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TERMS: IN ADVANCE,

S. GRANT.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, DE DIVERED DECEMBER 6. 1869. WASHINGTON, December 6, 1869.

At one o'clock and six minutes a joint committee, consisting of Messrs. Wilson and Thurman, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs, Schenck, Dawes, and Woodward, on the part of the House, waited upon the President to know if he had anything to communicate to the Houses

lowing message: this great nation, it is with gratitude to in the paper value of the measure of all the Giver of all good for the many bene- values, gold, is detrimental to the interfits we enjoy. We are blessed with peace ests of trade. It makes the man of busiat home and are without entangling ness an involuntary gambler, for in all alliances abroad to forbode trouble. sales where future payment is to be of five hundred millions of people, and and received. I earnestly recommend to the world for generations; with exuber- and put an immediate stop to fluctuation ant crops; with a variety of climate in the value of currency. The methods adapted to the production of every to secure the former of these results are institutions, closing to none the avenues so redeemed until sold again for gold, to fame or any blessing of fortune that pulpit, and press, and schools; with a make our credit the best on earth. With: revenue flowing into the national treasury a less burden of taxation than the citibeyond the requirements of government, | zen has endured for six years past, the within our own borders. Manufactures ducing a degree of national independence to pay increased in a rapid ratio, but the unequalled by that of any other power. These blessings, and countless others, as rapidly as can be done without the are submitted to your care and mine, violation of contract. The public debt more for safe keeping for the brief period of our tenure of office. In a short time having from five to twenty and from ten we must each of us return to the ranks to forty years to run, bearing interest at of the people who have conferred upon the rate of six per cent, respectively. It us our honors, and account to them for our stewardship. I earnestly desire that these bonds at any period after the expineither you nor I may be condemned by ration of the least time mentioned upon

Emerging from a rebellion of gigantic magnitude, aided as it was by the sym- all may be. pathy and assistance of nations with -the Union were, four years ago, left without legal State governments. A national debt had been contracted-American erce was almost driven from the seas; the industry of the country had | plish this, it may be necessary to authorbeen taken from the control of the capi- ize the interest to be paid at either of talists and placed where all labor right three or four, of the money centres of fully belongs, in the keeping of the Europe, or, by any Assistant Treaslaborer, The work of restoring State urer of the United States, at the option governments loyal to the Union, of pro- of the holder of the bond. I suggest tecting and fostering free labor and pro. | this subject for the consideration of Conviding means for paying the interest on gress, and also simultaneously with this the public debt, has received ample at- the propriety of redeeming our currency, tention from Congress, although your as before suggested, at its market value efforts have not met with the success, in at the time the law goes into effect, inall particulars that might have been de-creasing at the rate at which currency sired, yet on the whole, they have been will be bought and sold from day to day, successful than could have been or week to week, at the same rate of inreasonably anticipated.

Seven States which passed ordinances of secession have been fully restored to their places in the Union. The eighth, Georgia, held an election at which she ratified her Constitution, republican in form, elected Governor, Members of Congress, a State Legislature, and all other officers required. The Governor was duly installed and the Legislature met and performed all the acts theri-required of them by the reconstruction acts of Congress. Subsequently, however, in violation of the Constitution which they had just ratifled -- as since decided by the Supreme Court of the State they unseated the colored members of the Legislature and admitted to seats me members who are disqualified by the third clause of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, an article which they themselves had contributed to ratify. Under these circumstances I would submit to vou whether it would law authorizing the Governor of Georgia to convene the members originally elected take the oath presented by the reconstruction acts, and none to be admitted who are ineligible under the third clause of the fourteenth amendment.

The freedmen, under the protection which they have received, are making rapid progress in learning, and no complaints are heard of lack of industry on their part, where they receive fair remuneration for their labor.

interest on the public debt, with all other | Treasury, beyond expectations, have ex- | The subject of an oceanic canal to con-

expenses of Government, are more than | ceeded the amounts necessary to place The loss of our commerce is the only result of the late rebellion which has not received sufficient attention from you. To this subject I call your earnest attention. I will not now suggest plans by prosperity of the country. Under these thority for a survey by the Government, will, if necessary, make it the subject of ury and myself heartily concurred in the a special message during the session. At the March term, Congress, by joint resolution, authorized the Executive to

order elections in the States of Virginia. Mississippi, and Texas, to submit to them the constitutions which each had previously in convention formed, and submit the constitutions, either entire or in separate parts, to be voted upon at the discretion of the Executive. Under this authority elections were called in Virginia. The election took-place on the sixth of July, 1869. The Governor. and Lieutenant Governor elected have been installed, the Legislature met and did all required by this resolution and by onue, for the increase of salary to a cerall the reconstruction acts of Congress, and abstained from all doubtful auth sippi and Texas, to commence on the ment, or to informers. thirtieth of November, 1869, and to last two days in Mississippi and four days in | nal Revenue is one of the most arduous Texas. The elections have taken place, and responsible under the Government

but the result is not known. It is to be It falls but little, if any, short of a cabihoped that the acts of the Legislatures of these States, when they meet, will be

of an irredcemable currency. It is an ito fill it properly.

ovil which I hope will receive your most. As the United States is the freest.

ubstitute for it can be devised. It hould be commenced now, and reached at the earliest practicable moment consistent with a fair regard to the interests of the debtor class. Immediate resumpion, if practicable, would not be desira-In response the President sent the fol- ble. It would compel the debtor class to pay beyond their contracts the premium To the Senate and House of Representation gold at the date of their purchase, Gentlemen: In coming before you and would bring bankruptey and ruin for the first time as Chief Magistrate of to thousands. Fluctuations, however, With a territory unsurpassed in fertility, made, parties speculate as to what will

of an area equal to the abundant support | be the value of the currency to be paid abounding in sovofy variety of useful you, then, such legislation as will insure minerals, in quantity sufficient to supply a gradual return to specie payments, 40,000,000 of free people, all speaking lize the Treasury to redeem its own paper acquire an education; with to withhold from circulation all currency

than ten years; but it is not desirable burden of interest ought to be reduced is represented in a great part by bonds, a free and enlightened constituency, nor | their face. The time has already expired when a great part of them may be taken, and is rapidly approaching when

It is believed that all which are now which we were at peace, eleven States of due may be replaced by those bearing a rate of interest not exceeding four and one half per cent, and as rapidly as the remainder become due that they may be replaced in the same way. To accom-

onds. The subject of tariff and internal tax ation, will necessarily receive your attention. The revenues of the country are greater than the requirements, an a half per cent loan would reduce the ter funding justifying a greater reduction of taxation than would be now expedient, it may be advisable to modify taxation and the tariff in instances where un just or burdensome discriminations are

of it for the present. I also suggest the renewal of the tax on incomes, but a reduced rate, say three per cent, and this tax to expire in three years. The funding of the national debt as here suggested, I feel safe in saying that taxes and the revenue from import not be well, without delay, to enact a may be reduced safely from sixty to eighty millions per annum at once, and may be still further reduced, from year to the Legislature, requiring each to to year, as the resources of the country are developed.

subject. I recommend the postponement

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows the receipts of the Govrnment for the fiscal year ending June expenditures, including interest, bounties, &c., to be \$321,490,597. The estidoubt show a much larger decrease of relations friendly, commercial and other-The means provided for paying the the public debt, The receipts in the wise. withhold it from circulation would lead Instructions have been given to our minto such a contraction of the currency as ister to the republic of the United States to cripple trade and seriously affect the purchase of Government bonds, thus recountry, and of submitting to Congress

practicable. the question of the disposition to be made of the bonds so purchased. The ponds nor held by the Treasury amount to about seventy-five million dollars, in luding those belonging to the sinking fund, and I recommend that the whole August last. No appropriation living treaty of April 7, 1862, for the suppresbe placed to the credit of the sinking Your attention is respectfully invited ing the past and future expenses of the committee.

to the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury for the creation of the office of Commissioner of Customs Rev tain class of officials, and the substitu tion of increased National Bank circula ity. I recommend that her Senators and tion to replace the outstanding three per Congress has been invited to be field in years of telegraphic communication be the transportation of coolies to any of Representatives be promptly admitted cent certificates, and most especially to to their seats—that the State be fully his recommendation for the repeal of restored to its place in the family of laws allowing shares of fines, ponalties, States. Elections were called in Missis- and forfeitures to officers of the Govern-

The office of Commissioner of Inter. such as to meet your approval, and thus such legislation as in your judgment will

FIRST ANNUAL MESSAGE OF U. rebellion, and not yet referred to, is that qualificatins of the class of mon require

careful attention. It is a duty, and one all matigns, so, too, the people sympaof the highest duties of government, thize with all people struggling for lib secure to the citizen a medium of experty and self government. But while change of fixed, unvarying value. This sympathizing, it is due to our honor that implies a return to a specie basis, and no we should abstain from enforcing our views upon unwilling nations, and from taking an interested part without an in-In the quarrels between difvitation ferent nations, or between governments and their subjects, our course should always be in conformity with strict justice and law, international and local. Such has been the policy of the administr tion in dealing with these questions.

For more than a year a valuable prov nice of Spain, and a near neighbor of ours, in whom all our people cannot but feel a deep interest, has been struggling for independence and freedom. The people and Government of the United States entertain the same warm feeling and sympathies for the people of Cuba in their pending struggle that they manifested throughout the previous struggle between spain and her former colonies in behalf of the latter. But the contest has at no time assumed the conditions which amount to a war in the senso of international law, or which would show species of earth's riches and suited to as numerous as are the speculators on the existence of a defacto political orthe habits, tastes, and requirements of political economy. To secure the latter gamization of the insurgents sufficien t

every living thing; with a population of I see but one way, and that is to author- justify a recognition of belligerency The principle is maintained, however one language, with facilities for every at a fixed price whenever presented, and that this nation is its own judge when to accord the rights of belliferency, either to a people struggling to free themselver The vast resources of the nation, both from a government they believe to be may be coveted; with freedom of the developed and undeveloped, ought to oppressive, or two independent nations at war with eash other.

. The United States have no disposition interfere with the existing relations of happily order is being rapidly restored entire public debt could be paid in less Spain to her colonial possessions on this continent. They believe that in due hitherto uhknown within our country that the people should be taxed to pay it time Spain and other European powers are springing up in all directions, pro- in that time. Year by year the ability will find their interests in terminating those relations, and establishing their present powers, members of the family of nations. The dependencies are no longer regarded as subject to transfer from one European power to another. When the present relation of colonies ceases, they are to become independent powers, exercising the right of choice s optional with the Government to pay and of self control in the determination gle for existence, which had so deeply of their future condition and relation with other powers.

The United States, in order to put a stop to bloodshed in Cuba, and in the interest of a neighboring people, proffered their good offices to bring the existing contest to a termination. - The offer not being accepted by Spain, on a basis which we believed could be received by Cuba, was withdrawn. It is hoped that the good offices of the United States may yet prove advantages to the settlement of this unhappy strife. Meanwhile a number of illegal expeditions againt Cuba have been broken up. It has been endeavor of the Administration to execute the neutrality laws in good faith, no matter how unpleasant the tesk-made from he suffering we have endured from lack of like good faith towards us bs other

nations On the 26th of March last, the United States schooner Lizzie Major was arrestad on the high seas by a Spanish frigate, and-two-passengers were taken from it mediate attempt at renewed negotiation

esentatives of these facts were set at liberty, and the Spanish governmay with safety be reduced; but as the captain in making the capture had acted with an appreciation of what is due to the funding of the debt in a four or four and without orders, that he had been reprimanded for the irregularity of his conannual current expenses largely, thus af- duct, and that the Spanish authorities in Cuba would sanction any act that could violate the rights, or treat with disrespect the sovereignty of this nation. The question of the seizure of the brig Mary Lowell, at one of the Bahama islands, made by the present laws regulating this by Spanish authorities, is now the subject f correspondence between this Government and those of Spain and Great Brittain. The Captain General of Cuba. about May last, issued a proclamation authorizing search to be made of vessels on the high seas. Immediate remonstrance was made against this, "whereupon the Captain General issued a new proclamation, limiting the right of search

authorized under the treaty 1795. This proclamation, however, was immediately withdrawn. I have always felt that the most intimate relations should be cultivated between the Republic of the United States 30, 1809, to be \$870,948,747, and the ex- and all independent nations on this conmates for the ensuing year are more fa- United States and them may not be profitvorable to the Government, and will no ably entered into to secure more infimate

nect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans the sinking fund as provided by law. To | through the Isthmus of Darien is one in lock up the surplus in the Treasury and | which commerce is greatly interested. of Columbia to endoavor to obtain aucircumstances, the Secretary of the Treas- in order to determine the practibility of such an undertaking and a charter for

In order to comply with the agreement of the United States as to a mixed commission at Lima for the adjustment of claims, it became necessary to appoint a commissioner and a secretary to Lima in lish the mixed courts created under the been made by Congress for this purpose, it is now asked that one be made cover-

The good offices of the United States bring about a peace between Spair and the South American Republic with which she is now at war, having been ecopted by Spain, Peru, and Chill. a Washington during the present winter. A grant has been given to Europeans of an exclusive right of transit over the leged, conflicts with vested rights of citzons of the United States | The Departmont of State has now this subject under

The Minister of Peru having made rep-Among the evils growing out of the commensurate with its importance and York; thirty gun boats, which might be

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used by Spain in such a way as to relieve ent their departure. No further step naving been taken by the representative f the Peruylan Government to prevent he departure of these vessels, and I not celing anthorized to detain the property of a nation with which we are at peace on a mere executive order, the matter has been referred to the courts to do

The conduct of the war between the Illies and the Republic of Paraguay has nade the intercourse with that country difficult that it has been deemed ad visable to withdraw our representative from there. Towards the close of the last adin

vice and consent of the Senate to its rat fication. The time and circumstances at ending the negotiation of the treaty were favorable to its acceptance by the people of the United States, but its provision vere wholly inadequate for the settlemen I the grave wrongs that had been sus tained by this Government, as well as by its citizens. The injuries resulting t the United States, by reason of the course adopted by Great Britain during ur late elvil war, in the increased rates of insurance, in the diminution of exports and imports, and other obstructions t domestic industry and production, in its ffects upon the foreign commerce of the ountry, in the decrease and transfer to Great Britain of our commercial marine n the prolongation of the war, and th ncrease cost both in treasure and in the lives of its suppressors, could not be adjusted and natisfied as ordinary commer cial claims which continually arise b tween commercial nations; and yot th convention treated them simply as suc ordinary claims, from which they diffe nore widely in the gravity of their character than in the magnitude of their amount. Great as is the difference, no word was found in the treaty, and not an inference could be drawn from it to remove the sense of the unfriendliness of the course of Great Britain in our strugand universally impressed itself upon the people of this country. Believing that a onvention thus misconceived in its

scope, and inadequate in its provisions would not have produced the hearty cordial sottlement of the pending que tions which alone is consistent with the relations which I desire to have estal lished between the United States and Great Britain, I recognized the action of the Senate in rejecting the treaty to have been wisely taken in the interest of peace and as a necessary step in the direction of a perfect and cordial friendship be tween the two countries. A sensitive people; conscious of their power, are more at ease under a great wrong, wholly unatoned, than under the restraint of settlement which satisfies neither their ideas of justice nor their grave sense of the grievance they have sustained. The rejection of the treaty was followed by a state of public opinion on both sides which I thought not favorable to an imand casried as prisoners to Cuba. Rep. I accordingly so instructed the Minister made of the United States to Great Britain to the Spanish government as soon as and found that my views in this regard ufficient information of them reached were shared by Her Majesty's Ministers Washington. The two passengers were I hope that the time may soon arriv

when the two governments can approach ment assured the United States that the the solution of this momentous question rights, dignity and honor of each, and with the determination not only to re move the causes of complaint in the past but to lay the foundation of a broad principle of public law which will pre ont future differences, and tend to firm and continued peace and friendship This is now the only grave question which the United States has with any

foreign nation. The question of renewing a treaty for States and the British Provinces on this continent has not been favorably considered by the administration. The advanages of such a treaty would be wholly in favor of the British Provinces, excopt possibly a few engaged in the trade to vessels of the United States so far as reciprocity. Our internal taxation would prove a protection to the British producer almost equal to the protection which the regulation of commercial intercourse

between the United States and the Dominion of Canada may be desirable. The commission for adjusting the The award of six hundred and fifty thou he company have been delivered. An

um is asked. . The commissioners for determining the northwestern land boundary between the right of way to private enterprise for the United States and the British possess ducing the interest bearing debt of the such a work, if the survey proves to be sions, under the treaty of 1850, have com pleted their labors, and the commission

ns been dissolved. In conformity with the recomme tion of Congress, a proposition was early made to the British Government to abolstill under negotiation,

a corporate company, organized under British laws, propose to land upon the shores of the United States and operate there a sub marine cable under a concession from his Majesty the Emperor of under the name of coolies, and also prethe French of one exclusive right for 20 went American vessels from engaging i tween the shores of France and the try tolerating the system. I also recom-United States, with the very objectionablo feature of subjecting all messages to one of first class. territory of Nicarauga, to which Casta conveyed thereby to the scrutiny and Rica has given its assent, which, it is al- control of the Prepair Gayermann, I of Chief Magistrate of the United States, caused the French and British legations is at Washington to be made acquainted things were essential to its peace, prosperwith the probable policy of Congress, on ity and fullest development. First among the subject, as foreshadowed by the bill which passed the Senate in March last our obligations; second, to secure pro- of the country should be such by the be

ments on the subject as might be passed out reference to original nationality, re the naval force at Cuba, so as to operate during the approaching session of Con-against Peru, orders were given to pre-gress; also to use their influence to se-him only obedience to the laws and procure from the French Government a per respect for the rights of others lification of their concession, so as to permit the landing of any cable belonging to any company incorporated by the authority of the United States or of any Congress has taken two essential steps State of the Union, and on their part not

to oppose the establishment of any such cable. In consideration of this agreement I directed the withdrawal of all opposition by the United States to the nding of the cable, and to the working of it, until the meeting of Congress... regret to say that there has been no modcation made in the company's concer ttempted to secure one. Their con ion excludes the capital and the citizens tration a convention was signed at Lor of the United States from competition on don, for the settlement of outstandin the shores of France. I recommend legclaims between Great Britain and the United States, which failed to receive ad

islation to protest the rights of citizens of the United States, as well as the dignity and sovereigty of the nation against such an assumption. I shall also undeavor to secure by negotiation as abandon of the principle of monopolies in ocean tele graph cables. Copies of correspondence s herewith furnished.

The unsettled political condition o other countries less fortunate than our own, sometimes induces their citizens to come to the United States for the purpose of being naturalized. Having secured this, they return to their native country, and reside thre without disclosing this change of allegiance. They ac cept official positions of trust or honor which can only be held by citizens their native land. They journey under passports describing them as such citizons, and it is only when civil discord after years, perhaps, of quiet, threaten their persons, or their property, or when their native State drafts, them into military service, that the fact of their change allegianco is made known. They reside permanently from the United States; they contribute nothing to its resources they avoid the duties of its citizenship and they only make themselves known by a class of protection. I have directed the Diplomatic and Consular officers of the United States to scrutinize carefully, all such claims of protection The citizen of the United States, whether native or adopted, is entitled to its completo protection. While I have a voice in the direction of affairs. I shall not con sent to imperit the sacred right by conferring it upon fictitious or fraudulent

On the accession of the present admin istration, it was found that the minister for North Germany had made propositions for the negotiation of a convention for the protection of emigrant passengers, to which no response had been given. It was concluded that to be effectual, all the maritime powers engaged in the trade ould join in such measure. Invitations have been extended to the cabinets of London, Paris, Florence, Berlin, Brussels, the Hague, Copenhagen, and Stockholm, to empower three representatives at Washington to simultaneously enter into negotiations, and to conclude with the United States conventions identical in form, making uniform regulations as to the construction of the parts of vespassengers; as to the quality and quan-tity of food; as to the medical treatment f the sick, and as to the rules to be observed during the voyage, in order to secure ventilation, to promote health, to prevent intrusion, and to protect the females, and providing for the establish ment of tribunals in the several countries, for enforcing such regulations by immoning process. Your attention is respectfully called to

hemp, and to the question whether to fix the charges on Russian hemp higher than they are fixed upon manilla is not a iolation of your treaty with Russia, placing her products upon the same footing with those of the most favored nations. Dur manufactures are increasing with eciprecal trade between the United wonderful rapidity under the encouragement which they now receive, with improvements in machinery already effected, and still increasing, causing machinery to take the place of skilled labor. To a large extent our imports of many articles must fall off largely within a few between the two sections. No citizen of the United States would be benefited by formerly, and, it is to be hoped, will be come more and more diffused, making the interest in thom equal in all sections. our manufacturers now receive from the They give employment and support to tabill. Some arrangements, however, for hundreds of thousands of people at home, and retain with us the means which

otherwise would be shipped abroad. The extension of railroads in Europe, and the East, is bringing into competiclaims of the Hudson Bay and Puget's tion with our agricultural products, like Sound Agricultural Company upon the products of other countries. Self inter-United States has terminated its labors. est, if not self preservation, therefore, dictates caution against disturbing any sand dollars has been made, and all rights | industrial interest of the country. It and titles of the company on the territory | teaches us also the necessity of looking of the United States have been extin- to other markets for the sale of our surguislied, and deeds for the property of plus. Our neighbors south of us, and China and Japan, should receive our appropriation by Congress to meet this special attention. It will be the endeavor of the administration to cultivate such relations with these nations as to entitle us to their confidence, and make

t their interest, as well as ours, to estab lish better commercial relations Through the agency of a more enlightned policy than that heretofore pursued toward China-largely due to the sagac ity and efforts of our own distinguished citizens-the world is about to commenc largely increased relations with that popuone and hitherto exclusive nation. Ar sion of slave traders. The subject is the United States have been the initiators in the new policy, so they should h It having come to my knowledge that the most earnest in showing their good

faith in making it a success In this connection I advise such legislation as will forever preclude the en slavement of the Chinese upon our soil mend that the mission to China be raised

not position in its importance and responsibilities. I would ask, therefore, for resentations that there was nestate of This draw from the representation of the person and property of the glunding of the next fleon years and the company of the person and property of the glunding of the next fleon years and the company of the person and property of the glunding of the next fleon years and the company of the person and property of the glunding of the next fleon years and the company of the person and property of the glunding of the next fleon years and the company of the person and property of the glunding of the next fleon years and the company of the person and property of the glunding of the next fleon years of the person and property of the glunding of the next fleon years of the person and property of the glunding of the next fleon years of the person and property of the glunding of the next fleon years of the person and property of the glunding of the next fleon years of the person and property of the glunding of the next fleon years of the person and property of the glunding of the next fleon years of the person and property of the glunding of the next fleon years of the person and property of the glunding of the next fleon years of the person and property of the glunding of the next fleon years of the person and property of the glunding of the next fleon years of the person and property of the glunding of the next fleon years of the person and property of the glunding of the next fleon years of the person and property of the glunding of the glunding of the person and person and

third, union of all the States with equa rights indestructible by any constitution I means. To secure the first of thes

First. In declaring by joint resolution hat the public debt should be paid, prin cipal and interest in coin; and second y providing the means for paying. Pro viding the means, however, could not se cure the object desired without a prope dministration of the laws for the co ection of the revenues and an econom al disbursement of them. To this sul ject the administration has most earnes addressed itself, with the results I be

eve satisfactory to the country. There has been no hesitation in chang ng officials in order to secure an efficien xecution of the laws. Sometimes to where in a mere party view undesiral political results were likely to follow rom any hesitation in maintaining effi ient officials,) against remonstrance wholly political.

It may be well to mention here theen parrassments possible to arise from leave ing on the statute books the so called cuure of office act, and to earnestly rec mmend its total repeal. It could no have been the intention of the framer of the constitution when providing-that appointments by the President should eceive the consent of the Senate, that the latter should have the power to retain it office persons placed there by Federal ar pointment against the will of the Presi lent. The law is inconsistent with aithful and efficient administration of he government. What faith can an exentive havelin officials forced upon him and in those whom he has suspended for eason? How will such officials be like y to serve an administration which they mow does not trust them? For the secand requisite to our growth and prosper ty, time and firm, but human adminis tration of existing laws, amended from ime to time as they may prove ineffec ive, or prove harsh and unnecessary, are robably all the more required. The hird cannot be obtained by any special legislation, but must be regarded as fixed by the constitution itself, and gradually requiesced in by force of public opinion From the foundation of the Govern nent to the present the management of he original inhabitants of this continen

the Indians—have been a subject o mbarrassment and expense, and ha peen attended with continuous robberies nurder, and wars. From my own expe ience upon the frontiers, and in Indian ountries, I do not hold either the legis ation or the conduct of the whites who oine-most-in-contact-with the-Indians blameless for these hostilities. The past lowever, cannot be undone, and the uestion must be met as we now find it I have attempted a new policy towards these wards of the nation—they cannot be regarded in any other light than as wards—with fair results, so far as tried and which I hope will be attended ulti mately with great successes. The society of Friends, are well known as having suc ceeded in living in peace with the Indians sels to be devoted to the use of emigrant in the early settlement of Pennsylvania, broiled. They are also known for their opposition to all strife, yielence, and war, integrity and fair dealing. These considerations induced me to give the management of a few reservations of Indians to them, and throw the burden of selecting of agents upon the society itself. The result has proved most satisfactory. the law regulating the tariff on Russian the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. For superintendents and Indian

> agents are sent there or were there, roops must be sent also. The agent and the commander of the troops are indeorders from different departments of the Government. The army officer holds a position for life—the agent one at the will of the President. The former is personally interested in living in harmony with the Indians, and in the establishment of a permanent peace. to the end that some portion of this life may be spent within the limits of civilized society. The latter has no such personal interest. Another reason is an economic one, and still another hold which the Government has upon a life officer to secure faithful discharge of duties is carrying out a given policy. The building of railroads and the access thereby given to all the agricultural and mineral regions of the coun-

try-is-rapidly bringing-civilized sottle

nent into contact with all tribes of

Indians. No matter what ought to be the relation between such settlements and the aborigines, the fact is they do not har noniza well, and one or the other has t give way in the end. A system which looks to the extinction of a race is too pitizon a disregard for honor, life, and the rights of others, dangerous to society. cept in placing all the Indians on large reservations as rapidly as can be done. and giving them absolute protection there as soon as they are fitted for it. lands in severalty and set up a territorial government for their own protection. For full details on this subject I call you

sioner of Indian Affairs. The report of the Secretary of War shows the expenditures for the year end-ing the thirteenth of June, 1869, to be \$80,644,042, of which \$28,882,810 are disbursed in the payment of debts con-tracted during the war, and is not chargeable to current army expenses. His estimate of \$84,531,031 for the ex Upon my assuming the responsibilities of Chief Magistrate of the United States, is, was with the conviction that three panes of the army for the next fiscal is, was with the conviction that three phases of the armong things were essential to its peace, prosperity and fullest development. First among these is strict integrity in fulfilling all

special attention to the report of the Sec

retary of the Interior and the Commis

for river and harbor improvements and for fertifications are submitted separately: Whatever amount Congressment may leem proper to appropriate for these purposes will be expended.

The recommendation of the General of he army that appropriations be made for the forts at Boston, Portland, New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, and San Francisco, and for no other, is concurred in. I also ask your special attention to the

ecommendation of the General com-nanding the military division of the acific for the sale of the seal Islands of ory, and suggest that it either be com plied with or that legislation be had for he protection of the seal fisheries, from which a revenue should be derived. The report of the Secretary of War

ontains a synopsis of the reports of the eads of bureaus, of the commanders of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas, and the enort of the general of the army in full. The recommendations therein containe ave been well considered and are subnitted for your action. I, however, call special attention to the

ommendation of the chief of ordnance for the sale of arsenals and lands n longer of use to the Government; also to he recommendation of the Secretary War,-that the act of the third of March, 1869, Sprobibiting promotions, and apointment on the staff corps of the army e repealed. The extent of the country be garrisoned and the number of mil itary posts to be occupied is the same with a reduced army as with a larger one, and the number of staff officers re quired is more dependent on the latter han the former conditions.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, accompanying this, shows the condition of the navy when this administration came into office, and the change nade since. Stremuous efforts have be nade to place as many vessels in com equired), as possible, and to substitute the sail for steam whilst cruising, thus naterially reducing the expenses of the navy, and adding greatly to its efficiency. Looking to our future I recommend liberal, though not extravagant policy owards this branch of the public service The report of the Postmaster. Genera arnishes a clear and comprehensive ex hibit of the operations of the postal serrice and of the financial condition of the Postoffice department, ending the thir tioth of June, 1869. The ordinary postal evenues for the year ending the thirtieth of June, 1869, amounted to \$18,344,510, and the expenditures to \$23,698,131, showing an excess of expenditures over eccipts of \$5,353,620. The excess of xpenditures over receipts for the preious year amounted to \$6,437,992; the icrease of revenues for 1869 over those of 1868 was \$2,051,909, and the increase of expenditures was \$967,538; the in reased revenue in 1869 exceeded the increased revenue in 1868 by \$806,386, and the increased expenditures in 1869 was \$2.527.570 less than the increased expenditures in 1868, showing, by comparison, this gratifying feature of improvement that while the increase of while their white neighbors of other sects expenditures over the increase of receipts cipts over the increase of expe in 1869 was \$2,439,535; the increase of and-are-generally-noted-for-their-strict receipts over the increase of expenditures

in 1869 was \$1,084,874 Your attention is respectfully called to to the recommendation made by the Postmaster General for authority to change the rate of compensation to the main trunk railroad lines for their servi-It will be found more fully set forth in vices in carrying the mail; for having post route maps executed ; for reorganizing and increasing the efficiency of the agents not on the reservations, officers of special agency service; for the increase the army were selected. The reasons for of the mail service on the Pacific, and for this were numerous. When Indian establishing mail service under the flag of the Union on the Atlantic; and most especially do I call your attention to his recommendation for the total abolition of pendent of each other, and are subject to the franking privilege. This is an abuse from which no one receives common surate dvantage. It redifices the receipts for the postal service from twenty five to thirty per cent, and largely increase the service to be performed. The method by which postage should be paid upon publie matter is set forth fully in the report

of the Postmaster General The report of the Secretary of the In terior show that the quantity of public lands disposed of during the year ending the 30th of June, -1860, was -7,555,152 acres, exceeding that of the proceeding year by 1,010,407 acres; of this amout 2,899,544 acres were sold for cash; 12, 787.365 acres were entered under the homestead laws, and the remainder was granted to aid in the construction of works of internal improvement approved to the States as swamp lands and located with warrants and sorip. The cash rereipts from all sources were \$4,472,886, exceeding those of the preceeding year \$284,140.

During the last fiscal year 28, 196 names 876 dropped therefrom, leaving horrible for a nation to adopt, without close, 187,963. The amount paid to penenfailing upon itself the wrath of all sioners, including the compensation of Christendom, and engendering in the disbursing agents, was \$38,422,884, an increase of \$4,411,903 on that of the previous year. The munificence of Congress I see no substitute for such a system ex has been conspicuously manifested in its legislation for soldiers and sailors who suffered in the recent struggle to maintain that unity of government which makes us one people. The additions to They should be induced to take their the pension rolls of each successive year in this city, November 13, amounted to dark " answered the other. since the conclusion of hostilities, result, 4,002,954 bushels, including 2,440,993 in a great degree from the defeated bushel of wheat, against a total of 7,amendments of the act of July 14, 1862, 680,485 bushels of grain at the corres which extended its provisions to cases not falling within its original scope. The large outlay which is thus occasioned is further increased by the more liberal al-lowance bestowed sings that date upon those who in the line of duty were wholly or permanently disabled. Public opin-transitu on the canals for tide water ion has given an emphatic sanction to November 20, 1870, as compared with these measures of Congress, and it will the same period last year were : be conceded that no part of our public burden is mare operfully borne than Wheat bush that which is imposed by this branch of Corn bush the service. It necessitates, the next fiss live bush live bush hi year, in addition to the amount just

ly chargeable to the naval pension fund, in appropriation of 30,000,000. During the year 1800, the patent office

uniting the duties of supervising the eduation of freedmen with the other duties levolving upon the commissioner of edu cation. If it is the desire of Congres to make the consus which must be take during the year 1870, more complete than eretofore, I would suggest early action pon any plan that may be agreed upon

As Congress, at its last session, appointed a committee to take into considera tion, such measues as might be deemed proper in reference to the cousns, and to eport a plan, I desist from saying more I recommend to your favorable consid cration the claims of the Agricultural it: Paul and St. George, Alaska Terri- Bureau for, liberal appropriations. In a country so diversified in climate and soi s ours, and with a population so largely dependent upon agriculture, the benefit that can be conferred by properly foster

ing the Bureau are incalcuable. I desire respectfully to call the atter tion of Congress to the inadequate sald ilitary divisions, and of the districts of ries of a number of the most important officers of the Government in this mes sage. I will not enumerate them, but will specify only the Justices of the Su preme Court. No change has been mad in their salaries for fifteen years, and within that time the labors of the court have largely increased and the expenses of living have at least doubled during th same time. Congress has twice found necessary to increase largely the compen sation of its own members, and the duty which it owe to another department of overnment deserves, and will undoub edly receive its due consideration.

There are many subjects not alluded o in this message which might with propriety be introduced, but Tabstain, sult our tariff must be revised so as to elieving that your patriolism sad states manship will suggest the topics of the legislation most conducive to the inter ests of the whole people. On my part, I romise a rigid adherence to the laws nd their strict enforcement.

U. S. GRANT. THE FALL IN GRAIN, AND WHAT

IT WILL LEAD TO ... The important news from England o he failure of grain firms, many of them o still further depress the breadstuff ire, no doubt, the result of unsuccessful urplus crops, the quotations there rule ent failures must discourage any operanediate cossation of the causes that Economist. roduced the decline.

ad heavy crops of all kinds of food. trary, will count, if it does not excel, last, we don't believe even a recovered or cou depressing influence on cereals.

Another cause of the decline in price is tected. to be found in the blunder of the farmers in holding back their crops last year. This policy resulted in the loss of the ex- termaster was one day talking to a mixed fore the war, and breadstuffs are cheaper. handed over. After a close examination so far at least as the producers are con-the soldier again asked: "Mistor you is course will result in an increase of pro- termaster!" luction that will soon bring meats down to rates corresponding to the price of ce.

ompared with the corresponding period last year:

Hour bils. 1,140,900 1,7605,600 Wheat, bits 8,609,000 0,408,300 Corn. 2,508,900 4,061,300 Oats. 3,214,000 4,718,200 Hye. 91,700 455,300 1869, 422,100 5,776 100 58,200 1.389.300 .1.552.900

The receipts of cereals at this and the Lake ports are considerably in excess of the quantity last year. During the week I'm as much ashaned as you are," ending November 18, 1809, the receipt vere added to the pension rolls, and 4, of wheat and flour at the Lake ports were equal to an excess of 1,056,000 bush. els of wheat over the same period last

> - The stocks of wheat in store at th close of last week, in Chicago and Milwankee, were as follows:

1,232,100° .458,000° Shicago, bushel...1,515,000 Total.......2.541,000 / 1.390,100 1809. The increased stocks at the Lake chimney smoked, but why didn't you tell ports and the reduction of the amount. me you smoked yourself? !! hold at this port, as compared with for mer years, show the activity of the ox a hiphotographer in Massachusetts was transity on the canals for tide water with sweet simplicity asked ; "How long

These various returns show the great

notivity of the breadstuffs trade this sea-During the year 1800, the patent educe sur as They also go has towards explaining the sure where \$485,880, being \$213,920 more than reduction at this port in white Michigan of \$1.40 to \$1.00, from \$2.15 to \$2.00 "Wood is the thing After call your attention to the reductions in information with the secretary of the Interior for reductions in information and with the call your attentions of the Secretary of the Interior for reductions in informations.

The average of 90 cents in cur equal to 73 cents in gold, per bushel, of No. 1 wheat at Chicago, leaves a very narrow marginfor farmers, after deducting the cost of transportation from the interior to that port. In Iowa the prices range 85 cents, currency, at Dubuque, to 30 cents at Independence. Gold at 180 makes 50 cents in currency worth 38 conts in specie, so that the average gold price of wheat, in Jowa is about 40 cents. This is the selling price, it should be remembered, at the railroad stations, and covers the expenses of time and cartage in transporting it from the farm to a market

The majority of farmers live from five o ten many of them twenty miles from a railroad depot, and must spend a conple of days and employ a two-horse team n conveying a load of 30 bushels to market. In fact, if the farmer could obtain the grain by merely shovelling it off the ground, it would scarcely pay him to carry it to market. The condition Iowa applies equaly to Minnesota, Michigan and other States. When we come to compare the time and expense of cultivation and transportation with the actual price of grain received by farmers, the difficulties attending Western collec tions will be sufficiently accounted for. We do not anticipate that this extreme

depression of Western interests can be more than temporary. And it will not be unattended by favorable results. The low price of grain will go far towards regovering the export trade to England, which has lately been falling into the hands of Russia. But to insure this repermit the advantageous interchange of mmodities. England will not, in fact cannot, buy our grain unless we take a fair proportion of her manufactures in

No fallacy can be greater than the idea that an expansion of the currency can ameliorate the condition of affairs in the West. Grain is now at gold prices. What the Western farmers want and must obtain, is the privilege of buying on the same terms that they are comwith extensive American firms, is likely: pelled to sell. They cannot pay inflated currency prices for clothes, farming utenrade in this country. These failures sils and the numerous commodities of every day life. They must produce as forts made on both sides of the Atlantic cheaply as other competing nations or be o check the decline in grain, which has driven utterly from the market. The een steadily failing for some time. As fall in grain then means a reform in our England is the largest importer of our currency, tax and tariff laws, the overthrow of monopolies and a stringent he whole market, and every Western economy In national expenditures. It armer-must feel the consequences of a brings us back to first principles in firobable continuance of the present low nance and government, secures a speedy ates in Liverpool and London. The re- return to specie payments, and threatens nediate and utter extinction of ions for a rise for some time to come, as any political party that may stand in the here are no present indications of an im- way of these pressing reforms .- N. Y.

We copy the foregoing on account of The causes of the low prices of grain the information contained in it and a re-to be primarily attributed to the subject of great-importance to all our largely increased yield of the masent readers, but by no means endorse the year. Our total cereal product in 1868 is views contained in it relative to the tar stimated at 1,405,449,000 bushels. Of iff. These are merely the absurdities of these, 217,033,000 bushels were wheat. free traders. Suppose for instance a re-Probably a total of 250,000,000 bushels duction made on our tariff in accordance would be an entirely safe estimate for with the views of the writer, its effect 1869. This increase, with the large sur- would be to close most of the great plus of last year's crop, would go far to manufacturing establishments. This account for the decline in prices. But would drive thousands of men into agin other sections were constantly em. in 1808 was \$2,489,585, the increase of besides the increase of wheat we have ricultural pursuits, thereby increasing Even corn, in spite of reports to the con- mand ... How this would benefit farmers, year's crops. The large surplus of other tell. The best interests of our farming kinds of produce must, of course exercise | communities demand that manufacturers of all kinds be encouraged and pro-

> A rebel Captain and Adjutant Quar port trade last season, thus accumulating crowd of officers and privates. To illussurplus which produced a fall in prices. trate the depreciation of currency be The farmers this Fall rushed into the op- took out his Frodsham watch, and said : posite extreme, and hurried forward their "That cost me twenty five hundred dolcrops on a falling market. The artificial lars !" A soldier said : "Master, you tus scarcity of currency produced by the didn't pay twenty five hundred dollars September gold panie did the rest. The for that ero watch, did you?" "I did result is, that prices, in currency, are that," was the roply. Soldier continued: now below the average rates in gold be- "Would you uns let us sae it?" It was sorned, than at any period for ten years, jokin', is n't you?" "Not a bit of it," except in 1863. Wheat is now so low said the Quartermaster. With ancexthat in many districts in the West farm- pression of resignation and despair the ers find it more profitable to feed it to soldier handed it back, saying: "Well, hogs than to send it to market. This sir, you was must be a fool-or a Quar-

Some time since a gentleman died in the town of Y----, who during life re-The following table shows the receipts fused to lielieve, in another world.—Two at, and exports from New York, from or three weeks after his demise, his wife_ September 1 to November 20, 1869, as received, through a medium, a communication which read as follows: "Dear wife, I now believe. Please send me my thin clothes."

A bashful young man escorted an equally bashful young lady. As they approached the dwelling of the damsel, blo cutreatingly said. "Jokiel, don't tell anybody you beau'd me home." "Sary," said he, emphatically, "do n't you mind.

A lawyer once asked a Dutchman con erning a pig. in court ! I dead -"What oar marks had he?" "Voll, ven I first became acquainted mit de hock, he had no ear marks, ex-

cept a very short tail." .Two rival belies met at a ball. "How well you look under candle light!" ex-. 969,700 claimed one, with a stress on the candle. The stock of grain of all kinds in store . And how charmingly you look in the

"Sir." said a young wife to her husband, a few days after marriage, "you ponding period in 1808, and 6,978,002 in were honest enough to tell me that your

port trade this year. The quantity in recently visited by a young woman, who does it take to get a photograph after

When is it dangerous to go to church. When the organist is drowning the old and a great gun in the pulpit is fir 23,300 away at the congregation.

Prentice advises, if time par