BACK ON HIS WORD.

Such was the condition of affairs in regard to Mexico, when, on the 22d of No-vember last, official information was received from Paris that the Emperor of France had some time before decided not drawing the whole of those forces in the soon as the information was received by the Government, care was taken to make known its dissent to the Emperor of apply the remedy, by their modification

I cannot forego the hope that France pers 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 warranted a hope that the traditionary friendship between the two countries might, in that case, be renewed and permanently restored.

ADJUSTMENT OF CLAIMS FOR INDEMNITY. 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 belligerent powers against Mexico, has been met by the Government ment until a mutual convention for the adjustment of all claims of citizens and subrecent wars on this continent shall be agreed upon by the two countries. The suggestion is not unreasonable, but it beongs 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 claims will engage your attention at a convenient and proper time. THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

considerable advance has been made towards 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 during our civil war by British subjects, in violation of international law and treaty obligations. The delay however, may be believed to have country during the last session of Parliatry was called to the subject at an early that it will now be considered in a becom-

cannot be exaggerated. Whatever might THE FENIAN AFFAIR OF LAST JUNE. and enterprise against British North American Colonies was projected and attempted to be carried on within the territory and jurisdiction of the United S. In obedience to the obligation imposed upon the executive by the Constitution, to see the laws are faithfully executed, all citizens were warned, by proclamation, against taking part in or aiding such unlawful proceedings, and the proper civil, military, and naval courts were directed the 22d ult., and taken possession of Matto take all necessary measures for the en- amoras, was disproved by later advices. forcement of the laws. The expedition But it seems only to have been a premofailed, but it has not been without its nition of what was to take place. It now painful consequences. Some of our citi- appears that on the 26th Gen. Sedgwick zens, who, it was alleged, were engaged in the expedition, were captured, and credit in advance. He then crossed the have been brought to trial, as for a capi-famous river upon a pontoon bridge, and tal offense, in the province of Canada. been pronounced against some, while oth. the city. The effect of his movement was ers have been acquitted. Fully believing to strengthen the position of Canales, who in the maxim of government, that severity of civil punishment for misgnided per. erument, and apparently upon bis own acsons who have engaged in revolutionary attempts which have disastrously failed, removed Gen. Sedgwick from command, is unsound and unwise, such representations have 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 elemency, and a judicious amnesty to Butler at Charleston, in 1860, when that It was reasonably expected that the all who were engaged in this movement. individual did the dirty work of Toombs proceedings thus contemplated would Counsel has been employed by the Government to defend citizens of the United in the Republic of Mexico. The newly States on trial for capital offenses in Canappointed Minister of the United States, ada; and a discontinuance of the prosecu-Mr. Campbell, was therefore sent forward, tions which were instituted in the courts the South. on the 9th day of November last, to as- of the United States against those who sume his preper functions as Minister took part in the expedition, has been di-Plenipotentiary of the United States to rected. "Yet Massachusetts, the foremost State of the North," exclaims the Gaz-I have regarded the expedition as not ble traitor, first, to the Northerners, by pedient that he should be attended in the only political in its nature, but as also in a whom he was sent to Charleston, and vicinity of Mexico by the Lieutenant Gen-eral of the Army of the United States, States in its causes, character and objects. vicinity of Mexico by the Lieuteant 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 which, it was assumed, the the Republic of Mexico. Deeply interes-ted in the cause of liberty and humanity, the same of the same o

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 corpusin that country. These circumstan ces 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 or repeal.

REPRESENTATIVE FOR GREECE.

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 people. when our Government ought to have a

proper diplomatic representation in Greece.

THE RIGHT OF SELF-EXPATRIATION.

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 altegiance. Most of the European States have dissented from this principle, and have claimed a right to hold such of their subjects as have emigrated to and been naturalized in the United States, and afterwards returned on tranmay overleap itself. sient 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 irritation ects of both countries, arising out of the consequent upon the failure to settle this question increased during the war in which Prussia, Italy and Austria were recently engaged. While Great Britain has never acknowledged the right of expatriation, she has not practically insisted upon it. France has been equally forbear ing; and Prussia has proposed a compromise, which, although evincing increased have no doubt that the subject of all such 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 asser-It is a matter of great regret that no onsiderable advance has been made tothat 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.

PRESERVE THE CONSTLUTION. upon me by the Constitution, I have thus mestic situation of Great Britain. An en- submitted to the Representatives of the tire change of ministry occurred in that States and of the people such information country during the last session of Parlia- of our domestic and foreign affairs as the ment. The attention of the new minis- public interests seem to require. Our Government is now undergoing its most ests of the nation ar best to b tice of good faith and neutrality, shall be to the early accomplishment of these great by between the coordinate departments On the 6th of June last, in violation of of the Government, that each in its propthe Constitution, the preservation of the ests. Union and the perpetuity of our free in-ANDREW JOHNSON. stitutions. Washington, Dec. 3, 1866.



The President's Message.

We publish the Message this week, to the exclusion of other matters of less importance. On the subject of restoring the Union, the President stands firmly by his previously declared principles; and lays the matter before Congress in a firm, temperate and dignified tone. Of course all unrepentant rebels; traitors and disunionists will dislike the sentiments expressed; but we presume that all good citizens who are really Unionists will agree with ful news to thousands of readers. And the President.

The document is well written, and is entitled to a careful perusal and an unbi- efforts. There is less redundancy of scene assed consideration from all classes of and action, but there is far more artistic

Doings in Congress.

Congress assembled last week, and procoeded at once to the subjects deemed most important to the majority, viz: the elevation of the negro to their own level. crippling the President's power to dispose of patronage, and the complete dis-

solution of the Union. An intense deens' books. gree of malignity is manifested, which

\$2,00 in cloth:

We shall publish a weekly summary of proceedings in future.

It is now definitely known that the Fenians who were convicted in Canada will not be executed on the 13th of December. Sir Frederick W. A. Bruce, the British Minister at Washington, informs Mr. Seward that the whole question of the disposition of the prisoners has been referred to the Home Government.

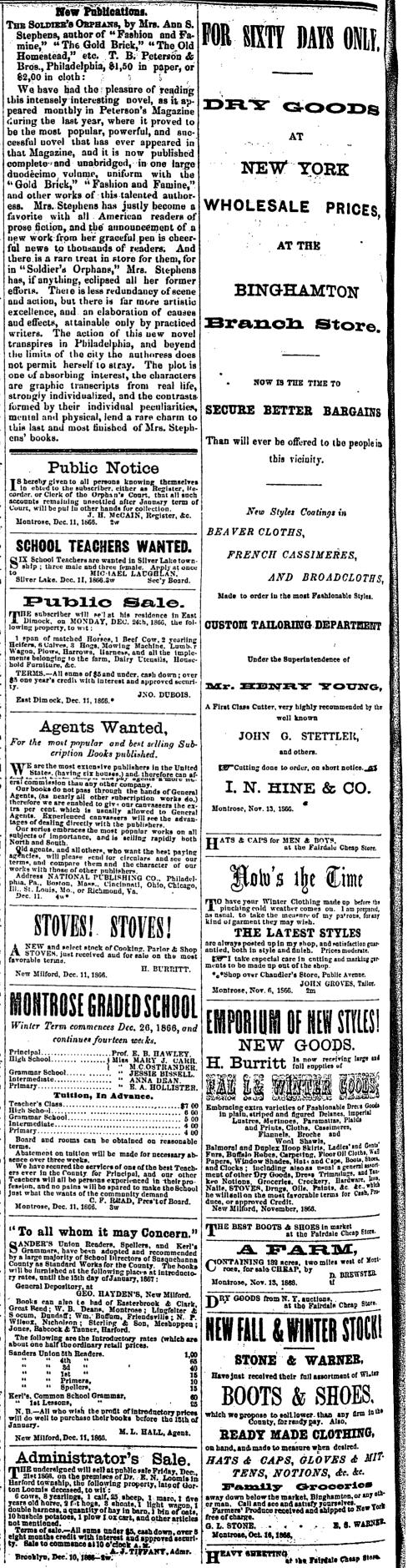
The Senator.

It is well known that a United States Senator is to be elected by our Legislature during the coming session. The most prominent candidates are Curtin and Cameron. Curtin professes to be honest and Cameron does not. Curtin says Cameron is dishonest, and Cameron says Curtin is a knave. We guess both are about right, and neither is fit to properly fill the position.

Under this state of things the question is frequently asked what will the Legislature do in the premises? Our own an swer to the question would be, they will go in for and about the man who will make strongest promises to use his efforts to tring about disunion.

"The Wards of the Nation."

This is the new title given by the Radicals to the freedmen of the South, and day, and there is some reason to expect trying ordcal, and my earnest prayer is, Congress is called upon to see that they that the peril may be successfully and are properly protected and cared for .ing and friendly spirit. The importance finally passed without impairing its origi- They are to be fed and clothed, and alof an early disposition of the question nal strength and symmetry. The inter- lowed to remain in idleness, as the 'wards' promoted of the nation, while the white laboring be the wishes of the two Governments, it by the revival of fraternal relations, the men of the North are oppressed by taxa is manifest that good will and friendship complete obliteration of our past differ- tion of the most galling and exhaustive between the two countries cannot be es- ences and the reinauguration of all the character. More than this, ten States of tablished until a reciprocity, in the proc- pursuits of peace. Directing our efforts the Union are to be denied representation until the "wards" are raised to the restored between the respective nations. ends, let us endeavor to preserve harmo- full measure of citizens and given the free ballot. This kind of a national guardianship will hardly meet the approval of the our neutrality laws, a military expedition er sphere may cordially cooperate with white men of the North, when they come the other in securing the maintenance of to see the effects of it upon their inter-



LANES.

The executive warned of an attempt by Spanish American adventurers to induce the emigration of freedmen from 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 encourrgement nor approval. It is a question worthy of your consideration, whether our laws upon this subject are adequate to the prevention or punishment of the crime thus meditated.

OUR BELATIONS WITH FRANCE AND MEXICO.

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 expeditionary military forces. This withdrawal was to be effected in three detachmente, 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 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 600Ber.

MINISTEE CAMPBELL AND LIEUTENANT GENERAL SHERMAN.

produce a crisis of great political interest Plenipotentiary of the United States to that Republic. It was also thought ex- I hav

The rumor published a few days ago, to the effect that Gen. Sedgwick, commanding U. S. troops at Brownsville, Texas, had crossed the Rio Grande on did execute the feat for which he had his subordinate, Colonel Perkins, of the Judgment and sentence of death have colored troops, was put in command of held the city adversely to the Juaraz govcount. It is stated that Gen. Grant has on account of above action.

Butler and Morrissey.

The Montreal Gazette republishes, from Wisconsin paper, an interesting account by an eye witness of the behavior of Ben and Slidell, and after trying in vain to se-cure the nomination of Jefferson Davis, assured the Southern secessionists that in case of a war, he (Butler) would stand by

ette, " delights to honor this man-a dou-

Naturalization of Soldiers.

There is some misapprehension as to the special application of the law of 1862 providing for the naturalization of soldiers who have rendered service n the armies of the United States.

The law provides that any soldier who enlisted into the regular or volunteer army during the war, and has been honorably discharged, may secure naturalization by presenting proof of that fact, and of a previous residence of one year in the country.

There has been no specification, as has been supposed in some quarters, as to the length of time the soldier shall have served; nor is it required, as has been ascerted by some, that he shall have enlisted

into the regular army.

Capture of John H. Surratt.

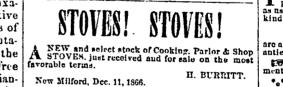
The following despatch received per Atlantic Cable on Monday last by Secretary Seward, gives official confirmation to the rumored arrest of John II Surratt one of the alleged assassination conspirators : I have arrested John II. Surratt, one

of President Lincolu's assassing. No doubt of identity. HALE,

United States Consul-General.

Alexandria, Egypt. Well, what is to follow the arrest of this miserable fugitive? If the clearing

ap of the countless mysteries which have ung about the connection of his alleged accomplice with the death of the President, Consul-General Hale will deserve our thanks for his services; but if we are to



Sanders Union 5th Readers.

New Milford, Dec. 11, 1860.

January.

" 4th " " 8d " " 1st " " Primers, " Spellers,