...... TERMS OF ADVERTISING citizens would have followed incidentally on The Carlisle Herald One Square one insertion, For each sut sequent insertion, For vie vantile Advortisements, Legal Notices Professional Cards without paper, Oblituary Not les an Communics tiou rel ting o matte sof private interests alone, 10 cents poi line. a decision again t Great Britain, such com-#1 00 25 00 4 00 7 00 pensation was not their primary object .-They had a higher motive, and it was in the interests of peace and justice to establish important principles of international law .---The correspondence will be placed before you. The ground on which the British Min-10B PRINTING .- Our Job Printing Office is the ister rests his justification is, substantially. argest and most complete establishment in th that the municipal law of a nation, and the loun y. Four good Presses, and a general variety of material suited for plain and Fancy work of ever domestic interpretations of that law, are the vin i, enables us to do Job Printing at the shortes measure of its duty as a neutral; and I feel Carlisle, Pa., Friday, December 15, 1865. notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Person VOL. 65. bound to declare my opinion, before you and NO. 50. in want of Bills, Blanks, or anything in the Jobbing line. will find it to their interest to give us a call refore the world, that that justification cannot be sustained before the tribunal of na-RHEEM & WEAKLEY, Editors & Proprietors. TERMS:--\$2,00 in Advance, or \$2,50 within the year. PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S FIRST tions. At the same time I do not advise to ANNUAL MESSAGE. any present attempt at redress by acts of tution, that during the civil war the late nopolies, the principal of our Government, year commencing the 30th day of June, 1866 the national debt just as it is-not as a na-With us, this idea of limitation ment brings with it a blessing to the States ment. legislation. For the future, friendship be President never harbored the purpose-cer- | is that of equal laws and freedom of industry. spreads through every form of administraover which they are extended? Is it not a The national military force on the 1st of tional blessing, but as a heavy burden on tween the two countries must rest on the ba-· Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of sure promise of harmony and renewed at- tainly never avowed the purpose-of disre- Wherever monopoly attains a foothold it i May, 1865, numbered 1,090,516 men. It is tion, general. State and municipal, and rests the industry of the country, to be discharged Representatives : sis of mutual justice. tachment to the Union that, after all that garding it: and in the acts of Congress, du- | sure to be a scource of danger, discord and without unnecessary delay. on the great distinguishing principle of the To express gratitude to God, in the name proposed to reduce the military establish-From the moment of the establishment of ring that period, nothing can be found trouble. We shall but fulfil our duties as recognition of the rights of man. The anhas happened, the return of the General Gov. ment to a peace footing, comprehending It is estimated by the, Secretary of the of the People, for the preservation of the our free Constitution, the civilized world which, during the continuance of hostilities, cient republics absorbed the individual in ernment is know;; only as a beneficence? legislators by according "equal and exact Treasury that the expenditures for the fiscal fifty thousand troops of all arms, organized United States, is my first duty in addressing has been convulsed by revolutions in the inmuch less after their close, would have justice to all men." special privileges to the State, prescribed his religion, and con .I know very we'l that this policy is attenso as to admit of an enlargement by filling year ending the 30th of June, 1866, will exyou. Our thoughts next revert to the death terest of democracy or of monarchy; but trolled his activity. The American system ded with some risk; that for its success it sanctioned any departure by the Executive none. The Government is subordinate to up the ranks to eighty two thousand six ( ceed the receipts \$112,194,947. It is gratiof the late President by an act of parricidal through all those revolutions the United rests on the assertion of the equal right of requires at least the acquiescence of the from a policy which has so uniformly ob- the people; but, as the agent and represen hundred, if the circumstances of the counfying, however, to state that it is also estitreason. The grief of the nation is still fresh; States have wisely and firmly refused to beevery man to life, liberty, and the pursuit of States which it concerns; that it implies an tained. Moreover, a concession of the electative of the people; it must be held superior try should require an augmentation of the mated that the revenue for the year ending it finds some solace in the consideration that come propagandists of republicanism. It is happiness; to freedom of conscience, to the invitation to those States, by renewing their tive franchise to the freedmen, by act of the to the monopolies, which, in themselves, the 30th of June, 1867, will exceed the exhe lived to enjoy the highest proof of its army. The volunteer force has already the only government suited to our condition; President of the United States, must have ulture and exercise of all his faculties. As allegiance to the United States, to resume ought never 'o be granted, and which, penditures in the sum of \$111,682,818. This been reduced by the discharge from service confidence by entering on the renewed term but we have never sought to impose it on consequence, the State Government is lim their functions as States of the Union. But been extended to all colored men, wherever where they exist, must be subordinate and of over eight hundred thousand troops, and mount, or so much as may be deemed sufof the Chief Magistracy, to which he had others; and we have consistently followed ted, as to the General Government in the it is a risk that must be taken; in the choice found, and so must have established a change yield to the Government. the Department is proceeding rapidly in the ficient for the purpose, may be applied to been elected ; that he brought the civil war the advice of Washington to recommend it nterest of the Union, as to the individual of difficulties, it is the smallest risk; and to of suffrage in the Northern, Middle, and The Constitution confers on Congress the work of further reduction. The war estithe reduction of the public debt, which, on substantially to a close ; that his loss was deonly by the careful preservation and prudent citizen in the interest of freedom. diminish, and, if possible, to remove all dan- | Western States, not less than in the Southright to regulate commerce among the sevmates are reduced from \$516,240,131 to \$33. the 81st day of October, 1865, was \$2,740,plored in all parts of the Union; and that use of the blessing. During all the intervenger, I have felt it incumbent one me to as- ern and Southwestern. Such an act would States, with proper limitations of power eral States. It is of the first necessity for 814,461, which amount, in the opinion of the 854,750. Every reduction will diminish the foreign nations have rendered justice to his ing period the policy of the European Powsert one other power of the General Govern- have created a new class of voters, and the maintenance of the Union that that comare essential to the existence of the Consti otal amount of interest to be paid, and so, Department, is adequate for a peace estabmemory. His removal cast upon the a heaers and of the United States 1 as, on the ment-the power of pardon. As no State would have been an assumption of power by ution of the United States. At the very merce should be free and unobstructed. No lishment. The measures of retrenchment in tenlarge the means of still further reductions vier we ght of cares than ever devolved upon whole, been harmonious. Twice, indeed, can throw a defence over the crime of trea- the President which nothing in the Consti- State can be justified in any device to tax commencement, when we assumed a place until the whole shall be liquidated ; and this, each Bureau and branch of the service exany one of his predecessors. To fulfil my rumors of invasion of some parts of America, son, the power of pardon is exclusively tution or laws of the United States would the transit of travel and commerce between mong the Powers of the earth, the Declara hibit a diligent economy worthy of commen as will be seen from the estimates of the Sectrust I need the support and confidence of in the interest of monarchy, have prevailed; tion of Independence was adopted by States vested in the Executive Government of the have warranted. States. The position of many States is such dution. Re erence is also made in the reetary of the Treasury, may be accomplished all who are associated with me in the various twice my pred cessors have had occasion to United States. In exercising that nower, I o also were the Articles of Confederation On the other hand, every danger of conthat, if they were allowed to take advantage port to the necessity of providing for a uniby annual payments even within a period no departments of Government, and the suppor announce the views of this nation in respect and when "the People of the United States" have taken every precaution to connect it flict is avoided when the settlement of the of it for purposes of local revenue, the comform militia system, and to the propriety of exceeding thirty years. I have faith that and confidence of the people. There is but to such interference. On both occasions the ordained and established the Constitution, I question is referred to the several States with the clearest recognition of the binding merce between States might be injuriously making suitable provission for wounded we shall do all this within a
reasonable time; one way in which I con hope to gain their remonstrance of the United States was reforce of the laws of the United States, and | They can, each for itself, decide on the | burdened, or even virtually prohibited. It was the assent of the States, one by one and disabled officers and soldiers. that, as we have amazed the world by th necessary aid : it is, to state with frankness spected, from a deep conviction, on the part which gave it vitality. In the event, too, of measure, and whether it is to be adopted at an unqualified acknowledgment of the great is best, while the country is still young, and The revenue system of the country is a sub suppression of a civil war which was thought the principles which guide my conduct, and of European Governments, that the system any amendment to the Constitution, the prosocial change of condition in regard to slaonce and absolutely, or introduced gradualwhile the tendency to dangerous monopolies jeet of vital interest to its honor and prosperto be beyond the control of any Government. their anglication to the present state of af of non-interference and mutual abstinence position of Congress needs the confirmation ly and with conditions. In my judgment, of this kind is still feeble, to use the power very which has grown out of the war. ity, and should command the earnest considfairs, well aware that the efficiency of my so we shall equally show the superiority of from propagandism was the true rule of the of States. Without States, one great branch the freedmen if they show patience and of Congress so as to prevent any selfish im-The next step which I have taken to restore ration of Congress. The Secretary of the our institutions by the prompt and, faithful labors will, in a great measure, depend o two hemispheres. Since those times we have of the legislative government would be want the constitutional relations of the States, has manly virtues, will scener obtain a partici- pediment to the free circulation of men and Treasury will lay before you a full and dedischarge of our national obligations. your and their undivided approbation. advanced in wealth and power; but we reng. And, if we look beyond the letter of the been an invitation to them to participate in pation in the elective franchise through the merchandise A tax on travel and mertailed report of the receipts and disburse-The Department of Agriculture, under its The Union of the United States of Amerithin the same purpose to leave the nations States than through the General Govern- chandise, in their transit, constitutes one of Constitution to the character of our country, the high office of amending the Constitution. resent direction, is accour plishing much in ments of the last fiscal year, of the probable ca was intended by its authors to last as long of Europe to choose their own dynasties and its capacity for comprehending within its ment, even if it had nower to intervene.-Every patriot must wish for an amnesty at the worst forms of monopoly, and the evil is ceipts and expenditures for the other three eveloping and utilizing the vast agricultuas the States themselves shall last. "THE form their own systems of government.invisdiction a vast continental empire is due the earliest epoch consistent with public When the tumult of emotions that have been increased if coupled with a denial of the uarters, and the estimates for the year folral capabilities of the country, and for in-UNION SHALL BE PERPETUAL," are the words This consistent moderation may justly deto the system of States. The best security owing the 30th of June, 1866. I might raised by the suddenness of the social change safety. For this great end there is need of choice of route. When the vast extent of formation respecting the details of its manof the Confederation. "TO FORM A MORE mand a corresponding moderation. We for the perpetual existence of the States is shall have subsided, it may prove that they content myself with a reference to that rea concurrence of all opinions, and the spirit our country is considered, it is plain that agement, reference is made to the annual re-PERFECT UNION," by an ordinance of the should regard it as a great calamity to ourof nutual conciliation. All parties in the will receive the kindliest usage from some of the "supreme authority" of the Constitution port, in which you will find all the informaevery obstacle to the free circulation of port of the Commissioner. People of the United States, is the declared elves, to the cause of good government, and of the United States. The perpetuity of the late terrible conflict must work together in those on whom they have heretofore most commerce between the States ought to be tion required for your deliberations and deci-I have dwelt thus fully on our domestic purpose of the Constitution. The hand o o the peace of the world, should any Euroconstitution brings with it the perpetuity of harmony. It is not too much to ask, in the closely depended. sternly guarded against by appropriate sion. But the paramound importance of the Divine Providence was never more plainly affairs because of their transcendent imporpean Power challenge the American people, he States ; their mutual relation makes us But while I have no doubt that now, after tance. Under any circumstances, our great name of the whole people, that, on the one legistation, within the limits of the Constisubject so presses itself on my own mind, visible in the affairs of men than in the is it were, to the defence of republicanism what we are, and in our political system that I cannot but lay before you my views extent of territory and variety of climate side, the plan of restoration shall proceed in the close of the war, it is not competent for tution framing and adopting of that instrument It against foreign interference. We cannot their connexion is indissoluble. The whole The report of the Secretary of the interior of the measures which are required for the producing almost everything that is neces conformity with a willingness to cast the the General Government to extend the elecis, beyond comparison, the greatest event in feresee and are unwilling to consider what cannot exist without the parts, nor the parts good character, and, I might almost say, for disorders of the past into oblivion; and that, tive franchise in the several States, it is explains the condition of the public lands sary for the wants, and even the comforts o American history; and indeed, is it not, of opportunities might present themselves, what without the whole. So long as the Constituon the other, the evidence of sincerity in the equally clear that good faith requires the sethe transactions of the Paten' Office and the the existence of this people. The life of a re man, make us singularly independent of the all events in modern times, the most preg mbinations might offer to protect ourselves on of the United States endures, the States public lies certainly in the energy, virtue, Pension Bureau, the management of our future maintenance of the Union shall be curity of the freedmen in their liberty and nant with con equences for every people varying policy of foreign Powers, and progainst designs inimical to our form of govwill endure : the destruction of the one is the put beyond any doubt by the ratification of their right to claim the just return of their Indian affairs, the progress made in the con and intelligence of its citizens; but it is teet us against every temptation to centang the earth ? The members of the Convention inment. The United States desire to act lestruction of the other : the preservation of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, labor. I cannot too strongly urge a dispasstruction of the Pacific railroad, and furnishe equally true that a good revenue system is which prepared it, brought to their work ling alliances," while at the present mo in the future as they have ever acted heretothe one is the preservation of the other. which provides for the abolition of slavery sionate treatment of this subject, which information in reference to matters of local the life of an organized government. I meet ment the re-establ shment of harmony, and the experience of the Confederation, of their ore; they never will be driven from that I have thus explained inv views of the forever within the limits of cur country. So should be carefully kept aloof from all party you at a time when the nation has voluntariinterest in the District of Columbia. several States, and of other Republican Govthe strength that comes from harmony, will ourse but by the aggression of European rutualgrelations of the Constitution and the y burdened itself with a debt unprecedented ong as the adoption of this amendment is strife. We must equally avoid hasty asalso presents evidence of the successful opcriments, old and new; but they needed be our best security against "nations wh Powers; and we rely on the wisdom and States, Because they unfold the principles on n our annals. Vast as is its amount, it fades ration of the Homestead Act, under the prodelayed, so long will doubt, at d jealousy, sumptions of any natural impossibility for and they obtained a wisdom superior to exfeel power and forget right." For myself justice of those Powers to respect the system which I have sought to solve the momen visions of which 1,169,533 acres of the public and uncertainty prevail. I his is the measure the two races to live side by side, in a state way into nothing when compared with the it has been and will be my constant aim to perience. And when for its validity it reof non-interference which has so long been tous questions and overcome the appalling of mutual benefit and good will. The ex quired the approval of a people that occunied which will efface the sad memory of the past; lands were entered during the last fiscal ountless blessings that will be conferred up- promote peace and amity with all foreign sanctioned by time, and which, by it good
difficulties that met me at the very comnations and Powers ; and I have every reathis is the measure which will most certainly periment involves us in no inconsistency year—more than one-fourth of the whole on our country and upon man by the presera large part of a continent and acted separesults, has approved itself to both continents. nencement of my administration. It has son to believe that th y all, without excepcall population, and capital, and security to let us, then, go on and make that experi number of acres sold or otherwise disposed vation of the nation's life. Now, on the first rately in many distinct conventions, what is The correspondence between the United been my steadfast object to escape from the those parts of the Union that need them ment in good faith, and not be t o easily of during that period. It is estimated that cension of the meeting of Congress since the tion, are animated by the same disposition more wonderful than that, after earnest con-States and France, in reference to questions sway of momentary passions, and to derive return of peace, it is of the utmost impor- Our relations with the Emperor of China most. Indeed, it is not too much to ask of disheartened. The country is in need of lathe receipts derived from this scource are tention and long discussion, all feelings and which have become subjects of discussion a healing policy from the fundamental and the States which are now resuming their bor, and he freedmen are in need of emtance to inaugurate a just policy, which shall lash so recent in their origin, are most friendly sufficient to cover the expenses incident to all opinions were ultimately drawn in one between the two Governments, will, at a unchanging principles of the Constitution. places in the family of the Union to give ployment, culture and protection. While at once be put in motion, and which shall Our commerce with his dominions is received the survey and disposal of the lands entered way to its support. roper time, be laid before Congres. I found the States suffering from the effects commend itself to those who come after us ing new developements; and it is very pleas The Constitution to which life was thus this pledge of perpetual loyalty and peace, their right of voluntary migration and ex under this act, and that payments in cash When, on the organization of our Governfor its continuance. We must aim at nothof a civil war. Resistance to the General Until it is done, the past, however much we patriation is not to be questioned, I would to the extent of from forty to fifty per cent, ing to find that the Government of that imparted, contains within itself ample renent, under the Constitution, the President Government appeared to have exhausted iting less than the complete effacement of the great empire manifests satisfaction with our sources for its own preservation. It has may desire it, will not be forgotten. The not advise their forced removal and coloniwill be made by settlers, who may thus at of the United States delivered his inaugural self. The United States has recovered posadoption of the amendment re-unites us be- zation. Let us rather encourage them to any time acquire title before the expiration power to enforce the laws, punish treas n. financial evils that necessarily followed a policy, and reposes just confidence in the address to the two Houses of Congress, he session of their forts and arsenals: and their yond all power of disruption. It heals the honorable and useful industry, where it may of the period at which it would otherwise state of civil war. We must endeavor to and ensure domestic tranquility. In case of fuirness which marks our intercourse. The said to them, and through them to the counvest The homestead policy was established irmies were in the occupation of every State wound that is still imperfectly closed; it re- be beneficial to themselves and to the counapply the earliest remedy to the deranged unbroken harmony between the United the usurnation of the Government of a State try and to mankind, that "the preservation moves slavery, the element which has so long try; and, instead of hasty anticipations of only after long and carnest resistance; expe- state of the currency, and not shrink from which had attempted to secede. Whether States and the Emperor of Russia is receivby one man, or an oligarchy, it becomes a of the sacred fire of liberty and the destiny duty of the United States to make good the the territory within the limits of those States | perplexed and divided the country : it makes | the certainty of failure, let there be nothing rience proves its wisdom. The lands, in the devising a policy which, without being oping a new support from an enterprise de of the republican model of government are guarantee to that State of a republican form should be held as conquered territory, under us once more a united people, renewed and wanting to the fair trial of the experiment. hands of industrious settlers, whose labor pressive to the people, shall immediately be signed to carry telegraphic lines across the justly considered as-deeply, perhaps as finalof government, and so to maintain the ho- military authority emar ating from the Pre- strengthened, bound more than ever to mu- The change in their condition is the substicreates wealth and contributes to the pubgin to effect a reduction of the debt, and, if continent of Asia, through his dominions, v staked on the experiment intrusted to the ess of all. Does the lapse of tim sident as the head of the army, was the first tual affection and support. tion of labor by contract for the status of lie rescource, are worth more to the United persisted in, discharge it fully and so to connect us with all Europe by American people."-And the House of Repslavery. The freedman cannot fairly be ac- States than if they had been reserved as a finitely fixed number of years. The amendment to the Constitution being new channel of intercourse. Our commerce reveal defects? A simple mode of amendquestion that presented itself for decision. resentatives, answered Washington by the adopted, it would remain for the States, whose cused of unwillingness to work, so long as solitude for future purchasers. ment is provided in the Constitution itself, It is our first duty to prepare in carnest for Now, military governments, established with South America is about to receive en voice of Madison : "We adore the invisible powers have been so long in abeyance, to a doubt remains about his freedom of choice The lame table events of the last four so that its conditions can always be made to for an indefinite period, would have offered our recovery from the ever-increasing ovils couragement by a direct line of mail steam hand which has led the American neonle. resume their places in the two branches of in his pursuits, and the certainty of his re- years, and the sacrifices made by the gal- of an irredeemable currency, without a sudno security for the early suppression of disships to the rising Empire of Brazil. The conform to the requirements of advancing through so many difficulties, to cherish a covering his stipulated wages. In this the lant men of our Army and Navy, have swelled den revulsion, and yet without untimely procontent; would have divided the people into civilization. No room is allowed even for the National Legislature, and thereby comdistinguished party of men of science who conscious responsibility for the destiny of reinterests of employer and the employed coin- the records of the Pension Bureau to an crastination. For that end, we must, each have recently left our country to make a the thought of a po sibility of its coming to the vanquishers and the vanquished and plete the work of restoration. Here it is for publican liberty." More than seventy-six unprecedent extent. On the 30th day of in our respective positions, prepare the way. cide. The employer desires in his workscientific exploration of the natural history an end. And these powers of self-preservawould have envenomed hatred, rather than you, fellow-citizens of the Senate, and for years have glided away since these words June last, the total number of pensioners I hold it the duty of the Executive to insist you, fellow-citizens of the House of Repretion have always been asserted in their comhave restored affection. Once established, men spirit and alacrity, and these can be and rivers and mountain ranges of that rewere spoken; the United States have passpermanently secured in no other way. And was 85,986, requiring for their annual pay, no precise limit to their continuance was sentatives, to judge, each of you for yourupon frugality in the expenditures; and a gion, have received from the Emperor that plete integrity by every patriotic Chief Maed through severer trials than were foreseen; conceivable. They would have occasioned f the one ought to be able to enforce the exclusive of expenses, the sum of \$8.023,445. generous welcome which was to have been gistrate-by Jefferson and Jackson, not less sparing economy is itself a great national reselves, of the elections, returns, and qualifiand now, at this new epoch in our existence contract, so ought the other. The public The number of applications that have been an incalculable and exhausting expense. than by Washington and Madison. The cations of your own members. source. Of the banks to which authority expected from his constant friendship for the as one nation, with our Union purified by interest will be best promoted, if the several allowed since that date will require a large Peaceful emigration to and from that portion parting advice of the Father of his Country, has been given to issue notes secured by United States, and his well-known zeal in The full assertion of the powers of the sorrows, and strengthed by conflict, and es-States will provide adequate protection and | increase of this amount for the next fiscal bonds of the United States we may require while yet President, to
the people of the of the country is one of the best means that promoting the advancement of knowledge General Government requires the holding of tablished by the virtue of the people, the emedies for the freedmen. Until this is | year. The means for the payment of the sti- | the greatest moderation and prudence, and can be thought of for the restoration of har-United States, was, that "the free Constitu-A hope is entertained that our commerce Circuit Courts of the United States within greatness of the occasion invites us once more n some way accomplished, there is no chance | pends eve; under existing laws, to our disathe law must be rigidly enforced when its with the rich and populous countries that nony; and that emigration would have been tion, which was the work of their hands. the districts where their authority has been to reneat, with solemnity, the pledges of our prevented : for what emigrant from abroad. for the advantageous use of their labor; and bled soldiers and sailors, and to the families limits are exceeded. We may, each one of border the Mediterranean sea may be largemight be sacredly maintained;" and the ininterrupted. In the present posture of our f thers to hold ourselves answerable before what industrious citizen at home, would of such as have perished in the service of the blame of ill-success will not rest on them. ly increased. Nothing will be wanting or augural words of President Jefferson held us, counsel our active and enterprising counpublic affairs, strong objections hav been our fellow men for the success of the repubthe country, will no doubt be cheerfully and trymen to be constantly on their guard, to place himself willingly under military rule? I know that sincere philanthropy is earthe part of this Government, to extend the up "the preservation of the General Governurged to holding those courts in any of the lican form of government. Experience has The chief persons who would have followed nest for the immediate realization of its repromptly granted. A grateful people will protection of our flag over the enterprise of ment, in its constitutional vigor, as the sheet States where the rebellion has existed; and liquidate debts contracted in a paper currenproved its sufficiency in peace and in war in the train of the army would have been it was ascertained, by inquiry, that the Cirmotest aims ; but time is always an element anchor of our peace at home and safety will not hes tate to sunction any measures our fellow-citizens. We receive from the cy, and, by conducting business as nearly as t has vindicated its authority through dandependents on the General Government, or having for their object the relief of soldiers Powers in that region assurances of good in reform. It is one of the greatest acts on abroad." The Constitution is the work of cuif Court of the United States would not possible on a system of cash payments or l gers, and afflictions, and sudden and terrible men who expect profit from the miseries of mutilated and families made fatherless in record to have brought four millions of peoshort credits, to hold themselves prepared to will: and it is worthy of note that a special "the People of the United States," and be held within the District of Virginia duremergencies, which would have crushed any their erring fellow-citizens. The powers of return to the standard of gold and silver. To envoy has brought us messages of condonle into freedom. The career of free indus the efforts to preserve our national existance should be as indestructible as the people. ing the autumn or early winter, nor until system that had been less firmly fixed in the Congress should have "an opportunity to | try must be fairly opened to them ; and then patronage and rule which would have been lence on the death of our late Chief Magis-The report of the Postmuster General preaid our fellow-citizens in the prudent man-It is not strange that the framers of the heart of the people. At the inauguration of exercised, under the President, over a vast ents an encouraging exhibit of the operatrate from the Bey of Tunis, whose rule in-Constitution, which had no model in the their future prosperity and condition must, agement of their monetary affairs, the duty consider and act on the whole subject." To Washington the foreign relations of the and populous, and naturally wealthy region, cludes the old dominions of Carthage, or after all, rest mainly on themselves. If they tions of the Post Office Department during devolves on us to diminish by law the apast, should not have fully comprehended your deliberations the restoration of this country were few, and its trade was repress. are greater than, unless under extreme nebranch of the civil authority of the United | fail, and so perish away, let us be careful the year. The revenues of the past year mount of paper money now in circulation. the African coast. the excellence of their own work. Fresh ed by hostile regulations; now all the civil-States is therefore necessarily referred, with that the failure shall not be attributable to from the loyal States alone exceeded the Five years ago the bank-note circulation of cessity, I should be willing to entrust to any Our domestic contest, now happily ended from a struggle against arbitrary power. ized nations of the globe welcome our comthe hope that early provision will be made any denial of justice. In all that relates to maximum annual receipts from all the States the country amounted to not much more many patriots suffered from harrassing fears ne man; they are such as, for myself, I has left some traces in our relations with on merce, and their Governments profess tofor the resumption of all its functions. It the destiny of the freedmen, we need not be could never, unless on occasions of great previous to the rebellion, in the sum of \$6,of an absorption of the State Governments than two hundred millions; now the circu- at least of the great maritime Powers. The wards us amity. Then our country felt its emergency, consent to exercise. The wilful is manifest that treason, most flagrant in | too anxious to read the future; many inci-038,091; and the annual average increase of by the General Government, and many from lation, bank and national, exceeds seven formal accordance of belligerent rights to way hesitatingly along an untried path, with use of such powers, if continued, through a revenue during the last four years, compared hurdred millions. The simple statement of the insurgent States was unprecedented, and States so little bound together by rapid means dents which, from a speculative point of a dread that the States would break away character; has been committed. Persons who from their orbits. But the very greatness period of years, would have endangered the are charged with its commission should have view, might raise alarm, will quietly settle with the revenues of the four years immethe fact recommends more strongly than any has not been justified by the issue. But in of communication as to be hardly known to purity of the general administration and the of our country should allay the apprehension fair and impartial trials in the highest civil themselves. dately preceeding the rebellion, was \$3,533 words of mine could do, the necessity of our the systems of neutrality pursued by the one another, and with historic traditions exiberties of the States which remained loyal. 845. The revenues of the last fiscal year Now that slavery is at an end or near its of encroachments by the General Governtribunals of the country, in order that the restruining this expansion. The gradual re- Powers which made that concession, there tending over very few years; now inter-Besides the policy of military rule over a amounted to \$14,556,158, and the expendiend, the greatness of its evil, in the point of ment. The subjects that come unquestionaduction of the currency is the only measure was a marked difference. The materials o Constitution and the laws may be fully vincourse between the States is swift and intidicated: the truth clearly established and view of public economy, becomes more and bly within its jurisdiction are so numerous, conquered territory would have implied that tures to \$13,694,728, having a surplus of that can save the business of the country | war for the insurgent States were furnished mate : the experience of centuries has been the States whose inhabitants may have taken more apparent. Slavery was esentially a receipts over expenditures of \$861,430,that it must ever naturally refuse to be emaffirmed that treason is a crime, that traitors from disastrous calamities; and this can be in a great measure, from the workshops of crowded into a few generations, and has part in the rebellion had, by the act of those monopoly of labor, and as such locked the Progress has been made in restoring the barrassed by questions that lie beyond it .almost imperceptibly accomplished by grad- Great Britain; and Brisish ships, mannedshould be punished and the offence made increated an intense, indestructible nationality. nhabitants, ceased to exist. But the true postal service in the Southern States. The States where it prevailed against the incom-Were it otherwise, the Executive would sink ually funding the Lational circulation in se- | by British subjects, and prepared for receiv-Then our jurisdiction did not reach beyond famous; and, at the same time, that, the question may be judicially settled; finally |'ing of free industry. Where labor was the -beneath the burden ; the channels of justice theory is, that all pretended acts of secession views presented by the Postmuster General curities that may be made redeemable at the ing British armaments. sailed from the the inconvenient boundaries of the territory property of the capitalist, the white man were, from the beginning, null and void. against the policy of granting subsidies to would be choked ; legislation would be ob and forever, that no State of its own will
has pleasure of the Government. ports of Great Britain to make war on A merwhich had achieved independence; now The States cannot commit treason, nor screen was excluded from employment, or had but ican commerce, under the shelter of a comt through cessions of lands, first colonized structed by excess; so that there is greater ocean mail steamship lines upon established the right to renounce its place in the Union.' Our debt is doubly secure-first in the acthe individual citizens who may have comthe second best chance of finding it; and routes, and in favor of continuing the pres The relations of the General Government temptation to exercise some of the functions mistion from the insurgent States. These tual wealth and still greater undeveloped reby Spain and Fance, the country has acmitted treason, any more than they can make of the General Government through the the foreign emigrant turned away from the ent system, which limits the compensation towards the four millions of inhabitants ships, having once escaped from British sources of the country; and next in the charquired a more complex character, and has valid treaties or engage in lawful commerce region where his condition would be so pre- | for ocean service to the postage edinings, are States than to trespass on their rightful whom the war has called into freedom, have ports, ever afterwards entered them in every actor of our institutions. The most intellifor its natural limits the chain of Lakes, the carious. With the destruction of the mo- | recommended to the careful consideration with any foreign Power. The States at sphere. "The absolute acquiescence in the engaged my most serious consideration. On part of the world, to refit, and so to renew Gulf of Moxico, and on the east and the gent observers among political economists tempting to secede placed themselves in a nopoly, free labor will hasten from all parts of Congress. decisions of the majority" was, at the beginthe propriety of attempting to make the their depredations. The consequences of west the two great oceans. Other nations have not failed to remark, that the public condition where their vitality was impaired, freedmen electors by the proclamation of of the civilized world to assist in developning of the century, enforced by Jefferson It appears from the report of the Secretary this conduct were most disastrous to the debt of a country is safe in proportion as its were wasted by civil wars for ages before but not extinguished-their functions susthe Executive, I took for my counsel the ing varius and immeasurable resources "as the vital principle of republics," and of the Navy, that while, at the commence people are free; that the debt of a republic States then in rebellion, increasing their desthey could establish for themselves the necespended, but not destroyed. Constitution itself, the interpretations of which have hitherto lain dormant. The ment of the present year, there were in comis the safest of all. Our history confirms and olation and misery by the prolongation of the events of the last four years have estabsary degree of unity; the latent conviction that instrument by its authors and their eight or nine States neurest the Gulf of Mex- mission 530 vessels of all classes and des-But if any State neg ects or refuses to perestablishes the theory, and is, I firmly be-lieve, destined to give it a still more signal lished, we will hope forever, that there lies our civil contest. It had, moreover, the ef that our form of Government is the best ever ico have a soil of exuberant fertility, a cli- criptions, armed with 3,000 guns, and form its offices, there is the more need that | contemporaries, and recent legislation by no appeal to force. fect, to a great extent, to drive the Ameriknown to the world, has enabled us to emerge The maintenance of the Union brings with mate friendly to long life, and can sustain manned by 51,000 men, the number of yes. the General Government should maintain Congress. When, at the first movement tocan flag from the sea, and to transfer much illustration. The secret of this superiority from civil war within four years, with a a denser population than is found as yet in sels at pressent in commission is 117, with it " the support of the State Governments in all its authority, and, as soon as practicable, wards independence, the Congress of the of our shipping and our commerce to the complete vindication of the constitutional springs not merely from the fact that in a resume the exercise of all its functions. On United States instructed the several States 830 guns and 12,128 men. By this prompt any part of our country. And the future all their rights; but it is not one of the rights vory Power whose subjects had created the uthority of the General Government, and epublic the national obligations are distrireduction of the naval forces the expenses this principle I have acted, and have gradu- to institute governments of their own, they of any State Government to renounce its own influx of population to them will be mainly necessity for such a change. These events buted more widely through countless numwith our local liberties and State institutions from the North, or from the most cultivated of the Government have been largely diminplace in the Union, or to nullify the laws of ally and quietly, and by almost impercepti- left each State to decide for itself the conditook place before I was called to the adminbers in all classes of society; it has its root unimpaired. The throngs of emigrants that ished, and a number of vessels, purchased nations in Europe. From the sufferings that the Union. The largest liberty is to be ble steps, sought to restore the rightful en- tions for the enjoyment of the elective franistration of the Government. The sincere crowd to our shores are witnesses of the conin the character of our laws. Here all men maintained in the discussion of the acts of ergy of the General Government and of the chise. During the period of the Confederhave attended them during our late strugfor naval purposes from the merchant madesire for peace by which I am animated led contribute to the public welfare, and bear flidence of all peoples in our permanence gle, let us look away to the future, which is States. To that end, Provisional Governors. rine, have been returned to the peaceful the Federal Government: but there is no cy, there continued to exist a very great me to approve the proposal, already made Here is the great land of free labor, where their fair share of the public burdens. Dursure to be laden for them with greater prosappeal from its laws, except to the various have been appointed for the States. Convenpursuits of commerce. Since the suppresdiversity in the qualifications of electors in to submit the questions which had thus arisen ing the war, under the impulses of patrioindustry is blessed with unexampled rewords. perity than has ever before been known .-sion of active hostilities our foreign squadtions called. Governors elected, Legislatures branches of that Government itself, or to the the several States; and even within a State tism, the men of the great body of the peobetween the countries to arbitration. These and the bread of the workingman is sweetassembled, and Senators and Representatives | a distinction of qualifications prevailed with The removal of the monopoly of slave labor rons have been re-established, and consist neonle. who grant to the members of the questions are of such moment that they must ple, without regard to their own comparaened by the consciousness that the cause of is a pledge that those regions will be peochosen to the Congress of the United States of vessels much more efficient than these Legislature and of the executive Departtive want of wealth, thronged to our armies regard to the officers who were to be chosen. have commanded the attention of the great the country "is his own cause, his own safements no tenure but a limited one, and in pled by a numerous and enterprising popu-At the same time, the Courts of the United The Constitution of the United States recogemployed on similar service previous to the and filled our fleets of war, and held them-Powers, and are so interwoven with the ty, his own dignity." Here every one en-States, as far as could be done, have been relation, which will vie with any in the Union rebellion. The suggestions for the enlargethat manner always retain the powers of renizes these diversities when it enjoins that pence and interests of every one of them as joys the free use of his faculties and the choice selves ready to offer their lives for the pubopened, so that the laws of the United States in the choice of members of the House of in compactness, inventive genius, wealth, ment of the navy yards, and especially for lic good. Now, in their turn, the property o have ensured an impartial decision. I re- of activity as a natural right. Here, under may be enforced through their agency. The Representatives of the United States, "the and industry. ""The sovereignty of the States" is the he estab'ishment of one in fresh water for gret to inform you that Great Britain de- | the combined influence of fruitful soil, genial and income of the country should bear their Our Government springs from and was language of the Confederacy, and not the lanelectors in each State shall have the qualiiron-clad vessels, is deserving of consideraclined the arbitrament, but, on the other hand climes, and happy institutions, population blockade has been removed and the customjust proportion of the burden of taxation, guage of the Constitution. The latter conhouses established in ports of entry, so that fications requisite for electors of the most ion, as is also the recommendation for a made for the people-not the people for the invited us to the formation of a joint com- has increased fifteen-fold within a century. while in our impost system, through means different location and more ample grounds of
which increased vitality is incidentally tains the emphatic words : "The Constituevenue of the United States may be col- numerous branch of the State Legislature." Government. To them it owes allegiance ; mission to settle mutual claims between the Here, through 'the easy development of tion, and the laws of the United States lected. The Post Office Department rendws After the formation of the Constitution, it from them it, must derive its courage, or the Naval Academy. two countries, from which those for the denimparted to all the industrial interests of the boundless resources, wealth has increased which shall be made in pursuance thereof, its ceaseless activity, and the General Gov- remained, as before, the uniform usage for strength, and wisdom. Bu, while the Gov-In the report of the Secretary of War, a | nation, the duties shall be so adjusted as to redations before mentioned should be excluwith two-fold greater rapidity than numbers, and all treaties made or which shall be made ernment is thereby enabled to communicate each State to enlarge the body of its elec- ernment is thus bound to defer to the peogeneral summary is given of the military fall most heavily on articles of, luxury, so that we have become secure against the ded. The proposition, in that very unsatisunder the authority of the United States, promptly with its officers and agonts. The tors, according to its own judgment; and, ple, from whom it derives its existence, it ampaigns of 1864 and 1865, ending in the leaving the necessaries of life as free from factory form, has been declined. financial vicissitudes of other countries, and shall ... the supreme law of the land; and the Courts bring security to persons and prop- under this system, one State after another should, from the very consideration of its suppression of armed resistance to the na- taxation as the absolute wants of the Gov-The United States did not present the sub alike in business and in opinion, are self-cenerty; the opening of the ports invites the has proceeded to increase the number of its origin, be strong in its power of resistance restoration of industry and commerce; the electors, until now universal suffrage, or to the establishment of inequalities. Mojudges in every State shall behound thereby, tional authority in the insurgent States .- | ernment, economically administered; will ject as an impeachment of the good faith of tred and truly independent. Here more and anything in the constitution or laws of any The operations of the general administra- justify. No favored class should demand Power which was professing the most more care is given to provide education for State to the contrary notwithstand. ..... post office renews the facilities of social in- something very near it, is the general rule. nopolies, perpetuities, and class legislation, tive Bureaus of the War Department during | freedom from assessment, and the taxes | friendly dispositions, but as involving ques- | every one born on soil. Here religion, Certainly the Government of the United Government of the brited tercourse and of business. And is it not So fixed was this reservation of power in the are contrary to the genius of free govern-a - wornment; and so that the restoration of each habits of the people, and so unquestiones that will be re-on the poor, but rat or on the accumulated is essential to the people, and so unquestiones; and to fall unduly the people of the appropriations that will be re-on the people on the people on the people on the people of the appropriations that will be rethe loss of the se functions of the Goneral Govern- has been the interpretation of the Constil there is no room for favored classes or mo- quired for military purposes in the fiscal wealth of the country. We should look at , though pecuniary reparation to their injured а. . . .

10 MA 4