

BY S. J. ROW.

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FIRST ANNUAL MESSAGE OF ULYSSES S. GRANT. Delivered December 6th, 1869.

Chief Magistrate of this great nation, it is with gratitude to the Giver of all Good for the many benefits we enjoy. We are blessed with peace at home, and are without en-tangling alliances abroad to forbode trouble; with a territory unsurpassed in fertility, of an area equal to the abundant support of 500,000,000 of people, and abounding in every variety of useful minerals, in quantity sufficient to supply the world for generations; with exuberant crops; with a variety of cli-mate, a ispired to the production of every species of earth's riches, and suited to the labits, tastes, and requirements of every living thing; with a population of 40,000, o of free people, all speaking one language; with facilities for every mortal to acquire an education; with institutions closing to none the avenues to finee or anyblessing of for-tune that may be coveted; with free lom of the pulpit, the press, and the school; with a revenue flowing into the National Treasu ty beyond the requirements of the Government, happily, harmony is being rapidly restored within our borders. Manufactures eitherto unknown in our country are springing up in all directions, producing a et National independence unequaled by that of any other power. These blessings, and combos others, are intrusted to your care and mine for safe keeping, for the brief period of our tenure of office. In a short time we must each of us return to the ranks of the people who have conferred upon us our honors, and account to them for our stewand hip. I carnestly desire that neither you nor I may be condemned by a free and enlightened constituency, nor by our conscien

REPROSPECTIVE—THE CASE OF GEORGIA. Emerging from a rebellion of gigantie magnitude, aided as it was by the sympathy and assistance of nations with which we were at peace, eleven States of the Union were four years ago left without legal State Governments; a national debt had been contracted, American commerce was almost layen from the sers; the industry of onefall of the country had been taken from the course of the capitalist and placed where all Congress, although your efforts have not met | until the next meeting of Congress. been fully restored to their places in the Uat which she ratified her Constitution, re-publican in form, elected a Governor, mem-bers of Congress, a State Legislature, and a ferromagnetic formula of the National debt as here suggested, I feel safe in saying then by the Reconstruction acts of Congress.
Subsequently, however, in violation of the Constitution which they had just ratified, as since decided by the Supreme Court of the shows the receipts of the Government for shows the receipts of the Government for serves had contributed to ratify. Under will no doubt show a much larger decrease these circumstances I would submit to you of the public debt. whether it would not be wise, without delay, to easet a law authorizing the Governor of Georgia to ecovene the members, originally, ele ted to the Legislature, requiring each

I will not now suggest plans by which this object may be offected, but will, if necessary, during the session of Congress.

VIRGINIA, MISSISSIPPI AND TEXAS. tradition authorized the Executive to or Ger elections in the States of Virginia, Mrs. astitutions which each had previously in Convention framed, either entire or in seps the parts to be voted upon at the discretion of the Executive. Under this author, the elections were called. In Virginia the The office of Commissioner of Internal The office of Commissioner of Internal The office of Commissioner of Internal The Intern estion took place on the 6th of July, 1869; been installed; the Lexislature met, and did onstruction acts of Concress, and ale to called in Mississippi and Texas, to com. | it properly. or on the 30th of November, 1869, and art translays in Mississippi and four days in Texas. The elections have taken place, at the result is not known. It is to be ped that the acts of the Legislatures of se States, when they meet, will be such

as to receive your approval, and thus close the work of reconstruction. THE CURRENCY—THE NATIONAL DEBT. Among the evils growing out of the Re-I hope will receive your most earnest atten-tion. It is a duty, and one of the highest duties of Government, to secure to the cut-tens a medium of exchange of fixed unvary— than a year a valuable province of Spain, " value. This implies a return to a specie, and a near neighbor of ours, in whom all our the increased rates of insurance, in the diass, and no substitute for it c. n be devised. t should be commenced now, and reached at the earliest practicable moment consistent with a fair regard to the interests of the United States entertain the same warm feel- merce of the country, in the decrease and debtor class. Immediate resumption, it ings and sympathies for the people of Cuba transfer to Great Brittain of our commercial practicable, would not be desirable. It is their pending struggles between Spain marine, in the prolongation of the war and practicable, would not be desirable. compel the debtor class to pay beyond their contracts the premium on gold at the latter. But the contest has at no time as the lives of its suppression, could not be late of their purchase, and would bring sumed the conditions which amount to a adjusted and satisfied as ordinary commerankruptcy and ruin to thousands. Fine- war in the sense of international law, or cial claims which continually arise between tation, however, on the paper value of the which would show the existence of a de commercial nations; and yet the convention measure of all values, gold, is detrimental facto political organization of the insurgents treated them simply as such ordinary claims to the interests of trade. It makes the sufficient to justify a recognition of beliger from which they differ more widely in the man of business an involuntary gambler, for ency. The principle is maintained, however, gravity of their character than in the magin all sales where future payment is to be that this nation is its own judge when to nitude of their amount. Great even as is hade both parties speculate as to what will accord the rights of belligerency either to a that difference not a word was found in the teceived. I carnestly recommend to you, government they believe to be oppressive,

currency.

The methods to secure the former of these

rapidly as the remainder becomes due that they may be replaced in the same way. To accomplish this it may be necessary to an accomplish the united them equal in all sections. They give emthe three or four money centers of Europe, or by any Assistant Trensurer of the United two passengers were set at liberty and the States at the option of the holder of the Spanish Government assured the United week, at the same rate of interest as Gov- tion. ernment pays upon its bond z

THE TARIFF-INTERNAL BEVENUE.

The subject of tariff and internal taxation will necessarily receive your attention. The revenues of the country are greater than the requirements, and may with safety be re-Liter rightfully belongs—in the keeping of duced; but as the familing of the debt in a the laborer. The work of restoring State 4 or a 4½ per centions would reduce the an duced; but as the funding of the debt in a Governments loyal to the Union of protect | number current expenses largely, thus, after ing and fostering free labor and providing funding, justifying a greater reduction of means for paying the interest on the public taxation than would be new expedient, I debt, has received simple attention from suggest the postponement of this question with the success in all particulars that might | be advisable to modify taxation and tariff in have been desired; yet, on the whole, they instances where unjust and burdensome dishave been more successful than could have been reasonably anticipated. Seven States regulating the subject. I recommend the suggest the renewal of the tax on income, mion; the eighth (Georgia) held an election | barn reduced rate, say of three per cent., all other officers required. The Governor that taxes and the revenue from imports was duly inscalled and the Legislature met may be reduced safely from sixty to eighty and performed all the acts then required of millions per annum at once, and may be still Siste, they unscated the colored members of the fiscal year ending June 39, 1899, to be the Legislature and admitted to seats some \$370,943,747, and the expenditures, inclu-Statuters who are disqualified by the third ding interest, bounties, &c., was \$321,430, cause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the 507. The estimates for the ensuing year Constitution-an article which they them | are more favorable to the Government and

The receipts of the Treasury beyond expendicures have exceeded the amount nec-essary to place to the credit of the Sinking Fund as provided by law. To lock up the hosenstruction acts, and none to be admit-ted who are ineligible under the third clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

The free langual under the protection which

The free langual under the protection which is those circumstances, the Secretary of the being about a peace between Spain and the being about a peace between Spain and the priety of using all the surplus currency in learning, and no complaints are priety of using all the surplus currency in South American Republics, with which she they received fair remuneration for their bonds, thus reducing the interest bearing the period of Chili, a Congress has been invitable. debt of the country, and of submitting to Congress the question of the disposition to expenses of the Government are more than ample. The loss of our commerce is the only result of the late rebellion which has not reserved sufficient attention from you. To this subject I call your earnest attention, the whole be placed to the credit of the Sinking Fund.

Your attention is respectfully invited to take it the subject of a special message the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury for the creation of the office of Commissioner of Customs Revenue, for the At the Merch term, Congress, by joint increase of salary to certain classes of officials, and the substitution of increased national bank circulation to replace the outstanding will be a life xas, to submit to them the three per cent. certificates, and most espe cially to his recommendation for the repeal of laws allowing shares of fines, penalties, forfeitures, &c., to officers of the Govern

Revenue is one of the most arduous and rethe Governor and Lieutenant Governor have sponsible under the Government. It falls to quired by this resolution and by all the tion in its importance and responsibilities. I would ask for it therefore, such legislation stanc I from all doubtful authority. I ree as in your judgment will place the office on "stacul this her Scoators and Representa- a footing of dignity commonstrate with its has and that the State be fully restored to importance, and with a character and quali-Elections | fications of the class of men requisite to fill

THE CASE OF CUBA.

As the United States is the first of all ragovernment. But while so sympathising, it is due to our honor that we should so abstain from enforcing our views upon unwilling nations and from taking an interested part without invitation. In the quarrels between different nations, or between govand not yet referred to, is that of an ernments and their subjects, our course ideemable currency. It is an evil which should always be in conformity with strict people cannot but feel a deep interest, has minution of exports and imports, and other been struggling for independence and free-dom. The people and Government of the duction, in its effect upon the foreign comin their pending struggles between Spain marine, in the prolongation of the war and and her former colonies in behalf of the the increased cost, both in treasure and in

thorize the interest to be paid at either of | Government as soon as sufficient informabond. I suggest it is subject for the consid- States that the captain of the frigate, in eration of Congress, and also simultaneously making the capture, had acted without law; with this the propriety of redeeming our that he had been reprimanded for the irregcurrency as before suggested at its market | u arity of his conduct, and that the Spanish value at the time the law goes into effect, authorities in Cuba would not sanction any increasing the rate at which currency will be act that could violate the rights or treat bought and sold from day to day, or week to with disrespect the sovereignty of this na-

The question of the siczure of the brig Mary Lowell at one of the Bahama Islands by Spanish authorities is now the subject of orrespondence between the Government and those of Spain and Great Brittain. The Captain-General of Cuba, about May last, issued a proclamation authorizing search to be made of vessels on the high seas. Im- be desirable. mediate remonstrance was made against this, whereupon the Captain-General issued a new proclamation limiting the right of search to vessels of the United States, so far as authorized by the treaty of 17:5. This proclamation, however, was immediately with-drawn. I have always felt that the most intimate relations should be cultivated between independent nations on this continent. It | by Congress to meet this sum is asked. treaties between the United States and them may not be profitably entered into to secure more intimate relations, friendly, commereigh and otherwise.

THE DARIAN CANAL.

The subject of the interoceanic canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans thro' the I thmus of Darian is one in which cousmerre is greatly interested. Instructions have been given to our Minister to the Re-public of the United States of Colombia to endeavor to obtain authority for a survey by the Government in order to determine the practicability of sach an undertaking, and a charter for the right of way to build by private enterprise such a work if the surrev proves to be practicable.

In order to comply with the agreement of the United States as to a mixed commission at Lima for the adjustment of claims, it become necessary to send a Commissioner and a Sceretary to Lima in August last. No appropriation having been made by Congress

present winter. A grant has been given to Europeans of an exclusive right of transit over the terri-tery of Nicaragua, to which Costa Rica has given its assent, which, it is alleged, con-flicts with vested rights of cirizens of the United States. The Department of State has now this subject under consideration.

PERU AND THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

the intercourse with that country so difficult that it has been decided advisable to with draw our representative from there.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Toward the close of the last Administration a convention was signed at London for tions, so, too, the people sympathise with the settlement of all outstanding claims be-all peoples struggling for liberty and seif-tween Great Britain and the United States, tween Grent Britain and the United States, which failed to receive the advice and con sent of the Senate to its ratification. The time and the circumstances attending the negotiation of that treaty were favorable to its acceptance by the people of the States, but its provisions were wholly inadequate for the settlement of the grave wrongs that had been sustained by this Government

immediate stop to fluctuation in the value of | tion to interfere with the existing relations | and universally impressed itself upon the | to the Cabinets of London, Paris, Florence, | opposition to all strife, violence, or war, and of Spain to her Colonial possessions on this convertion thus misconceived in its scope and Stockholm, to empower their representations induced The methods to secure the former of these are as numerous as are the speculations on Spain and other European powers will and inadequate in its provisions would not tatives at Washington to simultaneously en-To the Senate and House of Representatives: political economy. To secure the latter i their interest in terminating those relations. have produced the hearty cordial settlement the first time as the burden of the pending questions which alone is con-See but one way, and that is to authorize the Treasury to redeem its own paper, at a fixed price, whenever presented, and to withhold from circulation all currency so reduced unsold again for gold.

The vast resources of the nation, both developed and undeveloped, onght to make our credit the best on earth, with a less burden of taxation than the citizen has endured for six years past. The entire public delt could be read of the remainder way and that is to authorize the fixed price, whenever presented, and to withhold from circulation all currency so reduced unsolding their present dependencies as independent powers—nembers of the family of nations. The dependency save to the present which I desire to construction of the parts of vessels to be devoted to the use of emigrant passengers; and of the present relation of Colonies ceases, they are to become independent powers exercising that the from the finite powers are more at ease under a six years past. The entire public delt could be vessely to have the first of choice and of self-control. In the first of choice and of self-control. In the first of the parts of vessels to be devoted to the use of emigrant passengers; and of the parts of vessels to be the statisfication of the parts of vessels to be devoted to the use of emigrant passengers; and of the present relation of Colonies ceases, they are to be come independent powers, exceeding that the Society itself. The read to with the relation which I desire to form, making uniform regulations as to the most vessels to be devoted to the use of emigrant passengers; and of the parts of vessels to be devoted to the use of emigrant passengers. The call the bord of the parts of the present with the relation of the parts of the present with the relation of the parts of the parts of the present with the relation of the parts of the present with the relation of the parts of the present with the relation of the parts of the with passengers. The control of the parts of the pr be paid in ten years, but it is not designable that the people should be taxed to pay it in that the people should be taxed to pay it in that time. Year by year the ability to pay it increases in a rapid ratio. But the burbing the contest to a termination. The den of interest ought to be reduced as rap- offer not being accepted by Spain on a basis | The rejection of the treaty was followed by idly as can be done without the violation of which we believed could be received by Cu- a state of public feeling on both sides which contract. The public debt is represented, but, was withdrawn. It is hoped that the in great part, by bonds having from five to good offices of the United States may yet tempt at renewed negotiations. I accordtwenty, and from ten to forty years to run, prove advantageous for the setalement of ingly so instructed the Minister of the U-tearing interest at the rate of six per cent. this nohappy strife. Meanwhile a number of ingly so instructed the Minister of the U-tearing interest at the rate of six per cent. and five percent, respectively. It is option of lilegal expeditions against Cuba have all with the Government to pay these bonds at any period after the expiration of the last of the Administration to execute the perat any period after the expiration of the date the beauting mentioned upon their face. The time has already expired when a great part of the many be taken up and is rapidly approaching when all may be. It is believed that all which are now due may be replaced by londs bearing a rate of interest not exceeding four and one half per cent, and as the recent struggle to maintain that unity under the encourage training under the fold which they now recer the near training under the encourage training under the encourage training understained to the fold which they now recer the near training under the encourage training understain that unity underective with the words upon a first of the fold which they now recer the near training understain that unity training laws to the fold which they now recer the near training understain that unity training laws to the fold which they now recer the near training and the training laws to the fold which they now recer the near training understain that unity training laws to the fold which they now recer the near training understain that unity training laws to the fold which they now recer the near training understain that unity training laws to the fold which they now recer the near training and the training laws to the fold search the fold which training and the training laws to the support of the fold disease of the fold when a great part of the fold which they now received when a proper to the support of the fold disease of the fold which they now fold the recent struggle to maintain that unity the fold the fold which they now fold the fold which they now fold the fold which the

> States has with any foreign nation. THE BECIFROSITY TREATY WITH CANADA. The question of renewing a treaty for reciprocal trade between the United States and the British Provinces on this continent has not been favorably considered by the Administration. The advantages of such a treaty trade between the two sections. No citizens of the United States would be benefited by reciprocity. Our internal taxation would prove a protection to the British producer almost equal to the protection which our manufacturers receive from the tariff. Some arrangements, however, for the regulation of commercial intercourse between the United States and the Dominion of Canada may

The Commission for adjusting the claims of the "Hudson Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Company' upon the United States, has terminated its labors. The award of \$650,000 has been made, and all the rights and titles of the Company on the ed. Deeds for the property of the Comthe Republic of the United States and all | pany have been delivered; an appropriation |

The Commissioners for determining the United States and the British Possessions dissolved.

In conformity with the recommendation of Congress, a proposition was early made to the British Government to abolish the mixed courts created under the treaty of April 7, 1862, for the suppression of the slave trade. The subject is still under ne gotiation.

TELEGRAPH CARLES.

It having come to my knowledge that a laws, proposed to land upon the shores of the United States, and to operate there a tious. Second, To secure protection to the an exclusive right for twenty years of tele- our common country, wherever he may graphic communication between the shores of choose to move without reference to origin France and the United States, with the very ginal nationality, religion, color, or politics, objectionable feature of subjecting all messages conveyed thereby to the scrutiny and control of the French Government. I others. Tuird, Union of all the States, with Washington to be made acquainted with the tional means. To secure the first of these probable policy of Congress on the subject, es foreshadowed by the bill which passed the Scatte in March last. This drew from the representatives of the company an agreement to accept as the basis of their of such other engetment on the subject as thight be passed during the approaching sussion of Congress. Also to use their influence to secure from the French Govern. To this subject the Administration has most ment a modification of their concession, so as to permit the landing of any cable belonging to any company incorporated by the authority of the United States, or of any State of the Union; and, on their part, not The Minister of Peru having mode representations that there was a state of war between Peru and Spain, and that Spain was directed the withdrawal of all opposition by taining efficient officials against remonstranconstructing in and near New York 30 gun- the United States authorities to the landing boars, which might be used by Spain in such a way as to relieve the naval forces at the meeting of Congress. I regret to say that there has been no modification made in the Company's concession; nor, so far as I can learn, have they attempted to secure the could not have been the control of resentative of the Peruvian Government to one. Their concession excludes the capital framers of the constitution, when providing prevent the departure of these vessels, and and the citizens of the United States from that appointments made by the President I not feeling authorized to detain the property of a nation with which we are at peace, on a more Executive order, the matter has as the dignity and sovereignty of the nation | pointments against the will of the Presibeen referred to the Courts to decide.

The conduct of the war between the Allies and the Republic of Paraguay has made endeavor to secure, by negotiation, an shanocean telegraph cibles. Copies of this correspondence are herewith furnished.

officials forced upon him, in those, too, whom he has suspended for reason? How countries, less fortunate than our own, some-

The unsettled political condition of other imes induces their citizens to come to the | them? United states for the sole purpose of being naturalized. Having secured this, they re turn to their native country and reside there without disclosing this change of allegiance. They accept official positions of trust or conor which can only be held by citizens of

their native land. They journey under passports describing them as such citizens, and it is only when civil discord, after years perhaps of quiet, threatens their persons or their property, or when their native State drafts into its mili tary service, that the fact of their change of allegiance is made known. They reside permanently away from the United States; they contribute nothing to its revenues; they avoid the duties of its citizenship, and they only make themselves known by a claim of protection. The citizen of the United States, whether native or adopted, is entiled to its complete protection. While I have a voice in the direction of affairs, I shall not consent to imperil the sacred right by conferring it upon fictitious or fraudulent

tection of emigrant passengers, to which no then, such legislation as will insure a grad or to independent nations at war with each ual return to specie payments, and put an other. The United States have no disposition as the contractor of the universal contractor of th

the law regulating the tariff on Russian for life; the agent one at the will of the hemp, and to the question whether to fix President. The former is personally interthe charges on Russian hemp higher than ested in living in harmony with the Indian. they are fixed upon manila is not a violation and in the establishment of a permanent crease of \$4,411,902 on that of the previous of our treaty with Russia, placing her prothe most favored nations.

wonderful rapidity under the encourageployment to hundreds of theusands of people at home, and retain with us the means which otherwise would be shipped abroad. The extension of railroads in Europe and the East is bringing into competition with our the wrath of all Christendom and engender. agricultural products like products of other | ing in the citizen a disregard for human life countries. Self interest, if not self preser- and the rights of others dangerous to socie istration. The advantages of such a treaty wation, therefore, dictates caution against ty; I see no substitute for such a system would be wholly in favor of the British prodisturbing any industral interest of the except in placing all the Indians on large disturbing any industral interest of the except possibly a few engaged in the country. It teaches us also the necessity of reservations as soon as can be done, and an appropriation of \$30,000,000; looking to other markets for the sale of our giving them absolute protection there as surplus.

Our neighbors south of us, and China and Japan, should receive our special attention. as to entitle us to their confidence, and make report of the Secretary of the Interior and Interior for uniting the duties of supervising it their interest, as well as ours, to estal lish better commercial relations.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

Through the agency of a more enlighten ed policy than that heretofore pursued to-ward China, largely due to the sagacity and efforts of one of our own distinguished citizens, the world is about to commence largeterritory of the United States are extinguish- ly increased relations with that populous current army expenses. His estimate of tee to take into consideration such measures and heretofore exclusive nation. As the \$34,531,031 for the expenses of the army as might be deemed proper in reference to United States have been the initiators in for the fiscal year, is as low as it is believed the census and to report a plan. this new policy, so they should be the most carriest in showing their good faith in mak-North-Western land boundary between the ing it a success. In this connection I advise such legislation as will forever preclude cable. If however, the condition of the propriations in a country so diversified in under the treaty of 1856, have completed the enslavement of the Chinese upon our country should be such by the beginning of climate and soil as ours and with a popular their labors, and the Commission has been soil, under the name of Coolies, and also the next fiscal year as to admit of a greater tion so largely dependent upon agriculture. the transportation of Coolies to any country asked for will not be expended. of the first class.

HOW PEACE AND PROSPERITY ARE TO BE SECURE. Upon my assuming the responsibilities of Chief Magistrate of the United States, it was with the conviction that three things were essential to its peace, prosperity, and corporate company, organized under British fullest development. First among these submarine cable, under a concession from His Majesty the Emperor of the French, of United States in each and every portion of Military Division of the Pacific for the sale its own members, and the duty which it owes caused the French and British Legations at | equal rights, indestructible by any constituoperations the provisions of that bill, or means, however, could not secure the object desired without a proper administration the laws, sometimes, too, where, in a mere ces wholly political. It may be well to mendent. The law is consistent with a faithful and efficient administration of the Governdonment of the principle of monopolies in ment. What faith can an Executive put in whom he has suspended for reason? How will such officials be likely to serve an administration which they know does not trust

For the second requisite to our growth and prosperity, time, and a firm but humane administration of existing laws, amended from time to time as they may prove inclfeetive or prove barsh and unnecessary, are probably all the more required.

The third cannot be obtained by special legislation, but must be regarded as fixed by the Constitution itself, and gradually acquiesced in by force of public opinion.

THE INDIAN QUESTION. From the foundation of the Government

to the present the management of the original inhabitants of this continent-the Indians—has been a subject of embarrassment and expense, and has been attended with and expense, and has been attended with continuous robberies, murders, and wars. expenditures in 1869 was \$1,084,371. From my own experience upon the frontiers and in Indian countries, I do not hold eith- the recommendations made by the Poster the legislation or the conduct of the whites | master-General | for authority | to change the who come most in contact with the Indian, rate of compensation to the main trunk railblameless for these hostilities. The past, however, cannot be undone, and the ques- mails; for having post-route maps execution must be met as we now find it. I have ted; for reorganizing and increasing the efattempted a new policy toward these wards ficiency of the Special Agency service; for of the nation (they cannot be regarded in the increase of the mail service on the Pacif-On the accession of the present Adminis- any other light than as wards) with fair re- ic, and for establishing mail service under tration it was found that the Minister for sults, so far as tried, and which, I hope, the flag of the Union on the Atlantic; and North Germany had made propositions for the negotiation of a convention for the protection of emigrant passengers, to which no as having succeeded in living in peace with of the franking privilege. This is an abuse the value of the currency to be paid and people struggling to free themselves from a treaty and not an inference could be drawn response had been given. It was concluded the Indians in the early settlement of Penn from which no one receives commensurate from it to remove the sense of the unfriend- that to be effectual all the maratime powers sylvania, while their white neighbors of advantage; it reduces the receipts of the

Indian Agents are sent there, or near there, as swamp lands, and located with warrants troops must be sent also. The agent and the commander of the troops are independent ces were \$4,472,886, exceeding those of the ent of each other, and are subject to orders from different departments of the Govern-Your attention is respectfully called to ment. The army officer holds a position pension rolls, 4,876 dropped therefrom, leave peace, to the end that some portion of his ducts upon the same footing with those of the most favored nations.

Our manufactures are increasing with sonal interest. Another reason is an economic one; and still another, the hold which ize well, and one or the other has to give | who, in the line of duty, were wholly or peroon as they are fitted for it. They should be induced to take their lands in severally, Japan, should receive our special attention. and set up territorial government for their penditures. It will be the endeavor of the administration own protection. For full details on the I would reto cultivate such relations with these nations subject, I call your special attention to the the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Secretary of War shows disbursed in the payment of debts constact any plan that may be agreed upon, as reau officers have been scrutinized and re- to your favorable consideration the claims duced wherever it has been deemed practi- of the Agricultural Bureau for liberal apprevent American vessels from engaging in concentration of troops, the appropriation The benefits that can be conferred by proptolerating the system. I also recommend propriations estimated for river and harbor that the mission to China be raised to one

these purposes will be expended. George, Alaska Territory, and suggests that it either be complied with or that legislation e had for the protection of the seal fisheries from which a revenue should be deriv-

The report of the Secretary of War contains a synopsis of the reports of heads of surcaus, of the commanders of military dibureaus, of the commanders of Linday, visions, and of the districts of Virginia, On my part I promise a rigid adherence to Mississippi, and Texas, and the report of the laws, and their strict enforcement.

U. S. Grant. commendations therein contained have been well considered, and are submitted for your action. I however, call special attention to the recommendation of the Chief of Ordinance for the sale of arsenals and lands no longer of any use to the Government; also The extent of the country to be garrisoned and the number of military posts to be oc cupied are the same with a reduced army as with a large one. The number of staff officers required is more dependent upon the latter than the former condition.

NAVAL MATTERS. The report of the Secretary of the Navy. accompanying this, shows the condition of the Navy when this administration came into office, and the changes made since. Strenuous efforts have been made to place as ma ny vessels in commission, or render them fit for service, it required, as possible, and to substitute the sail for steam while cruising, thus materially reducing the expense of the navy, and adding greatly to its efficiency. Looking to our future, I recommend a liberal but not extravagant policy toward this branch of the public service.

furnishes a clear and comprehensive exhibit of the operations of the postal service and of the financial condition of the Post-Office Department. The ordinary postal revenues for the year ending the 30th of June, 1869. amounted to \$18,344,510 and the expenditures to \$23,698,131, showing an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$5,353,620. The excess of expenditures over receipts for the previous year amounted to \$6,437,992. The increase of revenues for 1869 exceeded the increased r.venue in 1868 by \$996,336, and the increased expenditure in 1869 was \$2,527,570 less than the increased expenditure in 1868, showing by comparison this gratifying feature of improvement: that while the increase of expenditure over the increase of receipts in 1868 was \$2,439,535,

Your attention is respectfully called to road lines for their services in carrying the

ed. The method by which postage should be paid on public matter is set forth fully

in the report of the Postmaster-General The report of the Postanster of the Inte-rior shows that the quantity of public lands disposed of during the year ending June 30, preceding year \$2,840,140. During the last fiscal year 23,196 names were added to the ing at its close 187,963. The amount paid

to pensioners, including the compensation of

disbursing agents, was \$28,422,884, an in-

The munificence of Congress has been ouspicuously manifested in its legislation for the soldiers and sailors who suffered in the recent struggle to maintain that unity borne than that which is imposed by this branch of the service. It necessitates the

During the year 1869 the Patent Office is sued 13,762 patents, and its receipts were \$686,389, being \$213,926 more than the ex-

I would respectfully call your attention to the recommendation of the Secretary of the the education of freedmen with the other duties devolving upon the Commissioner of Education.

If it is the desire of Congress to make the the expenditures of the War Department census, which must be taken during the year for the year ending the 13th of June, 1869, to be \$80,644,042,of which \$23,882,310 was tolore. I would suggest early action upon ed during the war, and is not chargeable to gress at its last session appointed a commit-

The apperly fostering this Bureau are incalculable.

I desire respectfully to call the attention improvements and for fortifications are sub-mitted separately. Whatever amount Con-number of the most important officers of the gress may deem proper to appropriate for Government. In this message I will not enumerate them, but will specify only the Jus-The recommendation of the General of tices of the Supreme Court. No change the Army that appropriations be made for has been made in their salaries for 15 years, the forts of Boston, Portland, New York, and within that time the labors of the Court Philadelphia, New Orleans, and San Fran- have largely increased and the expenses of cisco, if for no other, is concurred in. I living have at least doubled during the same of the Seal Islands of St. Paul and St. to another department of Government deserves, and will undoubtedly receive, its due consideration.

There are many subjects not alluded to in this Message which might with propriety be introduced, but I abstain; believing that your patriotism and statesmanship will sug-gest the topics of the legislation most conduciue to the interests of the whole people.

HOME INDUSTRY

BOOTS AND SHOES

Made to Order at the Lowest Rates.

The undersigned would respectfully invite the the title region of the citizens of Clearfiel I and vicinity, to give him a call at his shop on Market St., nearly opposite Hartswick & Irwin's drug store, where he is prepared to make or repair anything in his line.
Orders entrusted to him will be executed with

comptness, strength and neatness, and all work warranted as represented.

I have now on hand a stock of extra french calf skins, superb gaiter tops, &c., that I will finish up at the lowest figures.

June 13th, 1886. DANIEL CONNELLY June 13th, 1865.

NEW STORE AND SAW MILL AT BALD HILLS.

The undersigned, having opened a large and well selected stock of goods, at Bald Hills, Clear-field county, respectfully solicit a share of public

Clearfield county.

patronage.
Their stock embraces Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard stock embraces Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware Queensware Tin-ware Boots and Shoes; liats and Caps. Mendy made Clothing, and a general assortment of Notions, etc.

They always keep on hand the best quality of Flour, and a variety of Feed

All goods sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for ann royed country produce. The report of the Postmaster-General

All goods soid cheep to cash, or exchanged for approved country produce.

Having also erected a Steam Saw Mill, they are predared to saw all klads of lumber to order.

Orders solicited, and punctually filled.

Nov. 20, 1867. F. B. & A. IRWIR.

F. NAUGLE. WARCH MAKER.

GRAHAM'S ROW, CLEARFIELD.

The undersigned respectfully informs his old (and constantly receiving new additions,) a large stock of Clocks, Watches and Jowelry. CLOCKS, a large variety from the best Man-ufactory, consisting of Eight-day and thirty-hour spring and Weight, and Levers, Time, Strike and Alarm clocks. WATCHES—a fine assortment, o failver Hunt-

ing and open case American patent Levers, plain and full peweled.

GOLD PENS, an elegant assertment, of the best quality. Also, in silver extension and desk

SPECTACLES, a large assortment, far and near sight, colored and plain glass.

JEWELRY of every variety, from a single

piece to a full set.

ALSO, a fine assortment of Speens, Forks, butter knives, etc., plated on genuine Alabata. ALSO, Hair Jewelry with pure gold mounting, got up to order. Call and see sample book.

All kinds of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry care fully repaired and Warranted.

A continuance of patronage is solleited.

Nov. 28th, 1865.

H. F. NAUGLE.