BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1870.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. To the Senate and House of Representatives: A year of peace and general prosperity to this nation has passed since the last assembling of Congress. We have, through a kind Providence, been blessed with abundant crops, and have been spared from complications and war with foreign nations. In our midst, comparative harmony has been mass of correspondence and testimony sub- unhappy condition of Cuba, and end an exrestored. It is to be regretted, however, mitted by the two governments; and award terminating conflict. It is to provide honthat a free exercise of the elective franchise ed to the United States the sum of \$100, est means of paying our honest debts with-has, by violence and intimidation, been de- 740.00, in gold, which has since been presented out over taxing the payle. It is to furnish nied to citizens in exceptional cases in several of the States lately in rebellion, and that the verdict of the people has thereby been reversed. The States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, have been restored to rep resentation in our national councils. Georgia, the only State now without a representation, may confidently be expected to take her place there, also, at the beginning of Should the pending negotiations unfortuthe new year and then, let us hope, will be nately and unexpectedly be without result, it will then become my duty to communicompleted the work of reconstruction, with an acquiescence on the part of the whole people in the national obligation to pay the public debt created as the price of our Union, the pensions to our disabled soldiers action on the subject.

SPAIN AND THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

SPAIN AND THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS. and sailors and their widows and orphans, and in the Constitutional changes which have been made necessary by a great rebel-

ted and devastating a war. THE FRANCO GERMAN WAR. Soon after the existing war broke out in Europe, the protection of the United States Minister in Paris was invoked in favor of the North Germans domiciled in French territory. Instructions were issued to grant the protection. This has been followed by an extension of American protection to eitizens of Sazony, Hesse and Saxe Coburg Gotha, Colombia, Portugal, Urugany, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Chili, Paraguay, and Venezuela, in Paris. The charge was an onerous one, requiring constant and severe labor, as well as the exercise of patience, prudence, and good judgment. has been performed to the entire satisfac-tion of the Government, and, as I am offi cally informed, equally to the satisfaction

ling, there is no reason who we should not

advance in material prosperity and happi-

ness as no other nation has after so protrac-

of the Government of North Germany. As soon as I learned that a Republic had been proclaimed at Paris, and that the people of France had acquiesced in the charge, the Minister of the United States was directed by telegraph to recognize it and ten der my congratulations and those of the people of the United States. The re establishment in France of a system of government disconnected with the dynastic traditions of Europe appeared to be a proper subject for the felicitations of Ameri-

Should the present struggle result in at taching the hearts of the French to susimpler forms of representative governr ment, it will be a subject of still further satisfaction to our people. While we make no our institutions inhabitants of our countries, and while we adhere to our traditional neutrality in civil contests, we cannot be indifferent to the spread of American political ideas in a great and highly civilized country like

We were asked by the new Government to use our good offices jointly with those of European Powers in the interest of peace Answer was made that the established pull cy and the true interests of the United States forbade them to interfere in Europe an questions jointly with European Powers. I ascertained, informally and modificially that the Government of North Germany was not then disposed to listen to such repre-entations from any Powers; and, though expressly wishing to see the blessings of peace restored to the belligerents. with all I whom the United States are on terms of friendship, I declined, on the part of this Government, to take a step which would only result in injury to our true inscresss The Government of San Domingo has without advancing the object for which our intervention was invoked. Should the time come when the action of the United 120,000 souls, and yet possessing one of the

ber of persons of German and French birth tory to observe their laws and the laws of neutrality of the United States.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION. their properties and sequestration of their coast. make our complaints at Madrid.

rai fact; and thus complete equity would be secured. A case which at one time the secured. A case which at one time the partner, it is casy to see now our trained and attended to the partner, it is casy to see now our trained. The payment of naval pensions be trained.

I recommend authorization by Congress of the United States to the Postmaster-General and Attorney the training that the manifest of the payment of naval pensions be trained.

I recommend authorization by Congress of the United States to the navigation of this river; claiming that the manifest of the navigation of this river; claiming that the manifest of the navigation of the Congress of Vienna, in other case of construction. As the several sections are rated at the navigation of this river; claiming that the manifest of the navigation of the Congress of Vienna, in other case of construction. As the several sections are rated at the navigation of the Congress of Vienna, in other case of the United States to the navigation of the Congress of Vienna, in other case of the United States to the navigation of the Congress of Vienna, in other case of the United States to the navigation of the Congress of Vienna, in other case of the United States to the navigation of the Congress of Vienna, in other case of the United States to the navigation of the Congress of Vienna, in other case of the United States to the navigation of the Congress of Vienna, in other case of the United States to the navigation of the Congress of Vienna, in other case of the United States to the navigation of the Congress of Vienna, in other case of the United States to the case of the United States to the Congress of Vienna, in other case of the United States to the case of the United States to the Congress of Vienna, in other case of the United States to the Congress of Vienna, in other case of the United States to the Congress of Vienna, in other case of the United States to the Congress of Vienna, in other case of the United States to the Congress of Vienna, in other case of th tween the United States and Spain has eigners, and money shipments by our citi-Already been disposed of in this way. The zeas traveling in foreign lands, equal to the of \$19,702 50 in gold,

by the Imperial Government, These recent examples show that the mode which day life at cheaper rates than ever before. for adjusting the pending claims is just and greatness which the intelligence, industry, feasible, and that it may be agreed to by and enterprise, of the citizens of the United either nation without dishonor. It is to be hoped that this moderate demand may be nations. secoded to by Spain without further delay.

LICS.

The long deterred Peace Conference between Spain and the Allied South Amerian Republies has been inaugurated in Washington under the anspices of the United States. Pursuant to the recommendation contained in the resolution of the House Representatives of the 17th of Decemer. 1866, the Executive Department of the Government offered its friendly offices for the promotion of peace and harmony be-tween Spain and the Allied Republics. Heattations and obstacles occurred to the acceptance of the offer. Ultimately, howver, a conference was arranged, and was pened in this city on the 29th of October ist, at which I authorized the Secretary of dor. In consequence of the absence of a States, of the policy of the Mexican Govrepresentative from Bohvia, the Conference ernment, in exempting from import duties guthorize officers or persons to bring vessels was adjourned notil the attendance of a a large tract of its territory on our borders. | hovering within three marine miles of any Plenipotentiary from the Republic could be have not only been fruitless, but that it is at the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors, of secured, or other measures could be adopted even proposed in that country to extend the Canada, into port; to search the cargo; to

their welfare; of our desire to see them | policy referred to will, it is presumed, engage | blessed with good governments, capable of your earnest attention. respective territorial integrity; and of our neighboring nations, to provide against time piration of the period named in the last I and social relations with them. The time | high crimes within their borders, and who | vessel, with her tackle &c., shall be forfeitis not probably far distant when, in the nat | may have sought refuce abroad. For this | ed. | It is not known that any condemna ural course of events. European political spurpose, extradition treaties have been con | tions have been made under this statute. Our policy should be shaped in view of this | Reparbles, and others are in progress. The to enforce it, it will become my dary to take States the rights of the Chited States and thus give the communicated in my messages of March 4. States the right of navigation, though about the pre-eminence and all the

treaty for the annoxation of the Republic residents at Tien-Tsin, under circumstances enter at the British Custom Houses, or to San Domingo, to the United States fait of great barbarity, was supposed by some trade there except for the purchase of wood greater return for their labor; to the inhab ed to receive the requisite two thirds vote of the Senats. I was then thoroughly convinced that the best interests of the country are foreigners in the Chinese Empire. The known that any seizure of a fishing vessel unal surplus of wealth. It is hoped that commercially and materially, demanded its evidence fails to establish such a supposition carrying the flag of the United States has ratification. Time has only confirmed me but shows a complicity on the part of the been made under this claim. So far as the local authorities with the men. The Government of the claim is founded on an alleged construction cepting as a part of its territory the Island so far as it was able to do so. Unfortunately,

ared for by European nations.
In the Bay of Samuna, a large commerbe tributary, without receiving corre-poding benefits; and then will be seen the folly of rejecting so great a prize.

voluntarily sought this anexation. It is a

States can hasten the return of peace by a richest localities under the sun, capable of single hour, that notion will be heartily to supporting a population of 10,000,000 per-ken. Supporting a population of 10,000,000 per-ple in luxary. The people of San Domin I deemed it gradent, in view of the num- go are not capable of maintaining them selves in their present condition; and must living in the United States, to issue, soon book for outside support. They yearn after official notice of a state of war had for the protection of our free institutions OREAT BRITIAN-THE ALABAMA CLAIMS- and confiscated, with her cargo, been received from both the belligerents, a and laws, our progress and civilization. proclamation, defining the duties of the Shall we refuse them? The acquisition of United States as a neutral and the obliga | San Domingo is desirable because of its tions of persons residing within their terri- geographical position. It commands the for abolishing the mixed courts for the supentrance of the Caribbean Sea and the isthnations. This proclamation was followed mus ransit of commerce. It possesses the by others, as circumstances seemed to call richest soil, the best and most capacious for them. The people, thus informed in harbors, most salubrious climate, and the rica, whence the slaves are taken to Arabian advance as to their duties and obligations, | most valuable products of the torest, mine, | markets. have assisted in preventing violations of the | and soil, of any of the West India Islands. Its possession by the United States will in Convention between Great Britain and the a few years build up a coast wise commerce It is not understood that the condition of of immense magnitude, which will go far the insurrection in Cuba has materially toward restoring to us our lost merchant changed since the close of the last session marine. It will give to us those articles settled in accordance with the principles of Congress. In an early stage of the con- which we greatly consume and do not pro- always contended for by the United States. test, the authorities of Spain inaugurated a duce, thus equalizing our experts and imsystem of arbitrary arrests, of close confine | ports. In case of foreign war, it will give | military reservation near Pembina, a corps ment, and of military trial and execution of us command of all the islands referred to, of Engineers discovered that the commonly persons suspected of complicity with the and thus prevent an enemy from again post received boundary line between the United insurgents, and of summary embargo of sessing herself of a rendezvous upon our It will protect our const-trade berevenues by executive warrant. Such pro- tween the States bordering on the Atlantic position of the 49th parallel; and that the credings, so far as they affected the persons and those bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. or property of citizens of the United States, and to the Bahamas and Antilles. Twice be the true position of that parallel, would were in violation of the provisions of the we must, as it were, pass through the for treaty of 1795, between the United States eign countries to pass from Georgia to the ny at Pembina within the territory of the and Spain. Representations of injuries, by west coast of Georgia. San Domingo, with | United States. reason of such violations, resulting to save a stable government, under which her im-Government. From April, 1869, to June now upon the island. The labor will take pation of the Hudson's Bay Company manifested on the part of Canada in the last, the Spanish Minister at Washington advantage of every available means of halbeen clothed with a limited power to transportation to abandon the adjacent isand in redressing such wrongs. That power lands and seek the blessings of freedom and trary functions exercised by the executive become a larger consumer of the products The cheap rate at which her citizens can be to the Georgian Bay. It should now be in major part of it is done in British bottoms. partment of State. In the negotiations thus opened, and still furnished with food, tools, and machinery. pending there, the United States only will make it necessary that contigious is Woods claimed that. for the future, the rights seclaimed that, for the future, the rights seclaimed that the same advantages, in tains. respected in Cuba; and that, as to the past, coffee, tobacco, tropical fruits. &c. This reached for the adjustment of the claims their vessels on trans Atlantic voyages hav-United States with full jurisdiction over all ducts. The production of our supplies of

our citizens with the necessaries of every-

In view of the importance of this quesmeans of acquiring San Domingo. My sug-Domingo for the acquisition of that island, and that an appropriation be made to defray the expenses of such commission. The a resolution of annexation, as in the case of the acquisition of Texas. So convinced am I of the advantages to flow from the acquisition of San Domingo, and of the great disadvantages-I might almost say calamities-to flow from its non acquisition, that I believe the subject has only to be investigated to be approved.

MEXICO-EXTRADITION-THE TIEN TSIN MASSACRE. It is to be regretted that our representa-State to preside. It was attended by the tion in regard to the injurious effects, es statutes of the Dominion of Canada assume Ministers of Spain. Peru, Chili and Ecua pecially upon the revenue of the United a still broader, more untenable jurisdiction pecially upon the revenue of the United a still broader, more untenable jurisdiction

maintaining order and of preserving their It is the obvious interest, especially of harbors, without a license, or after the exsincere wish to extend our own commercial | munity to those who may have committed | cense granted to it, they provide that the connection with this continent will cease | cluded with several of the Central American | Should the authorities of Canada attempt probability, so as to ally the commercial in | sense of Congress is desired as early as may be necessary to po terests of the Spanish American States beconvenient upon the proceedings of the rights of the citizens of the United they proposed to join in the Congress of lute any of the money which has been to lof the British Possessions of North Ameri

have entirely abandoned the project of ac been disposed to fulfil its treaty obligations | quiesced in by the United States. It of San Domingo, a free port will be negoti-ated for by European pations. States and France reached China soon after During the conference which preceded the In the Bay of Samuna, a large commer the massacre. It would appear that the negotiation of the Convention of 1818, the cial city will spring up; to which we shall popular mind became possessed with the British Commissioners proposed to express coming when the superstitious masses might | subjects residing within the limits assigned expel all foreigner-, and restore Mandarin | for their use; and also, that it should influences. Anticipating trouble from this be "lawful for the vessels of the United cause. I invited France and North Germany States engaged in such fishery, to have on to make an authorized suspension of hos board any goods, wares, or merchandise tilities in the East, where they were temporarily suspended by set of the commanders. for the prosecution of their voyages to and and to act together for the future protection from said fishing grounds; and any vessel

Americans and Europeans.

Since the adjournment of Congress, the ratifications of the treaty with Great Britain pression of the slave trade have been ex changed. It is believed that the slave trade is now confined to the eastern coast of Af-

The ratifications of the Naturalization United States have been exchanged during the recess, and thus a long-standing dispute between the two Governments has been

In April last, while engaged in locating a States and the British Possessions at that place is about 4.700 feet south of the true line, when run on what is now supposed to

This information being communicated to enter the waters of the United States.

Majesty's Government was guilty of negli- unquestionably demonstrated the national ommend to Congress to authorize the appening the Rhine and other rivers to all napointment of a commission to take proof tions, showed the judgment of European Government for the next fiscal year are \$18, ments. At present, these commissions, claim of the Col. Lloyd Aspinwall, for the entire yield of precious metals in this counof the amounts and the ownership of the jurists and statesmen, that the inhabitants 244,346 00 less than for the current one, but where appointments are Presidential, are liegal seizure and detention of that vessel, try, it is not so easy to see how this result is claims on notice to the representative of of a country through which a navigable rive exceeding the appropriations for the present issued by the State Department. The law Figure 1 States, for the owners of the same, of \$19,702 50 in gold,

In all the departments of Government of the settlement of the settlem was referred to arbitration, by mutual con- to be otherwise accomplished. The acquired Her Majesty at Washington, and that au- er passes, have the right to enjoy the navitional protection. It is asserting our just Government shall have the ownership of of another power. This right does not ex under Congressional providing, and of which sions.

Another and long-pending claim of like nature, that of the whaleship Canada, has been disposed of by friendly arbitration du ring the present year. It was referred, by the joint consent of Brazil and the United marine. It is to build up our merchant whenever Her Majesty's Government shall regulations relative to the police of the navigation as may be reasonably necessary; but The average v. borious task of examining the voluminous ultimately so in Brazil. It in to settle the with the honor and dignity of both nations. CANADIAN FISHERIES.

The course pursued by the Canadian authorities toward the fishermen of the United States during the past season has not been marked by a friendly feeling. By the first article of the Convention of 1818 between the United States have proposed to Spain | And it is, in fine, a rapid stride toward that | Great Britain and the United States, it was agreed that the inhabitants of the United States should have forever, in common with States, entitle this country to assume among British subjects, the right of taking fish in certain waters therein defined. In the waters not included in the limits named in tion, I carnestly urge upon Congress early the Convention (within three miles of action expressive of its views as to the best parts of the British coast) has been the parts of the British coast), has been the custom for twenty years to give to intruding fishermen of the United States a reasonable warning of their violation of the technical rights of Great Britain. The Imperial Government is understood to have delegated the whole or a share or its invisdiction or control of these in-shore fishery grounds to the solonial authority known as the Dominion of question may then be determined, by the Canada, and this semi-independent but irreaction of the two Houses of Congress upon a resolution of annexation, as in the case of powers in an unfriendly way. Vessels have been seized without notice or warning, in violation of the eastom previously prevailing, and have been taken into the colonial ports, their voyages broken up, and the vessels

There is reason to believe that this unfriendly and vexatious treatment was de signed to bear harshly upon the hardy fishermen of the United States, with a view to political effect upon this Government. The toward compassing its objects. limits within which the privilege adverted examine the master on outh touching the to has hitherto been enjoyed. The expedicargo and voyage, and to inflict upon him a sh origin on this continent may see in this ency of taking into your serious considera- beavy pecuniary penalty if true answers are act a near proof of our sincere interest in tion proper measures for countervailing the not given. And if such a vessel is found preparing to fish' within three marine unles of any such coasts, bays, creeks, or

anama.

San Domingo.

San Domingo the last session of Congress, a cevent for the purpose of shelter and the purpose of sheller and the purpose of shelter and the purpose of sheller an moment it is known that the United States ernment of Pekin, however, seems to have of the Convention of 1818, it cannot be as hoped that it will not be insisted on by Her

ence and power, and that the time was trade with any of His Brittannic Majesty's whatever, except such as may be necessary in China of the lives and properties of of the United States which shall contravene this regulation may be seized, condemned. proposition, which is identical with the construction now put upon the language of th Convention, was emphatically rejected by the American Commission, and, thereupon, was abandened by the British Flenipoten tinries; and the Arricle I, as it stands in the Convention, was substituted. It, howon the Convention, this Government cannot of the treaty, for the faithful execution of sponsible.

Anticipating that an attempt may possibly be made by the Canadian authorities, in the ming season, to repeat their unneighboracts toward our fishermen, I recommend on to confer upon the Executive the power o suspend, by proclamation, the operation of the laws authorizing the transit of goods, wares, and merchandise, in bond across the territory of the United States to Canada; and further, should such an extreme measure become necessary, to suspend the op-eration of any laws whereby the vessels of the Dominion of Canada are permitted to

Woods to the summit of the Rocky Moun | natural avenue to the ocean, the monopoly

The United States are ready to make any reasonable arrangement as to the police of Mr. Clay was just when the population of the States bordering on the shores of the lakes was only 3,400,000, it now derives population, wealth, production and tunnage the States on the Canadian frontier. nee Mr. Clay advanced his argument in behalf of our right, the principle for which he contended has been frequently and by various nations recognized by law or by treaty, and has been extended to several other great rivers. By the treaty concluded at Mayence in 1831, the Rhine was declared free from the point where it is first navigable into the sea. By the Convention between Spain and Portugal, concluded in 1835, the navigation of the Doute, throughout its whole extent, was made free for the subjects of both crowns. tariff, which will put a duty only upon those advantageously. All agencies and superin-In 1853, the Argentine Confederation, by treaty, threw open the free navigation of the Parana and Uruguay to the merchant of than ve produce, revenue enough may be reducing the army renders army officers vessels of all nations. In 1856, the Crimean war was closed by a treaty which provi-In 1858, Bolivia, by treaty, declared that it | penses, in addition to a reduction of inter | as had heretofore established missionaries regarded the rivers Amazon and La Pista. est account, may be relied on to make this among the Indians, and perhaps to some in accordance with fixed principles of national law, as highways, or channels opened this, has my hearty support. If it implies work on the same terms, i.e., as a misby nature for the commerce of all pations, a collection of all the revenue for the sup sionary work. The societies selected are In 1859, the Paraguay was made free by port of the Government, for the payment treaty; and in December, 1866, the Empe of the principle and interest of the public to the approval of the Executive, and are ror of Brazil, by imperial decree, declared the Amazon to be open to the frontier of Brazil to the merchant ships of all nations.

is equally difficult to deny-first, that in so reform, doing she exercises harshly an extreme and hard law: and, secondly, that her conduct with respect to the pavicatian of the St. Lawrence is in glaring and discreditable inconsistency with respect to the navigation of the Mississippi. On the ground that she sessed a small domain in which the Missippi took its rise, she insisted on the right On the ground that she possesses both banks itself into the sea, she denies to the United the government of Great Britain will see the justice of abandoning the narrow and inconsistent claim to which her Canadian provinces have urged her adherence.

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES. which I called your special attention at the Many thousands of dollars are now paid last session, and suggested that we will in annually for rent of private buildings to the future have to look more to the counidea that this contest, extending to Chinese by exclude the fishermen of the United for its renewal. Our own representatives tion to: a new War Department building. waters, would neutralize the Christian influ- States from the privilege of carrying on to all those Governments have exerted their suited to the present and growing wants of ther's preference right of purchase is even influence to encourage trade between the U- | the nation. nited States and the countries to which they not are accredited. But the fact exists that the noted carrying is almost entirely done in foreign of the army for the last fiscal year. For narrower limits, and at one period of our we cannot control our due share of the com- | ing report. merce of the world. That between the Pathan in foreign countries, that, without some year were \$28,205.671 37. Those for the Territories attest the wisdom of the legisla-assistance from the Government, they can next year are \$23,683,317, with \$955,100 tion which invites the tiller of the soil to ever, it be said that this claim is founded on will be several propositions laid before Con- provements. These estimates are made the reach of all. The pioneer who incurs 'owincial or Colonial statutes, and not up gress in the course of the present session, closely for the mere maintenance of the the dangers and privations of a frontier life. but regard them as unfriendly, and in con should be at some cost to the national treas- much in the nature of permanent improve- new commonwealths, renders a signal service travention of the spirit, if not of the letter, ury. I hope such encouragement will be ment. The appropriations made for the which the Imperial Government is alone re- the high seas and American ship building tended by Congress, and are sufficient only. at home.

OF THE INTERIOR. The condition of the archives of the Dethat Department is a frail structure, at an used, has not capacity to accommodate the b come unsafe and useless. archives, and is not fire proof. Its remote I hope during the present session of Consituation, its slender construction, and the absence of a supply of water in the neighborhood, leave but little hope of safety for Tal persons claiming to be citizens of the mease resources can be developed, will give the British Government, I was requested to NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER. either the building or its contents in case of cost. It can bardly be wise statesmanship which they are situated the lands taken unmited States, were made to the Spanish remunerative wages to 100 000 laborers not consent, and did consent, that British occur. A like unfriendly disposition has been the accident of a fire. Its destruction would in a Government which represents a countries of the Agricultural College acts and for involve the loss of the rolls containing the try with more than 5,000 miles of coast-line internal improvement purposes under the should continue for the present. I deem it maintenance of a claim of a right to exclude original acts and resolutions of Congress, of containing 40,000,000 of progressive people. The citizens of the United States from the original acts and resolution and containing 40,000,000 of progressive people. boundary should be definitely fixed by a navigation of the St. Lawrence. This river of the Confederation, of the whole series of with relations of every nature with almost to the close of the last fiscal year, by patent was found to be withdrawn, 'in view, as it its sequence, each inhabitant receiving the joint commission of the two Governments; constitutes a natural outlet to the ocean for diplomatic and consular archives since the every foreign country, to rest with such in or other equivalent evidence of title to states was said. "of the favorable situation in reward of his own labor. In Porto Rico and I submit herewith estimates of the ex-which the I sland of Cuba then was;" which, and Cuba, the way will be paved to abolish pense of such a commission on the part of of about 17,600,000 inhabitants, and with however, did not lead to a revocation or slavery, as a measure of self preservation the United States, and recommend an ap an aggregate tunnage of 661,367 tuns upon with that Department when it was the prinboundary has been already fixed and marked foreign commerce of our ports on these war lives. I recommend an appropriation for powers in Cuba, and we were obliged to of our northern farms and manufactories from the summit of the Rocky Mountains ters is open to British competition, and the the construction of a building for the De-

like manner marked from the Lake of the If the American seamen be excluded from I recommend to your reconsideration the propriety of referring to the Department of The accompany report of the Postmaster of the direct commerce of the lake ports the Interior, to which they seem more ap- General shows a most satisfactory working care it the interior, to the regrets by treaty should be order to compete in the production of sugar. I regret to say that no conclusion has been with the Atlantic would be in foreign hands; propriately to belong, all powers and duties of that department. With the adoption of or the Wabash wish those of Lake Erie, in relation to the Territories with which the the recommendations contained therein, and the waters of the Illinois with those of a joint tribunal should be established in the will open to us a wider market for our pro against Great Britain growing out of the ing an access to our lake Michigan. It was followed, with some course adopted by that Government during be denied to American vessels on similar or usage, and from the Interior Department such claims. Before such an impartial tri these articles will cut off more than one the Bebellion. The Cabinet of London, so voyages. To state such a proposition is to to the War Department the Pension Bureau, respondence cards, a self-sustaining postal bunal, each claimant would be required to hundred millions of our annual imports, far as its views have been expressed, does refute its justice. During the Administration bundled millions of our annual imports, far as its views have been expressed, does refute its justice. During the Administration bundled millions of our annual imports, far as its views have been expressed, does refute its justice. prove his case. On the other hand. Spain beside largely increasing our exports. With not appear to be willing to concede that Her tion of Mr. John Quainty Adams, Mr. Clay pensions. I would further recommend that the payment of naval pensions be transfer- rate of postage may be attained.

The average value of gold, as compared States, to the decision of Sir Elward Thornton, Her Britanic Majesty's Minister at
Washington, who kindly undertook the laWashington, who kindly undertook the lahas the right of transit. It has been found about 115. The approach to a specie basis do not require "the advice and consent of in practice more advantageous to arrange is very gratifying; but the fact cannot be the Senate" to make their appointments these regulations by mutual agreement. the St. Lawrence which may be suggested of trade. The evils of a depreciated and much embarrasses the Executive and Heads by Great Britain. If the claim made by fluctuating currency are so great that now, of Departments as that of appointments; when the premium on gold has fallen so greater force and equity from the increased Congress should look to a policy which would stituents. The present system does not distant day.

REVENUE REFORM. been reduced more than \$80,000,000 per arnum. By steadiness in our present course there is no reason why, in a few short years, the national tax-gatherer may not dissp pear from the door of the citizen almost en tirely. With the revenue stamp dispensed by postmasters in every community, a tax it a missionary work was tried with a few upon liquors of all sorts and tobacco in all agercies, given to the denomination of its forms, and by a wise adjustment of the Friends, and has been found to work most articles which we could dispense with, known | tendercies not so disposed of were given to as luxuries, and on those which we use more officers of the army. The act of Congress raised, after a few years of peace and conse ineligible for civil politions. Indian agencies quent reduction of indebtedness to fu fil all being civil offices. I determined to give all of for the free navigation of the Danube. our obligations. A further reduction of ex the agencies to such religious denominations The greatest living British authority on me. If it means failure to provide the arts of peace. The Government watches this subject, while asserting the abstract necessary means to defray all expenses of over the official acts of these agents, and right of the British claim, says: "It seems the Government, and thereby repudiation requires of them as strict an accountability difficult to deny that Great Britain may of the public debt and pensions, then I am as if they were appointed in any other

ground her refusal upon strict law, but it still more opposed to such kind of revenue | manner. I entertain the confident hope that reform cannot be made in a day, but must man with the same impunity that he now time. As soon as the revenue can be dis- special attention to the report of the Comto navigate the entire volume of its waters. peased with, all duty shall be removed from coffee, tea, sugar and other articles of uniof the St. Lawrence where it disembogues | versal use not produced by ourselves. The necessities of the country compel us to col

THE ARMY AND NAVY. Under the act of Congress of the 15th day year. Surveys have been vigorously prose-of July, 1870, the army has gradually been cuted to the full extent of the means applireduced, so that on the 1st of January, 1871, the number of commissioned officers and men will not exceed the number contempla- | demands. ted by that law.

The War Department building is an old structure, not fire proof, and entirel inade-Our depressed commerce is a subject to quate in dimensions to our present wants. accommodate the various bureaus of the tries south of us and to China, and Japan Department. I recommend an appropria | requirements they prescribe in regard to

The report of the Secretary of War shows

bottoms and while this state of affairs exists | details, you are referred to his accompany | history was conferred only by special statutes. The expenses of the navy for the whole cific States and China and Japan is about all of the last year, i.e., from December 1, thorized incrusion upon the national domain. the carrying trade now conducted in Ameri- 1869, the date of the last report, are less can vessels. I would recommend a liberal than \$19,900,000, or about \$1,000,000 less be regarded chiefly as a source of revenue is policy toward that line of American steam- than they were the previous year. The no longer maintained. The rapid settlement ers—one that will insure its success, and even an increased usefulness. The cost of build—fiscal year, i. e., since July 1, show for the justly considered of more importance to our ing iron vessels—the only ones that can com | five months a decrease of over \$2,400,000 | well being than is the fund which the sale pete with foreign ships in the carrying trade from those of the corresponding months of of them would produce. The remarkable carrying trade from those of the corresponding months of of them would produce. The remarkable growth and prosperity of our new States and Herewith additional for necessary permament im secure a permanent home on terms within looking to a remedy for this evil, even if it naval establishment as it now is, without and thus aids in laying the foundation of given as will insure American shipping on last and current years were evidently in favor and protection. The laws that secure to keep the navy on its present footing by THE GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES DEPARTMENT the repairing and relitting of our old ships. This policy must, of course, gradually but surely destroy the Navy; and it is in itself existing grants. partment of State calls for the early action | far from economical; as each year that it is of Congress. The building now rented by pursued the necessity for more repairs in setting apart certain sections of public land ships and navy yards, becomes more imperinconvenient distance from the Executive ative and more costly, and our current exmansion and from the other departments. It penses are annually increased for the mers is ill adapted to the purpose for which it is repair of ships, many of which must soon submit as a question worthy of serious con-

made with great saving upon the present and overflowed lands granted to States in adequate means of enforcing any foreign and corporations, 2,783,625,763 and 1-100 policy, either of protection or redress. Separated by the ocean from the nations of the It is estimated that there is an additional Eastern Continent, our navy is our only quantity of 174,785,523 acres still due under means of direct protection to our citizens grants for like uses, abroad, or for the enforcement of any foreign policy.

franking privilege, and the adoption of cor- modifications, in the grant to Illinois, of al-

The estimates of the expenses of the appointed through their respective departyear for the same items \$5,972.127 56. In in all the departments of Government, ex- oughfares had undoubtedly given a vigor-

long standing which I would like to see remedied by this Congress. It is reform in our currency is prejudicial to our prosperity tenure, but the manner of making all apand tends to keep up prices to the detriment pointments. There is no duty which so nor is there any such ardness and thankless much, it would seem that the time has ar- labor imposed upon Senators and Reprerived when, by wise and prodent legislation. sentatives as that of finding places for conplace our currency at par with gold at no secure the best men, and often not even fit men for public places. The elevation and purification of the civil service of the Gov-The taxes collected from the people has ernment will be bailed with approval by the whole people of the United States.

INDIAN AFFAIRS. Reform in the management of Indian affairs has received the special attention of the administration from its inauguration to the present day. The experiment of making allowed to name their own agents, subject the policy now pursued will, in a few years, Revenue reform has not been defined by bring all Indians upon reservations, where any of its advocates, to my knowledge, but they will live in houses, have school houses seems to be accepted as something which and churches, and will be pursuing peaceful will supply every man's wants, without any and self-sustaining avocations; and where cost or effort on his part. A true revenue they may be visited by the law abiding white be the work of national legislation and of visits the white settlements. I call your missioner of Indians Affairs for full information on this subject.

PUBLIC LANDS: During the last fiscal year 809,541,300 as it acts as an encouragement for home der was located with Military Warrant, Collaw during the last year covered 961,545 acres more than those during the preceding cable to the purpose. The quantity of land in the market will amply satisfy the present

The claim of the settler under the Homestead or Pre-emption laws is not, however, limited to lands subject to sale at private eatry. Any unappropriated surveyed public land may, to a limited extent, be acquired under the former laws, if the party entitled to enter under them will comply with the residence and cultivation. The actual setbroader, and extends to lands which were unsurveyed at the time of his settlement. His They were enacted from time to time to legalize what was then regarded as an unau-

The opinion that the public lands should to his country, and is entitled to its special that object largely promote the general welfare. They should, therefore, be cherished as a permanent feature of our land system. Good faith requires us to give full effect to

The time honored and benificent policy of for educational purposes in the new States should be continued. When ample provision shall have been made for these objects, I sideration whether the residue of our national domain should not be wholly disposed of acres for railways, canal, and wagon roads.

The policy of thus aiding the States in building works of internal improvement was inaugurated more than 40 years since in the grants to Indiana and Illinois, to aid those States in opening canals to connect the waters ternate sections of public land within certain ces, indemnific I the Treasury for the granted