OF THE

PRESIDENT

RAVAGES OF THE FIRE DEMON!

Disastrous Firé-Large Quanti ties of Hay, Corn and Oats . Destroyed-Partial Insurance on the Property.

A FIREMAN AND SOLDIER IN JURED DURING THE CON-FLAGRATION.

THREE PRISONS BITTEN BY FEROCIOUS BOO Family Roasted to Death i Perry County.

+++ York County Alms-House Barn Laid i Ashes.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. To the Senate and House of Represent tives:-A year of peace and general pros last assembling of Congress. We have, through a kind Providence, been blessed with abundant crops and have been spared gretted, however, that a free exercise of the elective franchise has, by violence in exceptional cases in several of the nature—that of the whale ship Canada, of the people has thereby been reversed. then, let us hope, will be completed the correspondence and evidence submitted Union, the pensions to our disabled soldiers and sailors and their widows and which the United States has proposed to markets for the products of our farms stitution which have been made necessary, are just and feasible, and that they may by a great rebellion, there is no reason prosperity and happiness as no other na- mand may be acceded to by Spain withvastating a war.

favor of the North Germans domiciled in French territory, instructions were issued to grant the protection. This has been followed by an extension of American protection to citizens of Saxony, Hesse and Saxe Coburg, Columbia Portugal, Uraguay, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Chili, Paraguay, and Venezuela in Paris. The charge was an onerous one, and requiring constant severe labor as well as the exercises of patience, prudence and good judgment. "It has been performed to the entire satisfaction of this government, and, as I am officially informed, equally so to the satisfaction of the government of North Germany. As soon as I learned that a re mblic had been proclaimed at Paris, and that the people of France had acquiesced in the change, the minister of the United States was directed by telegraph to recognize it and to offer my congratulations and those of the people of the United States. The re-establishment in France of a system of government, disconnected with the dynasty traditions of Europe, appeared to be a proper subject icitation of Americans. Should the present struggle result in attaching the hearts of the French to our simple forms of representative government, it will be a subject of still further satisfaction to our people. While we make no inhabitants of other countries, and while in civil contests elsewhere, we cannot be indifferent to the spread of American *political ideas in a great and highly civilized country like France. We were asked by the new government to use our good offices jointly with those of European powers in the interests of peace. Answer was made that the established policy States forbade them to interfere in

.. I ascertained informally and unofficially that the government of North Germany was then disposed to listen to such representations from any Powers, and hough earnestly wishing to see the blessings of peace restored to the belligerents, with all of whom the linited States are on terms of friendship, I de- lally, demanded its ratification. Time clined, on the part of the government, to injury to our true interests, without advancing the object for which our inter vention was invoked. Should the time come when the action of the United States can hasten the return of peace-by a single hour, that action will be heartily

I deemed it prudent in view of th number of persons of German and French birth living in the United States to issue, soon after official notice of a state of war had been received from both belligerents; a proclamation defining the duties of the United States as a neutral power and the obligations of persons residing within the same to observe their laws and the laws of other nations. This proclamation was followed by others as circumstances called for them. The people thus acquainted in advance of support. They yearn for the protection their duties and obligations have as of our free institutions and laws, our sisted in preventing violations of the neutrality of the United States.

It is not understood that the condition of the insurrection in Cuba has mastage of the contest the authorities arbitrary arrests, of close confinment salubrious climate, and the most valuated military trial and execution of able products of the forest, mine and soil

ANNUAL MESSAGE United States and Spain. Representa-States, by reason of such violations, rendezvous upon our very coast, At were made to the Spanish government been clothed with a limited power to cut in two by the Bahama's and Antilles situation in which Cuba then was, which, however, did not lead to a revocation obliged to make our complaints at Mad In the negotiations thus opened and still pending, the United States only claimed that for the future the rights sebe respected by Cuba, and that as to the past a joint tribunal should be estaburisdiction over all such claims. Before such an impartial tribunal each claimant would be required to prove his case On the other hand, Spain would be at liberty to traverse every national fact, and thus complete equity would be done A case which at one time threatened perity to this nation has passed since the seriously to affect the relations between the United States and Spain has already

been disposed of in this way. The claims of the owners of the Aspinfrom complications and war with foreign wall for the illegal seizure and detention nations. In our midst comparative har- of the vessel was referred to arbitration mony has been restored. It is to be re- by mutual consent, and has resulted in owners of the sum of \$19,702.50 in gold. and intimidation, been denied to citizens | Another and long pending claim of a like States lately in rebellion, and the verdict | -has been disposed of by friendly ar-The States of Virginia, Mississippi and was referred by the joint consent of Brawithout representation, may confidently Majesty's Minister at Washington, who at the beginning of the new year, and examining the voluminous mass of diescence on the part of the whole peo- to the United States the sum of \$100% ple in the national obligation to pay the 740.09 in gold, which has since been mblic debt created as the price of our paid by the imperial government. These orphans, and in the changes to the Con- | Spain for adjusting the pending claims be agreed to by either without dishonor why we should not advance in material It is to be hoped that this moderate detion ever did after so protracted and de- out further delay. Should the pending negotiations unfortunately and unex-Soon after the existing war broke out pectedly pass by without result, it will in Europe and protection of the United then become my duty to communicate States Minister in Paris was invoked in that fact to Congress and invite its at-

tention on the subject.

The long deferred peace conference between Spain and the allied South American republics has been inaugurated in Washington under the auspice of the United States. Pursuant to the this question I carnestly urge upon Conrecommendation contained in the resolution of the House of Representatives of the seventeenth of December, 1866. the executive department of the government offered its friendly offices for the

promotion of peace and harmony between Spain and the allied republics, out hesitations and obstacles occurred to the acceptance of the offer. Ultimately, however, a conference was arranged and was opened in this city on the twenty-ninth of October last, at which I authorized the Secretary of State to preside. It was attended by the Ministers of Spain, Peru, Chili and Ecuador. In consequence of the absence of a representative from Bolivia the conference adjourned until the attendance of plenipotentiaries from that republic could b adopted towards compassing its objects. The allied and other republies of Spanish origin on this continent may see in this fact a new proof of our sincere interest in their welfare and of our desire to see them blessed with good governments, capable of maintaining order and preserving their territorial integrity, and of effort to impose our institutions upon the our sincere wish to extend our own com- borders, have not only been fruitless, but mercial and social relations with them. we adhere to our traditional neutrality | The time is probably not far distant when in the natural course of events.

the European political connection with this continent will cease. Our policy should be shaped in view of this probability so as to ally the commercial interests of the Spanish American States more closely to our own and thus give the United States all the prominence and the true interests of the United and all the advantages which Mr. Monroe. Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay contem-European questions jointly with Euro- plated when they proposed to join in the Congress of Panama. During the last session of Congress

treaty for the annexation of the republic of San Domingo to the United States failed to receive the requisite two-thirds vote of the Senate. I was thoroughly convinced then that the best interests of this country, commercially and materhas only confirmed me in this view. I non-Aimly believe that the moment it is known that the United States has entirely abandoned the project of accepting as a part of its territory the island of San Domingo a free port will be negotiated for by European nations, and on the Bay of Samana a large commercial city will spring up, to which we will be tributary without receiving correspond ing benefits. Then will be seen the folly of neglecting so great a prize. The government of San Domingo has voluntarily sought this annexation. It is a weak power, numbering probably less than 120,000 souls, and yet possessing one of the richest territories under the sun, capable of supporting a population of ten millions of people in luxury. The people of San Domingo are not capable of maintaining themselves in their present condition, and must look for outside progress and civilization. Shall we re-

fuse them? The acquisition of San Domingo is desirable because of its geographical positerially changed since the close of the tion. It commands the entrance to the last session of Congress. In an early Carribean sea, and the isthmus transit of commerce. It possesses the richest of Spain inaugurated a system of soil, bost and capacious harbors, mostpersons suspected of complicity with of any other such India Islands. Its the insurgents, and of summary embargo possession by us will, in a few years, of them and their properties, and the build up a constwise commerce of imsequestration of their resources by mense magnitude, which will go far toexecutive warrant. Such proceedings, ward restoring to us our lost merchant so far as they affected the person or marine. It will give to us the carticles of the treaty of 1705, between the imports. In case of foreign war it will the slave trade is now confined to the within the limits assigned for their use,

give us command of all the islands re-

aid in redressing such wrongs. That twice. We must, as it were, pass through power was found to be withdrawn in foreign countries to get by sea from by the United States. view, as it was said, of the favorable Georgia to the west coast of Florida. San Domingo, with a stable governmen under which her immense resources car or suspension of the extraordinary and be developed, will give remunerative arbitrary functions exercised by the ex- wages to tens of thousands of laborers ccutive power in Cuba, and we were not now upon the island. This labor will take advantage of every available means of transportation to abandon the adjacent islands and seek the blessings of freedom and its sequence, each inhabicured to their citizens by treaty should tant receiving the reward of his own labor. Porto Rico and Cuba will have to abolish slavery as a measure of self lished in the United States with full preservation to retain their laborers. San Domingo will become a large consumer of the products of northern farms and manufactories. The cheap rate a which her citizens can be furnished with food, tools and machinery, will make it peessary that contiguous islands should have the same advantages in order to compete in the production of sugar, coffee and tobacco, tropical fruits, etc, This our products. The production of our more than one hundred millions of our annual imports, besides largely increasan award to the United States for the ing our exports. With such a picture it is easy to see how our large debt abroad is ultimately to be extinguished. With a balance of trade against us, including interest on bonds held by foreigner's and bitration during the present year. It money spent by our citizens traveling in foreign lands, equal to the entire yield Texas have been restored to our national | zil and the United States to the decision | of the precious metals in this country, it councils. Georgia, the only State now of Mr. Edward Thornton, Her Britanic is not so easy to see how this result is to be otherwise accomplished. The acquisibe expected to take her place there also kindly undertook the laborious task of tion of San Domingo is an adherence to the Monroe doctrine. It is a measure of national protection. It is asserting our by the two governments, and awarded just claim to a controlling influence over the great commercial traffic soon to flow from west to east by way of the Isthmus of Darien. It is to build up our mer-

> shops and manufactories. It is to make slavery insupportable in Cuba and Porto Rico at once and ultimately so in Brazil. It is to settle the unhappy condition of Cuba and end an exterminating conflict. It is to provide honest means of paying our honest debts without overtaxing the beople. It is to farnish our citizens with the necessaries of every day life at cheaper rates than ever before, and it is to find a rapid stride toward that greatness which the intelligence, industry and enterprise of the citizens of the United States entitle this country to hold among nations. In view of the importance of

> as to the best means of acquiring San Domingo. My suggestion is that by joint resolucommission to negotiate a treaty with the authorities of San. Domingo for the from the acquisition of San Domingo, and of the great disadvantages, I might equisition, that I believe the subject has only to be investigated to be approved.

It is to be regretted that our representations, in regard to the injurious effects, especially upon the revenue of the United States, of the policy of the Mexican government in exempting from import duties a large tract of its territory on our that it is even proposed in that country to extend the limits within which the privilege adverted to has been enjoyed. The expediency of taking into your selious consideration proper measures for countervailing the policy referred to will, it is presumed, engage your earnest attention. It is the obvious interest, especially of neighboring nations, to provide against impunity to those who may have committed highway crimes within these borders and who may have sought refuge abroad. For this purpose extradition treaties have been concluded with several of the Central American republics

The sense of Congress is desired : early as may be convenient upon the proccedings of the commission of claims against Venezuela, as communicated in my messages of March 16, 1869, March 1, 1870, and March 31, 1870. It has not been deemed advisable to distribute any of the money which has been received from that government until Congress shall have acted upon the subject.

The massacre of French and Russian esidents at Tien-Tsin, under circumstances of great barbarity, were supposed by some to have been premediated and o indicate a purpose among the populace to exterminate all foreigners in the Chinese empire. The evidence fails to establish such a supposition, but shows a complicity between the local authorities and the mob. The government at Pekin, however, seems to have been disposed t fulfill its treaty obligations so far, as it was able to do so. Unfortunately the nows of the war between the German states and France reached China soon after the massacre. It would appear that the popular mind became possesses with the idea that if this contest extended to Chinese waters it would neutralize the Christian influence and power and that the time was coming when the superstitious masses might expel all for cioners and festore mandarin influence Anticipating trouble from this cause, I invited France and Northern Germany to make an authorized suspension o hostilities in the East, when they were

Europeans. Since the adjournment of Congress the ratification of the treaty with Great to expressly exclude the fishermen of to the Atlantic seaboard. To the citi-Britain for abolishing the mixed courts property of a citizen of the United which we consume so largely and do not and for the suppression of the slavetrade carrying on trade with, any of his return for their labor. To the inhabitates, were violations of the promises produce, thus equalizing our exports and has been exchanged. It is believed that Britanic majesty's subjects residing tants of the seaboard, it affords cheaper

tions of injuries resulting to several per- ferred to, and thus prevent an enemy slaves are taken to Arabian markets. | the vessels of the United States engaged sons claiming to be citizens of the United from ever again possessing himself of a The ratification of the naturalization in said fishing, to have on board any convention between Great Britain and goods, wares or merchandise whatever, present, our coast trade between the the United States has also been exchanged from April 18, 1869 to June last. The States bordering on the Atlantic and during the recess, and thus a long stand-Spanish minister, at Washington, had those bordering on the Gulf of Mexico is ing dispute between the two governments has been settled in accordance with the principles always contended for

In April last, while engaged in locating a military reservation near Pembina, a corps of engineers discovered that the ommonly received boundary line between the United States and the British possessions at that place, is about fortyseven hundred feet south of the true position of the forty-ninth parallel. That the line when run on what is now sup-Bay company at Pembina, within the territory of the United States. This information being communicated to the letter of the treaty for the faithful execu-British government, I was requested to consent and did consent that the British is alone responsible. occupation of the fort of the Hudson Bay company should continue for the present. I deem it important, however, that this definitely fixed by a joint commission will open to us a still wider market for commission on the part of the United laws authorizing the transit of goods, own supply of the articles will cut off ation be made for that purpose. The land the territory of the United States to Canmarked from the summit of the Rocky should now be in like manner marked whereby the vessels of the dominion of from the Lake of the Woods to the sum mit of the Rocky Mountains.

> I regret to say that no conclusion has been reached for the adjustment of the claims against Great Britian growing out, of the course adopted by that government during the rebellion. The cabidid or permitted any act during the war y which the United States has just comolaint. Our firm and unalterable convicions are directly the reverse. I therethe appointment of a commission to take proof of the amounts and the ownership the settlement of these claims by the United States so that the government. shall have the ownership of the private claims as well as the responsible control It cannot be necessary to add that whenever her majesty's government shall en-States will enter upon their consideration with an earnest desire for a conclu-

gress early action expressive of its views of both nations. The course pursued by the Canadian authorities toward the fishermen of the United States during the past season has tion of the two houses of Congress the not been marked by a friendly feeling. Executive be authorized to appoint a By the first article of the convention of 818, between Great Britain and the United States, it was agreed that the inacquisition of that island, and that an habitants of the United States should appropriation be made to defray the ex- have forever, in common with their penses of such commission. The quest subjects, the right of taking fish in certion may then be determined either by tain waters therein defined. In the action of the two houses of Congress waters not included in the limits named upon a resolution of annexation, as in in the convention, within three miles of the case of the acquisition of Texas. So parts of the British coast, it has been convinced am I of the advantages to flow the custom for many years to give to intruding fishermen of the United States a reasonable warning of also say calamities, to flow from non- their violation of the technical rights of Great Britain. The imperial government is understood to have delegated the whole, or a share of its inrisdiction or control of these inshore fishing grounds to the colonial authority known as the Dominion of Canada, and this same independent but irresponsible been seized, without notice or warning, in violation of the custom previously and the vessels condemned. There is reason to believe that this unfriendly and vexatious treatment was designed political effect upon this government. The statutes of the Dominion of Canada assume a still broader and more untenor persons to bring vessels voyaging the master on oath touching the cargo and voyage, and to inflict upon him a marine miles of any such coasts, bays, creeks or harbors without-a license, or

and others are in progress. in the last license granted to it, they provide that the vessel with her tackle, authorities of Canada attempt to enforce the rights of the citizens of the United says it seems difficult to deny that Great States. It has been claimed by her majesty's officers that the fishing vessels of the United States have no right to enter the open ports of the British ssions in North America, excepfor the purposes of shelter and repairing damages, of purchasing food and obtain ing water; that they have no right to nter at the British custom houses, or to trade there except in the purchase of wood, and water, and that they must departs within twenty-four hours after its rise, she insisted on the right to navinotice to leave. It is not known that any seizure of a fishing vessel carrying the flag of the United States has been of the St. Lawrence where it disembogues made under this claim. So far as the into the sea, she denies to the United claim is founded on an alloged construct States the right of navigation, though tion of the convention of 1818, it cannot temporarily suspended by act of the combe acquiesced in by the United States. manders, and they agreed to act together It is hoped that it will not be insisted and the whole of Lake Michigan, through for the future protection in China of the upon by her majesty's government. lives and properties of Americans and During the conferences which preceded the negotiations of the convention of terested in securing cheap transportation 1818, the British commissioners proposed

except such as may be necessary for the which her Canadian provinces have urged prosecution of their voyages to and from her adherents. said fishing grounds, and that any vessel Our depressed commerce is a subject

countries to which they are accredited;

but the fact exists that the carrying is

cannot control our due share of the com-

merce of the world. That between the

Pacific States and China and Japan is

about all the carrying trade now con-

travene, this regulation may be seized, condemned and confiscated with her cargo. This proposition, which is identi- to the countries south of us and to China cal with the construction now put upon and Japan for its revival. Our reprethe language of the convention, was doned by the British plenipotentiaries, and article one as it stands in the convention was substituted." If, however, it be done almost entirely in foreign bottoms. said that this claim is founded on provin- and while this state of affairs exist, we posed to be the true position of that cial-or colonial statutes, and not upon parallel, would leave part of the Hudson the convention, this government cannot but regard them as unfriendly and in contravention of the spirit, if not of the

of the United States which shall con-

tion of which the imperial governme Anticipating that an attempt may possibly be made by the Canadian authorities in the coming season to repeat part of the boundary line should be their unneighborly acts toward our fishermen, I recommend you to confer of the two governments, and I submit upon the executive, the power to suspend herewith estimates of expense of such a by proclamation the operation of the States and recommend that an appropri- wares and merchandise in bond across boundary has already been fixed and ada, and, further, should such an extreme measure become necessary, to Mountains to the Georgian base. It suspend the operation of any laws

Canada are permitted to enter the waters. of the United States. A like unfriendly disposition has been manifested on the part of Canada in the maintenance of : claim of right to exclude the citizens of the United States from the St. Lawrence. This river constituutes a natural outlet net at London, as its views have been to the ocean for eight States, with an expressed, does not appear to be willing aggregate population of 17,000,000 into concede that her majesty's govern. habitants, and with an aggregate tonthe other departments. It is ill adapted our old ships. This policy must of ment was guilty of any negligence, or nage of 661,367 tons upon the waters which discharge it. The foreign com- has not capacity to accommodate the ravy, and it is in itself far from ecomerce of our ports on these waters is archives, and is not fire-proof. Its open to British competition, and the ma- remote situation, its slender construction, jor part of it is done in British bottoms. fore recommend to Congress to authorize If the American seamen be excluded from this national avenue to the ocean, the monopoly of the direct commerce of of these several claims on notice to the the lake ports with the Atlantic would Its destruction would involve the loss of representative of her majesty at Wash- be in foreign hands, trans-atlantic voyington, and that authority be given for agers having an access to our lake ports would be denied to American vessels on similar voyages. To state such a proposition is to refute its justice. During the administration of John Quincy Adams, of all the demands against Great Britain. Mr. Clay unanswerably demonstrated the many other valuable records and represents a country with over five the natural right of the citizens of the

United States to the navigation of this tertain a desire for a full and friendly river, claiming that the act of the Con- governmental archives. I recommend taining forty millions of progressive adjustment of these claims the United gress of Vienna in opening the Rhine and other rivers showed the judgment of a building for the Department of State. sion consistent with the honor and dignity that the inhabitants of a country through propriety of transferring to the Depart. which a navigable river passes have a ment of the Interior, to which they seem natural right to enjoy the navigation of more appropriately to belong, all powers that river to and into the sea, even though | and duties in relation to the territories exclude the co-equal right of the the Interior Department to the War policy. sovereign possessing the territory Department the Pension Bureau, so far through which the river debouches into as it regulates the payment of soldiers' to the police of the navigation as may be reasonably necessary; but these regulations should be framed in a liberal spirit | Navy Department. of comity, and should not impose needless burdens upon the commerce which

cises harshly an extreme and hard law;

secondly, that her conduct with respect to the navigation of the St. Lawrence is

in glaring and discreditable inconsis-

ency with her conduct with respect to

the ground that she possessed a small

domain in which the Mississippi took

gate the entire volume of its waters. On

the ground that she possessed both banks

about one-half of the waters of Lakes

Ontario, Eric. Huron, and Superior,

which the river flows, are the property

of the United States. The nation is in

from the agricultural States of the west

food, and to the nation an increase in

the United States from the privilege of zens of these States it seems a greater

carrying on trade with any of his return for their labor. To the inhabi-

the navigation of the Mississippi.

has the right of transit. It has been \$18,214,346.01 less than for the current tem may speedily be looked for, and at found in practice more advantageous to one; but exceeds the appropriations for no distant day a further reduction of the arrange these regulations by mutual the present year for the same items \$8,- rates of postage be attained. I recomagreement. The United States are ready | 972,127.56. In this estimate, however, mend the authorization by Congress to make any reasonable arrangement as is included \$22,338,278.37 for public to the Postmaster General and the to the policy of the St. Lawrence which works heretofore bagui under Congres. Attorney General to issue all the commay be suggested by Great Britain. If sional provisions, and of which only so missions to officials appointed through the claim made by Mr. Clay was just, much is asked as Congress may choose their respective department. At preswhen the population of the States bor- to give. The appropriation for the same ent these commissions, were appointdering on the lakes was only 3,400,000, it works for the present fiscal year was ments are presidential, are issued by now derives greater force and equity \$11,984,518.08. from the increased population, wealth,

n an unfriendly way. Vessels have on the Canadian frontier. Since Mr. whole year of 1869, was about \$1.34, and justice, authorizes each to issue its own Clay advanced his argument in he for eleven months of 1870 the same relahalf of our right, the principle for tive value has been \$1.15.. The approach prevailing and have been taken into the which he contended, has been fre- to a specie basis is very gratifying, but tion to one abuse of long, standing, colonial ports, their voyages broken up quently and by various nations recog- the fact cannot be denied that the instanized by law or by treaty and has been bility of the value of our currency is extended to several other great rivers prejudicial to our prosperity and tends By the treaty concluded at Mayence, in to keep up prices, to the detriment of it beyond the mere fixing of the tenure to bear harshly upon the hardy fishermen 1831 the river was declared free from the trade. The evils of a depreciated and of office of clerks and employees, who of the United States with a view to point where it is first navigable into the fluctuating currency are so great, that sea. By the convention between Spain now, when the premium on gold has and Portugal, concluded in 1835, the fallen so much, it would seem that the appointments complete, I would have navigation of the Douro throughout its time has arrived when by wise and pruable jurisdiction over the vessels of the whole extent was made free for the sub- dent legislation Congress should look to United States. They authorize officers jects of both crowns. In 1853 the Argen- a policy which must place our currency tine Confederation by treaty threw open at par with gold at no distant day. The within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of Canada Uraguay to merchant vessels of all nate reduced more than \$80,000,000 per aninto port, to search the cargo, to examine tions. In 1856 the Crimean war was num. By steadiness in our present closed by a treaty, which provided for course, there is no reason why, in a few the free navigation of the Danube. In short years, the national tax-gatherer heavy pecuniary penalty if true answers 1858 Bolivia, by treaty, declared that it may not disappear from the door of the even fit men for public places. The eleare not given and if such a vessel is regarded the rivers Amazon and La citizen almost entirely. With the revenue found preparing to fish within three Platte, in accordance with the fixed stamps disbursed by postmasters in principles of the national law, as high- every community, a tax upon liquors of with approval by the whole becopieways or channels open by nature for the all sorts, and tobacco in all forms, and of the United States. Reform after the expiration of the period named commerce of all nations. In 1850 the by a wise adjustment of the tariff which the management of Indian affairs Paraguay was made free by treaty, and will put a duty only upon those articles. has received the special attention of the in December, 1866, the Emperor of Bra- which we could dispense with, known etc., shall be forfeited. It is not known | zil, by imperial decree, declared the as luxuries, and on those which we use the present day. The experiment of that any condemnations have been Amazon to be open to the frontier more of than produce, a further reducmade under this statute. Should the of Brazil to the merchant ships of all tion of expense, in addition to a reducnations. The greatest living British au- tion of interest account, may be relied on if; it will then become my duty to take | therity on this subject while asserting | to make this practicable. If revenue resuch steps as may be necessary to protect. the abstract right of the British claim, form means this, it has my hearty sup. agencies and superintendents not so disport. If it implies a collection of all the Britain may ground her refusal upon income for the support of the government, strict law, but it is equally difficult to for the payment of the principal and in- army renders army officers ineligible for deny, first, that in so doing she exer-

terest of the public debt, pensions, etc., by directly taxing the people, then I am against revenue reform, and confidently duty to give all the agencies to such rebelieve the people are with me. If it ligious denominations as had heretofore means a failure to provide the necessary established missionaries among the Inmeans to defray all the expenses of the dians, and perhaps to some other of the final fees. The receipts of the bly damaged by the heat from the burn government and thereby repudiation of denominations who would undertake the public debt and pensions, then I am the work on the same terms, still more opposed to such kind of reve- i. e., as a missionary work. nue reform. Revenue reform has not societies selected are allowed to name been defined by any of its advocates, to their own agents, subject to the apmy knowledge, but seems to be accepted | proval of the executive, and are ex- mation and special value and interest | as something which is to supply every pected to watch over and aid them as will be ready for delivery during the speedily extinguished. man's wants without any cost or effort missionaries to Christianize and civilize present session. The remaining volumes on his part. A true revenue reform can: the Indians and to train them in the arts not be made in a day, but must be the of peace. The government watches over consistent with perfect accuracy in ar- was struck by a falling girder and work of national legislation and of time; the official acts of these agents and re- ranging and classifying the returns. We pretty severely injured. A soldier named As soon as the revenue can be dispensed guires of them as strict an accountability shall thus, at no distant day, be fur- Adams, mounted on a ladder, endeavorwith, all duty should be removed from as if they were appointed in any other coffee, tea and other articles of univer-manner. I entertain the confident hope condition and resources. It will, I doubt the ice house with an axe, was struck sal use not produced by ourselves. The that the policy now pursued will in a not, attest the growing prosperity of the with the stream from the Good Will Ennecessities of the country compel us to few years, bring all the Indians upon

eastern coast of Africa, whence the and also, that it should not be lawful for the annual surplus of wealth. It is to home production, affords employment to white man with the same impunity that year, the sum paid to pensioners, include be hoped that the government of Great labor at living wages in contrast to the he now visits the civilized white settle-Britain will see the justice of abandon- pauper labor of the old world, and also ing the narrow and inconsistent claim to in the development of home resources the report of the Commissioner of In-

> to which I called your special attention at the last session and suggested that The number of commissioned officers we will in the future have to look more and men will not exceed the number contemplated by that law. sentatives to all those governments have

ommend an appropriation for a new present growing wants of the nation. The report of the Secretary of War hows a very satisfactory reduction in

ducted in American vessels. I would ecommend a liberal policy towards that to his accompanying report. line of American steamers, one that will insure its success, and even increased The expenses of the navy for the

usefulness. The cost of building iron vessels, the only ones that can compete with foreign ships in the carrying of trade, is so much greater in the United States than in foreign countries, that expenses since the comme without some assistance from the government, they cannot be successfully built here. There will be several propositions laid before Congress in the course of the present session looking to a remedy for this evil, even if it should be at some cost to the national treasury. I hope such encouragement will be given as will secure American shipping on the high seas and American ship building at The condition of the archives at the Department of State call for the early | The appropriations made for the last action of Congress. The building now

and absence of a supply of water in the and navy yards becomes more imperaneighborhood, leaves but little hope of tive and more costly, and our current tents in case, of the accident of a fire. resolutions of Congress, of the historic diplomatic and consular archives since the adoption of the Constitution, and of

an appropriation for the construction of people, with relations of every nature with almost every foreign country, to European jurists and statesmen, and I recommend to your consideration the rest with such inatequate means of enforcing any foreign policy, either of protection or redress. Separated by the ocean from the nations of the Eastern Continent, our navy is our only means of passing through the territories of with which the Department of State is direct protection to our citizens abroad, another Power. This right does not now charged by law or usage, and from or for the enforcement of any foreign

he sea to make such regulations relative pensions. I would further recommend tory working of that department. With that the payment of naval pensions be the adoption of the recommendations transferred to one of the bureaus of the contained therein, particularly those relating to a reform in the franking privi-The estimates of the expenses of the lege and the adoption of the correspondgovernment for the n'ext fiscal year are ence cards, a self-sustaining postal systhe State Department. The law in all

The average value of gold, as com- the departments of the government, gan. agent has exercised its delegated powers production and tonnage of the States pared with national currency for the except those of the post office and of commissions, always favoring practical forms. I respectfully call your attenwhich I would like to see remedied b this Congress. It is a reform in the civil service of the country. I would have do not require the advice and consent of the Senate. To make their it govern not the tenure but the nanner of making appointments. There is no duty which so embarasses the executive and heads of departments, nor is there any such arduous and thankless labor imposed on Schators and repesentatives as that of finding places for

> not secure the best men, and often not vation and purification of the civil service of the government will be hailed administration from its inauguration to making it a missionary work, was tried with a few agencies, given to the denomination of Friends, and has been found to work most advantageously. All posed of were given to officers of the army. The act of Congress reducing the civil service. Some of the Indian agencies being civil officers I deemed it my

constituents. The present system does

collect revenue from our imports. An reservations, where they will live in army of assessors and collectors is not a houses, and have school-houses, and just closed, it was severely tried by the pleasant sight to the citizen, but a tariff churches, and will be pursuing peaceful great war waged to maintain its integfor revenue is necessary. Such tariff so and self-sustaining avocations and where

under the act of Congress of the fifteenth dian affairs for full information on this names were on the pension roll. subject. During the last fiscal year

acres were taken under the homestead

law, and 2,199,515.81 acres sold for eash

The remainder was located with mili-

coads, or for other purposes. The

o lands subject to sale at private entry.

Any unappropriated surveyed public

day of July, 1870.

The army has gradually been reduced to that on the first day of January, 1871.

The Law Department building is an old structure, not fire-proof, and en- applied in satisfaction of grants to railemphatically rejected by the American exerted their influences to encourage tirely inadequate in dimensions to our commissioners, and thereupon was abantrade between the United States and the present wants. Many thousands of dolentries under the homestead law during lars are now paid annually for rent of the last year covered 961,545 acres more than those during the preceding year. private buildings to accommodate vari-Surveys have been vigorously prosecuted ous bureaus of the department. I recto the full extent of the means applicable to the purpose. The quantity War Department building suited to the the settler under the homestead or the

the expenses of the army for the last fiscal year. For details you are referred

land may to a limited amount be acquired under the former laws, if the party vhole of last year, from December 1, entitled to enter under them will comply 1869, the date of the last report, are less than \$19,000,000, or about \$1,000,000 less in regard to residence and cultivation than they were the previous year. The The actual settlers' preference right of the fiscal year since July 1-show for the five months a decrease of over \$2,-400,000 from those of the corresponding nonths of last year. The estimates for the current year were \$28,205,675.37. Those for next year are \$20,683,317, with \$955,100 additional for necessary and permanent improvements. These es mates are made closely for the mere naintenance of the naval estabishment, as it now is without much in the nature of permanent improvement. ed. The rapid settlement and successful and current years were evidently in-

cultivation of them are now justly conrented by that department is a frail tended by Congress and are sufficient cing than is the fund which the sale of structure, at an inconvenient distance only to keep the navy on its present them would produce. The remarkable growth and prosperity of our new States the other departments. It is ill adapted our old ships. This policy must of and Territories at the West-the wisdon to the purposes for which it is used, and course gradually but surely destroy the of the legislation which invites the tiller of the soil to secure a permanent home nomical as each year that it is pursued on terms within the reach of all, the the necessity for new repairs in ships pioneer who incurs the dangers and privations of a frontier life, and thus aids in laying the foundation of a new comsafety for either the building or its con- expenses are annually increased for the nonwealth, renders a signal service to mere repair of ships, many of which his country and is entitled to its special must soon become unsafe and useless. favor and protection. These laws secur the rolls containing the original acts and I hope during the present session of that object and largely promote the gen Congress to be able to submit to it a plan eral welfare. They should, therefore records of the Revolution, and of the by which naval vessels can be built and be cherished as a permanent feature of confederation, of the whole series of repairs made with great saving upon the our land system. Good faith requires present cost. It can hardly be wise us to give full effect, to existing grants statesmanship in a government which The time honored and beneficent policy of setting apart certain sections of public papers left with that department when thousand miles of coast lines on both lands for educational purposes in the it was the principal depository of the oceans, exclusive of Alaska, and connew States should be continued. When ample provisions shall have been made for these objects I submit as a question worthy of serious consideration whether the residue of our national domain should not be wholly disposed of under the pro-

> In addition to the swamp and overflowed lands granted to the States in which they are situated, the lands taken inder the agricultural college acts for the act of September, 1841, and the acts supplemental thereto, there had been conveyed, up to the close of the last fiscal year, by patent or other equivalent evidence of title, to States and corporations 27,836,257.63 acres for railways, canals and wagon roads. It is estimated that an additional quantity of 174,735,523 acres is still due under grants for like The policy of thus aiding the States in

building works of internal improvement was inaugurated more than forty years | Editor. since in the grants to Indiana and Illi nois, to aid these States in opening canals to connect the waters of the Wahash with those of Lake Eric, and the waters of the Illinois with those of Lake Michi-It was followed with some modifications in the grant to Illinois of alternate sections of public land within certain limits of the Illinois Central railway. Fourteen States and sundry corporations

have secured similar subsidies in connection with railways completed or in process of construction, as the reserved sections are raised at the double minimum." The sales of them at the enhanced price has thus in many instances indemnified the Treasury for the granted The construction of some of these horoughfares has undoubtedly given a

vigorous impulse to the development of our resources and the settlement of the nore distant portions of the country. It may however, be well insisted that much of our legislation in this regard has been characterized by indiscriminate and profuse liberality. The United States should not loan their credit in aid of any enterprise undertaken by States or corporation; nor grant lands in any instance, unless the projected work is of acknowledged national importance. I am strongly inclined to the opinion that it is inexpedient and nanecessary to

bestow subsidies of either description, but should Congress determine other wise I earnestly recommend that the rights of settlers and of the public be more effectually secured and protected y appropriate legislation. During the year ending September 30;

1870, there were filed in the Patent Office 19,411 applications for patents, 3,374 no insurance. caveats and 160 applications for the extension of patents. 13,622 patents, including; reissues and designs, were stable of \$500. His loss will be from issued, 110 extended and 1,089 allowed, \$1,000 to \$1,500. but issued by reason of the nonpayment office during the fiscal year were \$136,ing building, Through the efforts of
the firemen the surrounding properties The works of the Census Bureau has were saved from destruction: A frame

liminary report containing much infor- a square distant, was discovered to be in

country. Although during the decade which has him slightly. rity, and to secure and perpetuate our free institutions, during the last fiscal far as it acts as an encouragement to they may be visited by the law abiding

ments. I call your special attention to | 780,811 11, and 1.758 hounty land war The labors of the Pension Office has

8,095,413 acres of public land were dis- been directed to the severe scrutiny of posed of. Of this quantity 3,698,910.05 the evidence submitted in favor of new claims and to the discovery of fictivious claims, which have been heretafore allowed. The appropriation for the emtary warrants, college or Indian scrip, or ployment of special agents for the investigation of frauds has been judiciously used and the results obtained have been of unquestionable benefit to the service.

The subjects of education and agriculture are of great interest to the success of our republican institutions, happiness and grandeur às a nation. In the interest of one a bureau has been established of land in market will amply supply in the Interior Department—the Bureau the present demand, The claim of of Education. In the interest of the other is a separate department-that of pre-emption law is not, however, limited agriculture. I believe great general good is to flow from the operations of both these bureaus if properly fostered, I cannot commend to your careful

onsideration too highly the report of the commissioners of education and agriculwith the requirements they present ture, nor urge too strongly such liberal legislation as to secure their efficiency. In conclusion I would sum up the palpurchase is even broader and extends to lier of the administration to be a thorlands which were unsurveyed at the time lough enforcement of every law, a faithful of his sottlement. His right was formerly collection of every tax provided for. confined within much narrower limits, economy in the disbursement of the and at one period of our history, was same, prompt payment of every delt of conferred only by special statute, there- the nation, a reduction of taxos as tapore enabling him, from time to time, to idly as the requirements of the country legalize what was then regarded as an will admit, reductions of taxation and unauthorized intrusion upon the national tariff to be so arranged as to afford which lomain. The opinion that the public to the greatest number, honest and file lands should be regarded chiefly as a dealings with all other people, to the end source of revenue is no longer maintainthat war, with all its plighting consquences may be avoided, but without cultivation of them are now justly considered-of-more importance to our well to us. A reform in our treatment of the Indians, and in the whole civil service of the country, and, finally, in securing a oure, untrammeled ballot, that every man entitled to vote may do so just on a at each election, without fear of mole ation or proscription on account of Li-

olitical faith, color or nativity. '-U.S. GRANT Executive Mansion, Dec. 5, 1477

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 180

WE are prepared, at all times, to prince by laws and Constitutions for secre

SAUSAGE and buckwheat caketen ow in order. But these luxuries can

not be indulged in by the poor printer. THE HERALD is the best local paper in the county. Terms \$2.00 per year in advance : or \$2.50 if paid at the expira-

not be wholly disposed of finder one provisions of the homestead and pre-emption tion of the year. REMOVAL -- Henry Kennedy, has removed his Shaving Saloon from the basement of D. Sipe's building to Zitzer's

corner, No. 40 North Hanover street. THE Re-Union of the 126th P. V., will be held in Chambersburg, on the thi: teenth instant. Persons desirous of atending can procure tickets, at excursion rates, by making application at the principal stations on the C. V. R. U.

· -- 🖘 --"CARLISLE has a new lock-up," mucl arger and better than the old on Bloomfield Times This is news to us, and no doubl, also,

o the citizens of Carlisle. You were lightly misinformed that time M

L. T. GREENFIELD, the enterprises merchants at No. 4 East Main street. has just returned from the eastern exties with a large invoice of new and beautiful designs of the latest style of Winter goods. He is now prepared to welcome all who may favor him with a visit, during the approaching holid it -

EXTENSIVE FIRE.-The new barn at tached to the York County Alms Hos was burned to the ground on Sunda, last. All the farming implements, in chinery, &c., together with about 5.0 nishels of potatoes, grain, hay, straw and fodder were consumed; 18 head of cattle and four mules perished. The less i not known, buf there is an insurance of \$10,000 on the building, and 2,000 on the contents. It was said to have been one of the most handsome bains in th State.

DISASTROUS FIRM .- Two Persons In-jured .- Partial Insurance on the Property. -About 15 minutes before 12 o'clock on Tuesday night fast, fire was discovered n the large framé stable attached to the Cumberland Valley Hotel. The usual alarms were promptly given, but owing to the great difficulty in arousing the iremen, and citizens generally, consid rable time clapsed before the engines reached the spot, the flames in the meautime had made such great headway, that all efforts to save the burning building proved unavailing. Mr.-Paber lost 20 or 30 barrels of corn

quantity of oats, hay and straw, together with a lot of chickens and lurkeys. The horses, wagon, harness and hogs were removed in safety. His osses will reach \$200, on which there is

Mr. Garver, the owner of the property ve understand, has an insurance on the

The ice house, close by, was considera been energetically prosecuted. The pre- stable belonging to Mr. Neidich, almost

flames, ignited by the flying sparks, and

Peter Morris, pipesman of the Union will be completed with all the despatch Fire. Company, while busily engaged, nished with an authentic record of our ing to make an aperture in the wall of condition and resources. It will, I doubt the ice house with an axe, was struck gine and knocked off the ladder, bruising

The fire, was, no doubt, the work of he incendiary, as there had been no ocasion to have any fire near the building during the evening.