

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1865.

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TERMS OF THE JOURNAL.

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Business Directory.

RVIN BROTHERS, Dealers in Square & Sawed Lumber, Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Grain, &c., &c., Burnside Pa., Sept. 23, 1863.

PREDERICK LEITZINGER, Manufacturer of all kinds of Stone-ware, Clearfield, Pa. Orters solicited—wholesale or retail. Jan. 1, 1863

HANS & BARRETT, Attorneys at Law, Clear-field, Pa. May 13, 1863. ROBERT J. WALLACE. Attorney at Law. Clear field, Pa Office in Shaw's new row, Market street, opposite Naugle's Jewelry store May 26.

H. F. NAUGLE, Watch and Clock Maker, and dealer in Watches, Jewelry, &c. Room in Graham srow, Market street. Nov. 10. H. BUCHER SWOOPE, Attorney at Law. Clear-field. Pa. Office in Graham's Row, four doo's

west of Graham & Boynton's store. Nov. 10. KRATZER dealer in Dry Goods, Clothing. Hardware Queensware, Groceries. Pro-

WILLIAM F. IRWIN, Marketstreet, Clearfield, Pa., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, and family articles generally.

TOHN GUELICH. Manufacturer of all kinds of Cabinet-ware, Market street, Clearfield. Pa. He also makes to order Coffins, on short notice, and attends funerals with a hearse.

M. WOODS, PRACTICING PRYSICIAN, and Examining Surgeon for Pensions.

Office. South-west corner of Second and Cherry
Street, Clearfield, Pa. January 21, 1863.

THOMAS J. M'CULLOUGH, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office, east of the "Clearfield oo Bank. Deeds and other legal instruments prepared with promptness and accuracy. July 3.

J. B. M'ENALLY, Attorneyat Law. Clearfield.
Pa. Practices in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office in new brick building of J. Boynton, 2d street, one door south of Lanich's Hotel.

RICHARD MOSSOP, Dealer in Foreign and Do-mestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Bacon, Liquers, &c. Room, on Market street, a few doors west of Journal Office, Clearfield, Pa. Apr 27.

veyancer. Office at his residence, † mile east of Pennville. Postoffice address, Grampian Hills. Deeds and other instruments of writing neatly

WM. ALBERT & BRO'S, Dealers in Dry Goods, W Croceries, Hardware, Queensware, Flour, Bacon, etc., Woodland, Clearfield county, Penn'a. Also, extensive dealers in all kinds of sawed lumber shingles, and square timber. Orders solici ted. Woodland, Aug. 19th, 1863.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD, late Surgeon of the 83rd Regt Penn'a Vols, having returned from the army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity. Prof-fessional calls promptly attended to. Office on South-East corner of 3d and Market streets. Oct. 4, 1865—6m-pd.

A UCTIONEER.—The undersigned having een Licensed an Auctioneer, would inform the citizens of Clearfield county that he will attend to calling sales, in any part of the county. whenever called upon. Charges moderate
Address. JOHN M QUILKIN. Address, JOHN M QUILLE. 13 Bower Po., Clearfield co., Pa.

UCTIONEER .- The undersigned having A been Licenced an Auctioneer, would inform the citizens of Clearfield county that he will attack the county. tend to calling sales, in any part of the county, whenever called upon. Charges moderate. NATHANIEL RISHEL Address. Feb. 22, 1865. Clearfield, Pa.

C. R. POSTER, EDW. PERKS, J. D. M GIRK. WM V WRIGHT, W.A. WALLACE, A. K. WRIGHT. RICHARD SHAW, JAS. T. LEONARD, JAS. B. GRAHAM G. L. REED.

Banking and Collection Office FOSTER, PERKS, WRIGHT & CO.,

Painty SBURG. CENTRE Co., PA.

Bills of Exchange, Notes and Drafts discounted. Deposits received. Collections made and proceeds promptly remitted. Exchange on the Cities constantly on hand. The above Banking House is now open and ready for business
Philipsburg, Centre Co., Pa., Sept. 6, 1865.

AUPT & CO., at Milesburg, Pa., continue At to furnish castings of every description at short notice. They have the best assortment of patterns in the country for steam and water-mills of every description. All kinds of machine and plow casting- furnished. New World and Hathaway cook-stoves always on hand. They make 4horse sweep-power threshing machines, with shaker and 50 feet of strap for \$160-and 2-horse tread-power machines, with shaker and 30 feet of

strap for \$175. Warranted to give satisfaction in threshing, and kept good to thresh one crop, free na at Hartford; and the Liverpool and London,

capital \$5,000,000. FURST NATIONAL BANK OF CURWESS VILLE, PA. JOHN PATTON, Pres't. Capital paid in \$ 75,000

SAM'L ARNOLD, Cash. Authorized cap \$200,000 John Patton, Wm. Irvin, John Patton, F. K. Arnold, Daniel Faust, Samuel Arneld. E. A. Irvin, H. P. Thompson J. F. Irvin, G. H. Lytle, This bank buys and sells all kinds of Govern ment securities. 7-30 notes always on hand and for sale. Receives money on deposit, and if left for a specific time allows nterest. Buys and sells drafts and exchange. Notes and bills discounted at legal rate of interest, and does a general bank-

ing business. We have recently erected a very substantial banking house with a good vault, burglar safe. Ac., and will be glad to receive any valuables our friends and customers may have, that they desire

to leave for safe-keeping.
We would respectfully solicit the business of Merchants, Lumbermen, and others, and will endeavor to make it their interest to do their bank-ing business with us. SAMUEL ARNOLD.

Curwensville, Pa. Oct. 25, 1965. BONDS AND NOTES FOR SALE.—The undersigned is prepared to furnish, to those

seeking investments. Government and county bonds. Also five per cent Government notes. H B. SWOOPE. Clearfield May 4, 1864.

Att y at Law.

ANNUAL MESSAGE OF ANDREW JOHNSON, Delivered, December 4th, 1865.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives :

To express gratitude to God, in the name of the People, for the preservation of the United States, is my first duty in addressing you. Our thoughts next revert to the death of the late President by an act of parricidal treason. The grief of the nation is still fresh; it finds some solace in the consideration that he lived to enjoy the highest proof of its confidence by entering on the renewed term of the Chief Magistracy, to which he had been elected; that he brought the civil war substantially to a close; that his loss was deplored in all parts of the Union; and that foreign nations have rendered justice to his memory. His removal cast upon me heavier weight of cares than ever devolved upon any one of his predecessors. To fulfill my trust I need the support of Government, and the support and confidence of the people. There is but one way in which I can hope to gain their necessary aid; it is, to state with frankness the principles which guide my conduct, and their application to the present state of affairs, well aware that the efficiency of my labor will, in a great measure, depend on your and their undivided approbation.

The Union of the United States of America was intended by its authors to last as long as the States themselves shall last. "THE Union shall be Perperual." are the words of the Confederation. "To form a more perfect Union," by an ordinace of the people of the United States, is the declared purpose of the Constitution. The hand of stitution, it was the assent of the States, Divine Providence was never more plainly one by one, which gave it vitality. In the visible in the affairs of men than in the framing and the adopting of that instrument. It is, beyond comparison, the greatest event in American history; and indeed it is not, of all events in modern times, the most pregmant of consequences for every people of the earth? The members of the Convention which prepared it, brought to their work the experience of the Confederation, of their several States, and other Republican Govand obtained a wisdom superior to experi-

THOMAS W. MOORE, Land Surveyor and Con- ly in many distinct conventions, what is more wonderful than that, after earnest contention and long discussion, all feelings and all opinions were ultimately drawn in one way to its support?

The Constitution to which life was thus imparted contains within itself ample resources for its own preservation. It has power to enforce the laws, punish treason, and insure domestic tranquility. In case of the usurpation of the Government of a State by one man, or an oligarchy, it becomes a duty of the United States to make good the guarantee to that State of a Republican form of government, and so to maintain the homogeneousness of all. Does the lapse of time reveal defects? A simple mode of amendment is provided in the Constitution itself, so that its conditions can always be made to conform to the requirements of advancing civilization. No room is allowed even for the thought of a possibility of its coming to an end. And these powers of elf preservation have always been asserted in their complete integrity by every patriot-ic Chief Magistrate—by Jefferson and Jackson, not less than by Washington and by Madison. The parting advice of the Father of his Country, while yet President to the people of the United States, was that the "free Constitution, which was the work of their hand, might be sacredly maintained," and the inaugural words of President Jefferson held up "the preservation of the General Government, in its constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad." The Constitution is the work of "the People of the United States," and it should be as indestruc-

tible as the people. It is not strange that the framers of the Constitution, which had no model in the past, should not have fully comprehended the excellence of their own work. Fresh from a struggle against arbitrary power, many patriots suffered from harrassing fears of an absorption of the State Governments by the General Government, and many from a dread that the States would break away from their orbits. But the very greatness of our country should allay the apprehensions of encroachments by the General Government. The subjects that come unquesof charge.

June 28, 1865-y.

Isaac Haupt, at Bellefonte, continues to take risks for insurance in any good stock company in the State. Also in New York: the Royal and Etton be embarrassed by questions that lie beyond it. Were it otherwise, the Executive would sink beneath the burden; the channels of justice would be choked; legislation would be obstructed by excess; so that there is a greater temptation to exercise some of the functions of the General Government through the States than to tresspass on their rightful sphere. "The absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majoriwas, at the beginning of the century. enforced by Jefferson "as the vital principle of republics," and the events of the last remained loyal. four years have established, we will hope forever, that their lies no appeal to force.

The maintainance of the Union brings with it "the support of the State Govern-ments in all their rights;" but it is not one of the rights of any State Government to renounce its own place in the Union, or to nullify the laws of the Union. The largest liberty is to be maintained in the discussion of the acts of the Federal Government; but there is no appeal from its laws, except to the various branches of that Government itself, or to the people, who grant to the members of the Legislative and of the Executive Departments no tenure but a limited one, and in that manner always retain the

power of redress. I see a late Y was

language of the Confederacy, and not the language of the Constitution. The latter contains the emphatic words: "The Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstand-

Certainly the Government of the United States is a limited government, and so is every State government a limited government. With us, this idea of limitation spreads through every form of administration, general State, and municipal, and rests on the great distinguishing principle of the recognition of the rights of man. The ancient republics absorbed the individual in the State, prescribed his religion, and con-trolled his activity. The American system rests on the assertion of the equal right of every man to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; to freedom of conscience, to the culture and exercise of all his faculties. As a consequence, the State Government is the interest of Union, as to the individual citizen in the interest of freedom.

States, with proper limitations of power, are essential to the existence of the Constitution of the United States. At the very commencement, when we assumed a place among the powers of the earth, the Declaration of Independence was adopted by States; so also were the Articles of Confederation; and when "the people of the United States" ordained and established the Constitution, it was the assent of the States, event, too, of any amendment to the Constitution, the proposition of Congress needs the confirmation of States. Without States. one great branch of the legislative government would be wanting. And, if we look beyond the letter of the Constitution to the character of our country, its capacity for comprehending within its jurisdiction a vast continental empire is due to the system of States. The best security for the perpetuernments, old and new; but they needed and obtained a wisdom superior to experience. And when for its validity it required connection is indissoluble. The whole cannot exist without the parts, nor the parts without the whole. So long as the Consti-tution of the United States endures, the States will endure; the destruction of the one is the distruction of the other; the preservation of the one is the preservation of

the other. I have thus explained my views of the mutal relations of the Constitution and the States, because they unfold the principles on which I have sought to solve the mementous questions and overcome the appalling difficulties that met me at the very com- too much to ask, in the name of the whole mencement of my administration. It has people, that, on the one side, the plan of once and absolutely, or introduced gradually been my steadfast object to escape from the restoration shall proceed in conformity with a healing policy from the fundamental and past into oblivion; and that, on the other, manly virtues, will sooner obtain a partici-

unchanging principles of the Constitution. I found the States suffering from the effeets of a civil war. Resistance to the Gen- any doubt by the ratification of the prop eral Government appeared to have exhaust- ed amendment to the Constitution, which ed itself. The United States had recovered provides for the abolition of slavery foreypossession of their forts and arsenals; and er within the limits of our country. So long their armies were in the occupation of every as the adoption of this amendment is delay-State which had attempted to secede. od, so long will doubt and jealously, and Whether the territory within the limits of those States should be held as conquered which will efface the sad memory of the territory, under military authority emanat- past; this is the measure which will most ing from the President as the head of the army, was the first question that presented security to those parts of the Union that itself for decision.

Now, military governments, established for an indefinite period, wo ild have afforded no security for the early depression of discontent; would have divided the people into the vanquishers and vanquished; and would have envenomed hatred, rather than have restored affection. Once established, no precise limit to the continuance was conceivable. They would have occasioned an incalculable and exhausting expense. Peaceful emigration to and from that portion of the country is one of the best means that can be thought of for the restoration of barmony; and that emigration would have been prevented; for what emigrant from abroad, what industrious citizen at home, would place himself willingly under military rule? The chief persons who would have followed in the train of the army would have been dependents on the General Government, or men who expected profit from the miseries of their erring fellow-citizens. The powers of patronage and rule which would have been exercised, under the President, over a vast, and populous and naturally wealthy region, are greater than, unless under extreme necessity, I should be willing to entrust to any one man; they are such as, for myself, I could never, unless on oceasions of great emergency, consent to exercise. The wilful use of such powers, if continued through a period of years, would have endangered the purity of the general adminis-tration and the liberties of the States which

Besides, the policy of military rule over a conquered territory would have implied that the States whose inhabitants may have taken part in the rebellion had, by the act of those inhabitants, ceased to exist. But the true theory is, that all pretended acts of secession were, from the begining, null and void. The States cannot commit treason, nor screen the individual citizens who may they can make valid treaties or engage in lawful commerce with any foreign Power. The States attempting to secede placed themselves in a condition where their vitality was impaired but not extinguished—their functions suspended, but not destroyed.

"The sovereignty of the States" is the form its offices, there is the more need that | traitors should be punished and the offense | fail, and so perish away, let us be careful the General Government should maintain all made infamous; and, at the same time, that the failure shall not be attributable to its authority, and, as soon as practicable, resume the exercise of all its functions. On this principal I have acted, and have gradually and quietly, and by almost imperceptible steps, sought to restore the rightful energy of the General Government and of the States. To that end, Provisional Governors have been appointed for the States, Conventions called, Governors elected, Legislatures assembled, and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States. At the same time, the Courts of the United States, as far as could be done, have been re-opened, so that the laws of the United States may be enforced through their agency. The blockage has been removed and the custom houses re-estalished in ports of entry, so that the revenue of the United States may be collected. The Post Office Department renews its ceaseless activity, and the General Government is thereby enabled to communicate promptly with its officers and agents. The courts bring security to persons and property; the opening of the ports invites the restoration of industry and commerce; the postoffice renews the facilities of social intercourse and business, limited, as to the General Government in And is it not happy for us all that the restoration of each one of thes functions of the General Government brings with it a blessing to the States over which they are extended? Is it not a sure promise of harmony and renewed attachment to the Union that, after all that has happened, the return of the General Government is known only

as a beneficence? I know very well that this policy is attended with some risk; that for its success it requires at least the acquiescense of the their functions as States to the Union. But it is a risk that must be taken; in the choice of difficulties, it is the smallest risk; and to diminish, and, if possible, to remove all danger, I have felt it incumbent on me to State can throw a defence over the crime of treason, the power of parden is exclusively vested in the Executive Government of the United States. In exercising that power, I social change of condition in regard to slavery which has grown out of the war.

"he next step which I have taken to re

stere the constitutional relations of the States has been an invitation to them to participate in the high office of amending the Constitution. Every patriot must wish for a general amnesty at the earliest epoch consistent with public safety. For this great end there is need of a concurrence of all opinions, and the spirit of mutual conciliation. All parties in the late terrible conflict must work together in harmony. the evidence of sincerity in the future maintenance of the Union shall be put beyond uncertainty prevail. This is the measure certainly call population, and capital, and to ask of the States which are now resuming their places in the family of the Union to give this pledge of perpetual loyalty and peace. Until it is done, the past, however much we may desire it, will not be forgotten. The adoption of the amendment reunites us beyond all power of disruption. It heals the wound that is still imperfectly closed; it removes slavery, the element which has so long perplexed and divided the country; it makes of us once more a united people, renewed and strengthened, bound more than ever to mutual affection

and support. The amendment to the constitution being adopted, it would remain for the States, whose powers have been so long in abeyance, to resume their plans in the two branches of the National Legislature, and thereby complete the work of restoration. Here it is for you, fellow-citizens of the Senate, and for you, fellow-citizens of the House of yourselves, of the elections, returns, and quaifications of your own members.

The full assertion of the powers of the General Government requires the holding of Circuit Courts of the United States within the districts where their authority has been interrupted. In the present posture of our public affairs, strong objections have urged to holding those courts in any of the States where the rebellion has existed; and it was ascertained, by inquiry, that the Circuit Court of the United States would not be held within the District of Virginia during the autumn or early winter, nor until Congress should have "an opportunity to consider an act on the whole subject." your deliberations the restoration of this branch of the civil authority of the United States is threfore necessarily referred, with the hope that early provision will be made for the resumption of all its functions. It have committed treason, any more than is manifest that treason, most flagrant in character, has been committed. Persons motest aims; but time is always an element who are charged with its commission shot d in reform. It is one of the greatest acts on was 85,986, requiring for their annual pay, have fair and impartial trials in the highest record to have brought four millions of peocivil tribunals of the country, in order that the Constitution and the laws may be fully vindicated; the truth clearly established their future prosperity and condition must, large increase of this amount for the next

the question may be judicially settled, finally and forever, that no State of its own will has the right to renounce its place in the

The relations of the General Government towards the four millions of inhabitants whom the war has called into freedom, have there continued to exist a very great diversity in the qualifications of electors in the several States, and even within a State a The Constitution of the United States recoguizes these diversities when it enjoins of Representatives of the United States. most numerous banches of the State Logislature." After the formation of the one State after another has proceeded to in-States which it concerns; that it implies an orease the number of its electors, until now invitation to those States, by renewing their universal suffrage, or something very near industry. allegiance to the United States, to resume it, is the general rule. So fixed was this people, and so unquestioned has been the interpretation of the Constitution; that durerement—the power of pardon. As no and in the acts of Congress during that period, nothing can be found which, during must have established a change of suffrage in the Northern, Middle, and Western States, not less than in the Southern and Southwestern. Such and would have created a new class of voters, and would have been an assumption of power by the President which nothing in the Constitution of laws or the

United States would have warranted. On the other band, every danger of conflict is avoided when the settlement of the question is referred to the several States. They can, each for itself, decide on the measure, and whether it is to be adopted at and with conditions. In my judgment, sway of momentary passions, and to derive a willingness to cast the disorders of the the freedmen, if they show patience and pation in the elective franchise through the States than through the General Government, even if it had power to intervene. Whenthe tumult of emotions that have been raised by the suddenness of the social change shall have subsided, it may prove that they will receive the kindliest usage from some of those on whom they have heretofore most closely depended.

But while I have no doubt that now, after

the close of the war, is it not competent for the General Government to extend the elective franchise in the sevral States, it is equal ly clear that good faith requires the security of the freedmen in their liberty and property, their right to labor, and their right to claim the just return of their labor. I cannot too strongly urge a dispassionate treatment of this subject, which should be carefully kept aloof from all party strile. We must equally avoid hasty assumptions of any natural impossibility for the two races to live side by side, in a state of mutual benefit and good will. The experiment involves us in no inconsistency; let us then, go and make lands, the transactions of the Patent office that experiment in good faith, and not be and Pension Bureau, the management of too easily disheartened. The country is in our Indian affairs, the progress made in the need of labor, and the freedmen are in need | constructions of our Pacific railroad, and of employment, culture, and protection. turnishes information in reference to mat-While their right of voluntary migration and ters of local interest in the District of Coexpatriation is not to be questioned, I would lumbia. It also presents evidence of the not advise their forced removal and coloniza- successful operation of the Homestead Act. tion. Let us rather encourage them to hon- under the provisions of which 1,160,533 orable and useful industry, where it may be acres of the public lands were entered durbeneficial to themselves and to the country; ing the last fiscal year-more than one-fourth and instead of hasty anticipations of the cer- of the whole number of acres sold or other-Representatives, to judge, each of you for tainty of failure, let there be notifing wanting wise disposed of during that period. It is to the fair trial of the experiment. The change in their condition is the substitution or labor by contract for the status of slavery. | penses incident to the survey and disposal The freedinen cannot fairly be accused of un- of the lands entered under this act, and willingness to work, so long as a doubt remains about his freedom of choice in his forty to fifty per cent, will be made by setpursuits, and the certainty of his recovering his stipulated wages. In this the inter. | title before the expiration of the period at ests of the employer and the employed coin- which it would otherwise vest. The homecide. The employer desires in his workmen stead policy was established only after long spirit and alacrity, and these can be permanently secured in no other way. And if one its wisdom. The lands, in the hands of inought to be able to enforce the contract, so dustrious settlers, whose labor creates wealth ought the other. The public interest will be and contributes to the public resources, are best promoted if the several ? tates will provide adequate protection and remedies for they had been reserved as a solitude for futhe freedmen. Until this is, in some way ture purchasers. accomplished, there is no chance for the adventageous use of their labor; and the blame of ill-success will not rest on them.

But if any State refuses or neglects to per- and affirmed that treason is a crime, that after all, rest mainly on themselves. If they fiscal year. The means for the payment of

any denial of justice. In all that relates to the destiny of the freedmen, we need not be too anxious to read the future; many incidents which from a speculative point of view, might raise alarm, will quietly settle themselves.

Now that slavery is at an end, or near its engaged my most serious consideration. On end, the greatness of its evil, in the point of the propriety of attempting to make the view of public economy, becomes more and freedmen electors by the proclamation of the more apparent. Slavery was essentially a Executive, I took for my counsel the Con- monopoly of labor, and of such locked the stitution itself, the interpretations of that States where it prevailed against the incominstrument by its authors and their cotem- ing of free industry. Where labor was the poraries, and recent legislation by Congress. property of the capitalist, the white man When, at the first movement towards inde- was excluded from employment, or had but pendence, the Congress of the United States | the second best chance of finding it; and instructed the several States to institute the foreign emigrant turned away from the governments of their own, they left each region where his condition would be so pre-State to decide for itself the conditions for carious. With the distruction of the monthe enjoyment of the elective franchise, opoly, free labor will hasten from all parts During the period of the Confederacy, of the civilized world to assist in developing various immeasurable resources which have hitherto lain dormant. The eight or nine States nearest the Gulf of Mexico have a distinction of qualifications prevailed with soil of exhuberant fertility, a climate friendregard to the officers who were to be chosen. It to long life, and can sustain a denser population than is found as yet in any part of our country. And the future influx of popthat, in the choice of members of the House | ulation into them will be mainly from the North, or from the most cultivated nations "the electors in each State shall have the in Europe. From the sufferings that have qualifications requisite for electors of the attended them during our late struggle, let us look away to the future, which is sure to be laden for them with greater prosperity Constitution, it remained, as before, the than has ever before been known. The reuniform usage for each State to enlarge moval of the monopoly of slave labor is a the body of its electors, according to pledge that those regions will be peopled by its own judgment; and, under this system, one State after another has proceeded to incompactness, inventive genius, wealth and

Our Government springs from and was reservation of power in the habits of the made for the people-not the people for the Government. To them it owes allegiance; from them it must derive its courage, ing the civil war the late President never strength and wisdom. But, while the Gov harbored the purpose-certainly never erument is thus bound to defer to the peoassert one other power of the General Gov- avowed the purpose-of disregarding it; ple, from whom it derives its existence, it should from the very consideration of its origin, be strong in its power of resistance the continuance of hostilities, much less af- to the establishment of inequalities. Monter their close, would have sanctioned any departure by the Executive from a policy which has so uniformly obtained. Morethe approval of a people that occupied a large part of a continent and acted separately in many distinct conventions, what is sure to be a source of danger, discord, and trouble. We shall but fulfill our duties as legislators by according "equal and exact justice to all u en," special privilges to none, The Government is subordinate to the people; but, as the agent and representative of the people, it must be held superior to monopolics, which in themselves, ought neve to be granted, and which, where they exist, must be subordinate, and yield to the Government.

The Constitution confers on Congress the ight to regulate commerce among the several States. It is of the first necessity, for the maintenance of the Union, that that commerce should be free and unobstructed. No State can be justified in any device to tax the transit of travel and commerce between States. The position of many States is such that, if they were allowed to take advantage of it for purposes of local revenue, the commerce between States might be injuriously burdened, or even virtually prohibited. It is best, while the country is still young, and while the tendency to dangerous monopolies of this kind is still feeble, to use the power of Congress so as to prevent any selfish impediment to the free circulation of men and merchandise. A tax on travel and merchandise, in their transit constitutes one of the worst forms of monopoly, and the cvil is increased if conpled with a denial of the choice of route. When the vast extent of our country is considered, it is plain that every obstacle to the tree circulation of commerce between the States ought to be sternly guarded against by appropriate legislation, within the limits of the Constitution.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior explains the condition of the public estimated that the receipts derived from this source are sufficient to cover the exthat payments in eash to the extent of from tlers, who may thus at any time acquire and earnest resistance; experience proves worth more to the United States than if

The lamentable events of the last four years, and the sacrifices made by the gallant men of our Army and Navy, have swelled I know that sincere philanthrophy is ear- the records of the Pensions Bureau to an nest for the immediate realization of its re- unprecedented extent. On the 30th day of June last, the total number of pensioners ple into freedom. The career of free indus- 445. The number of applications that have try must be fairly opened to them, and then been allowed since that date will require a