EXTRA EDITION.

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# EXTRA One o'Clock P. M. MESSAGE.

## Fellow-Citizens of the Senate

and House of Representatives States, is my first duty in addressing you .---rendered justice to his memory.

His removal cast upon me a heavier weight | Congress needs the confirmation of States. plication to the present state of affairs, well United States. aware that the efficiency of my labors will, in divided approbation.

UNION.

us, this idea of limitation spreads through every form of administration, general, state. and municipal, and rests on the great distinguishing principle of the recognition of the rights of man. The ancient republics absorb ed the individual in the state, prescribed his religion, and controlled his activity.

The American system rests on the assertion of the equal right of every man to life, liberty; and the pursuit of happiness; to freedom of conscience, to the culture and exercise of all his faculties. As a consequence, the state Government is limited, as to the General Govern-To express gratitude to God, in the name of mens in the interest of the Union, as to the the people, for the preservation of the United individual citizen in the interest of freedom, late President by an act of parricidal treason. tion of the United States. At the very com-The grief of the nation is still fresh ; it finds mencement, when we assumed a place among some solace in the consideration that he lived the powers of the earth, the Declaration of to enjoy the highest proof of its confidence by Independence was adopted by States, so, also entering on the renewed term of the Chief were the Articles of Confederation: and when Magistracy, to which he had been elected; the people of the United States" ordained and that he brought the civil war substantially to established the Constitution, it was the as- of sincerity in the future maintenance of the and the certainty of his recovering his stipulated ed to \$14,556,158 and the expenditures to \$13,- regard to their own comparative want of wealth a close; that his loss was deplored in all parts sent of the states, one by one, which gave it Union shall be put beyond any doubt by the wages. In this the interests of the employer and 694,728, leaving a surplus of receipts over expen- thronged to our armies, and filled our fleets of of the Union; and that foreign nations have vitality. In the event, too, of any amend- ratification of the proposed amendment to the the employed coincide. ment to the Constitution, the proposition of

of cares than ever devolved upon any one of Without states, one great branch of the his predecessors. To fulfill my trust I need legislative government would be wanting. the support and confidence of all who are as And, if we look beyond the letter of the consociated with me in the various departments stitution to the character of our country, its of Government, and the support and confi- capacity for comprehending within its jurisdence of the peop'e. There is but one way diction a vast continental empire is due to the in which I can hope to gain their necessary system of states. The best security for the aid: it is, to state with frankness the prin- perpetual existence of the states is the "suciples which guide my conduct, and their ap- preme authority" of the constitution of the

The perpetuity of the constitution brings a great measure, depend on your and their un- with it the perpetuity of the states; their it, will not be forgotton. mutual relation makes us what we are, and in

States is a limited government; and so is every power of the general government-the power of their liberty and their property, their right to the 30th day of June last, the total number of The gradual reduction of the currency is the

regard to slavery which has grown out of the war.

an invitation to them to participate in the high office of amending the Constitution. Every . patriot must wish for a general amnesty at the ear- moval and colonization. liest epoch consistent with public safety. For this great end there is need of a concurrence of useful industry, where it may be beneficial to postoffice department during the year. The springs not merely from the fact that in a repuball opinions, and the spirit of mutual conciliation. All parties in the late terrible conflict must work distributed nore hasty anticipations of the certainty of failure, let hasty anticipations are distributed more hasty anticipations of the certainty of failure, let hasty anticipations are distributed more hasty anticipations of the certainty of failure, let hasty anticipations are distributed more hasty anticipations of the certainty of failure, let hasty anticipations are distributed more hasty anticipations of the certainty of failure, let hasty anticipations are distributed more hasty anticipations of the certainty of failure, let hasty anticipations are distributed more hasty anticipations of the certainty of failure, let hasty anticipations are distributed more hasty anticipations are distributed more hasty anticipations of the certainty of failure, let hasty anticipations are distributed more hasty and hasty anticipations are distributed more hasty and hasty anticipations are distributed more hasty and hasty anticipations are di

willingness to case the disorders of the past in- of unwillingness to work, so long as a doubt re- immediately preceding the rebellion, was \$3,533,to oblivion ; and that on the other, the evidence mains about his freedom of choice in his pursuits, 845. The revenues of the last fiscal year amountconstitution, which provides for the abolition of The employer desires in his workmen spirit and Progress has been made in restoring the postal

and security to those parts of the Union that the advantageous use of their labor; and the sideration of congress. need them most. Indeed it is not too much to blame of ill-success will not rest on them. ask of the states which are now resuming their I know that sincere philanthropy is earnest for It appears, from the report of the secretary of ministered, will justify.

The union of the United States of America soluble. The whole cannot exist without the would that is still imperfectly closed; it re- must, after all, rest mainly on themselves. If parts, nor the parts without the whole. So moves slavery, the element which has so long they fail, and so perish away, let us be careful government have been largely diminished, and a without unnecessary delay.

every precaution to connect it with the clearest natural impossibility for the two races to live The means for the payment of the stipends due, recognition of the binding force of the laws of the side by side, in a state of mutual benefit and under existing laws, to our disabled soldiers and untary migration and expatriation is not to be to preserve our national existence. questioned, I would not advise their forced re-

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quietly settle themselves.

labor, and their right to claim the just return of pensioners was 85,986, requiring for their annual only measure that can save the business of As no State can throw a defence over the crime of their labor. I cannot too strengly urge a dispas-of treason, the power of pardon is exclusively sionate treatment of this subject, which should dispassion the number of applications that have been can be almost imperceptibly accomplished by vested in the Executive Government of the United be carefully kept aloof from all party strife. We allowed since that date will require a large in-States. In exercising that power, I have taken must equally avoid hasty assumptions of any crease of this amount for the next fiscal year.

United States, and an unqualified acknowledg- good will. The experiment involves us in no in- sailors, and to the families of such as have per- wealth and still greater undeveloped resources ment of the great social change of condition in consistency; let us then, go on and make that shed in the service of the country, will no doubt of the country; and next in the character of our experiment in good faith, and not be too easily be cheerfully and promptly granted. A grateful disheartened. The country is in need of labor, people will not hesitate to sanction any measures among political economists have not failed to re-The next step which I have taken to restore and the freedmen are in need of employment, having for their object the relief of soldiers mutithe constitutional relations of the States, has been culture and protection. While their right of vol- lated and families made fatherless in the efforts in proportion as its people are free; that the debt

### POSTAL AFFAIRS.

Let us rather encourage them to honorable and an encouraging exhibit of the operations of the nal illustration. The secret of this superiority there be nothing wanting to the fair trial of the from all the states previous to the rebellion in of society; it has its root in the character of our It is not too much to ask, in the name of the experiment. The change in their condition is the the sum of \$6,038,091; and the annual average laws. whole people, that on the one side, the plan of substitution of labor by contract for the status of increase of revenue during the last four years, restoration shall proceed in conformity with a slavery. The freedman cannot fairly be accused compared with the revenues of the four years and bear their fair share of the public burdens. ditures of \$851,430.

slavery forever within the limits of our country. alacrity, and these can be permanently secured service in the southern states. The views pre-So long as the adoption of this amendment is in no other way. And if the one ought to be sented by the postmaster general against the po- bear their just proportion of the burden of taxdelayed, so long will doubt, and jealousy, and able to enforce the contract, so ought the other. licy of granting subsidies to ocean mail steam-uncertainty prevail. at ion, while in our impost system, through means the public interest will be best promoted if the ship lines upon established routes, and in favor of which increased vitality is incidentally impart-This is the measure which will efface the sad several states will provide adequate protection and remedies for the freedmen. Until this is in the compensation for ocean service to the postage duties should be so adjusted as to fall most will most certainly call population, and capital, some way accomplished, there is no chance for earnings, are recommended to the careful con- heavily on articles of luxury, leaving the neces-

## THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

places in the family of the Union to give this the immediate realization of its remotest aims; the navy, that while, at the commencement of No favored class should demand freedom from pledge of perpetual loyalty and peace. Until it but time is always an element in reform. It is the present year, there were in commisson 530 assessment, and the taxes should be so distribu-is done, the past, however much we may desire one of the greatest acts on record to have brought vessels of all classes and descriptions, armed with four millions of people into freedom. The career 3,000 guns, and manued by 51,000 men, the num- on the accumulated wealth of the country. We divided approbation. THE RELATIVE POSITION OF THE STATES TO THE OUT political system their connexion is indis-UNION
THE RELATIVE POSITION OF THE STATES TO THE OUT political system their connexion is indis-UNION
THE ADDITION OF THE STATES TO THE STAT

curities that may be made redeemable at the pleasure of the government.

HERALD.

Our debt is doubly secure-first in the actual institutions. The most intelligent observers of a republic is the safest of all. Our history confirms and establishes the theory, and is, The report of the postmaster general presents firmly believe, destined to give it a still more sig-

> Here all men contribute to the public welfare, During the war, under the impulses of patriotism war, and held themselves ready to offer their lives for the public good. Now, in their turn, the property and income of the country should saries of life as free from taxation as the absolute wants of the government, economically ad-

confederation. "To FORM A MORE PERFECT other; the preservation of the one is the pres-UNION," by an ordinance of the people of the United States, is the declared purpose of the constitution. The hand of Divine Providence was never more plainly visible in the affairs of states, because they unfold the principles on men than in the framing and adopting of that instrument. It is, beyond comparison, the greatest event in American history; and indeed is it not, of all events of modern times, of my administration. It has been my steadevery people of the earth.

The members of the convention which prepared it, brought to their work the experience of the confederation, of their several states, and of other republican governments, old and new; but they needed and they obtained a people that occupied a large part of a continent and acted separately in many distinct conventions, what is more wonderful than sion, all feelings and all opinions were ultimately drawn in one way to its support?

parted, contains within itself ample resources for decision. . for its own preservation. It has power to endomestic tranquility. In case of the usurpation of the government of a state by one man or an olgarchy, it becomes a duty of the vanquished; and would have envenomed hatred, United States to make good the guarantee to that State of a republican form of government. and so to maintain the homogeneousness of all. Does the lapse of time reveal defects? A simplemode of amendment is provided in the constitution itself, so that its conditions can always be made to conform to the require ments if advancing civilization. No room is grant from abroad, what industrious citizen at of its coniug to an end.

And these powers of self-preservation have always been asserted in their complete integrity ly every patriotic Chief Magistrate-by Jefferso and Jackson, not less than by Wash ... ington and Madison. The parting advice of the Father of his Country, while yet president, to he people of the United States, was, "the free constitution, which was the that work of heir hands, might be sacredly maintained;" and the inaugural words of President Jefferson held up "the preservation of the work of "the people of the United States," states which remained loyal. and it should be as indestructable as the people.

It is not trange that the framers of the corstitution, which had no model in the past should not have fully comprehended the excellence of heir own work. Fresh from a struggle against arbitrary power, many patriots suffered from harrassing fears of an ab-

ervation of the other.

I have thus explained my views of the mutual relations of the constitution and the which I have sought to solve the momentous questions and overcome the appalling difficulties that met me at the very commencement mentary passions, and to derive a healing principles of the constitution.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE CONQUERED TERRITORY. I found the states suffering from the effects wisdom superior to experience. And when of a civil war. Resistance to the General Govin the occupation of every state which had that, after earnest contention and long discus- attempted to secede. Whether the territory within the limits of those States should be held on the whole subject.

as conquered territory, under military authority emanating from the president as the head of the

Now, military governments, established for an force the laws, punish treason, and ensure indefinite period, would have offered no security that treason, most flagrant in character, has been for the early suppression of discontent; would committed. Persons who are charged with its with greater prosperity than has ever before have divided the people into vanquishers and the commission should have fair and impartial trials been known. The removal of the monopoly of vice of over eight hundred thousand troops, and rather than have restored affection. Once established, no precise limit to their continuance was conceivable. They would have occasioned an incalculable and exhausting expense. Peaceful emigration to and from that portion of the country is one of the best means that can be thought may be judicially settled, finally and forever, that for the people-not the people for the governof for the restoration of harmony; and that emigration would have been prevented, for what emiits place in the union. THE GOVERNMENT AND THE FREEDMEN.

allowed even for the thought of a possibility home, would place himself willingly under mili tary rule?

The chief persons who would have followed in the train of the army would have been dependents on the general government, or men who expected profit from the miseries of their erring fellow-citizens. The powers of patronage and general government, in its constitutional vig- of such powers, if continued through a period of franchise. or, as the heet anchor of our peace at home years, would have endangered the purity of the and safety abroad." The constitution is the general administration and the liberties of the

Besides the policy of military rule over a con-

was intended by its authors to last as long as long as the constitution of the United States perplexed and devided the country ; it makes the States themselves shall last. "THE UNION endures, the states will endure; the destruct of us once more a united people, renewed and SHALL BE PERPETUAL" are the words of the tion of the destruction of the strengthened, bound more than ever to mutual the former incidents which from a Since the mutual the former incidents which from a Since the mutual the former incidents which from a strengthened the strengthened t affection and support.

The amendment to the constitution being adopted, it would remain for the states, whose powers have been so long in abevance, to resume their places in the two branches of the national legislature, and thereby complete the work of restoration. Here it is for you, fellowcitizens of the senate, and for you, fellow-citizens of the house of representatives, to judge, each of you for yourselves, of the elections rethe most pregnant with consequences for fast object to escape from the sway of mo- turns, and qualifications of your own members. The full assertion of the powers of the genpolicy from the fundamental and unchanging eral government requires the holding of circuit courts of the United States within the districts where their authority has been interrupted. In the present posture of our public affairs, strong objections have been urged to holding those courts in any of the states where the rebellion for its validity it required the approval of a ernment appeared to have exhausted itself. has existed; and it was ascertained, by inquiry The United States had recovered possession of | that the circuit court of the United States would their forts and arsenals; and their armies were not be hold within the district of Virginia during

the autumn or early winter, nor until congress should have "an or portunity" to consider and act To your deliberations the restoration of this

branch of the civil authority of the United States that early provision will be made for the resump-

in the highest civil tribunals of the country, in slave labor is a pledge that those regions will the department is proceeding rapidly in the work order that the constitution and laws may be fully be peopled by a numerous and enterprising vindicated; the truth clearly established and population, which will vie with any in the affirmed that treason is a crime; that traitors | Union in compactness, inventive genius, wealth should be punished and the offence made infam- and industry. ous: and, at the same time, that the question

no state of its own will has the right to renounce ment. To them it owes allegiance; from them it

The relations of the general government to- fer to the people, from whom it derives its existwards the four millions of inhabitants whom the ence, it should, from the very consideration of its war has called into freedom, have engaged my origin, be strong in its power of resistance to the soldiers. most serious consideration. On the propriety of establishment of inequalities. Monopolies, perattempting to make the freedmen electors by the petuities and class legislation are contrary to the ally wealthy region, are greater than, unless un- When, at the first movement towards independ- industry. der extreme necessity, I should be willing to en- ence the congress of the United States instructed Whenever monopoly attains a foothold, it is year, of the first quarter of the present fiscal

During the period of the confederacy, there ernment is subordinate to the people; but, as the report, in which you will find all the informacontinued to exist a very great diversity in the agent and representative of the people, it must tion required for your deliberations and deci- carry telegraphic lines across the continent of qualifications of electors in the several states, and be held superior to monopolies, which in them- sion. even within a state a distinction of qualifications selves, ought never to be granted, and which,

states whose inhabitants may have taken part in to be chosen. The constitution of the United to the government.

that the failure shall not be attributable to any number of vessels purchased for naval purposes denial of justice. In all that relates to the des- from the merchant marine, have been returned to that the expenditures for the fiscal year ending

speculative point of view, might raise alarm, will foreign squadrons have been re-established, and that it is also estimated that the revenue for the consists of vessels much more efficient than those vear ending the 30th of June, 1867, will exceed

ADVANTAGES OF FREE LABOR. Now that slavery is af an end, or near its end, bellion. The suggestion for the enlargement of This amount, or so much as may be deemed sufthe greatness of its evil, in the point of view the navy yards, and especially for the establish- licient for the purpose, may be applied to the republic economy, becomes more and more ment of one in fresh water for iron clad vessels, apparent. Slavery was essentially a monopoly is deserving of consideration, as is also the reof labor, and as such locked the states where commendation for a different location and more it prevailed against the incoming of free indus- ample grounds for the naval academy. Where labor was the property of the capi-THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

talist, the white man was excluded from em-In the report of the secretary of war, a general loyment, or had but the second best chance of summary is given of the military campaigns of finding it, and the foreign emigrant turned 1864 and 1865, ending in the suppression of armaway from the region where his condition would | ed resistance to the national authority in the inbe so precarious. With the destruction of surgent states. The operations of the general the monopoly, free labor will hasten from all administrative bureaus of the war department duparts of the civilized world to assist in develop ring the past year are detailed, and an estimate ng various and immeasureable resources which made of the appropriations that will be required be beyond the control of any government, so we have hitherto lain dorment.

The eight or nine states nearest the Gulf of ing the 30th day of June, 1866. The national tions by the prompt and faithful discharge of our lexico have a soil of exuberent fertility, a clis military force on the 1st of May, 1865, numbered national obligations. mate friendly to long life, and can sustain a 1,000,516

It is proposed to reduce the military establishdeuser population than is found as yet in any ment to a peace footing, comprehending fifty part of our country. And the future influx of population to them will be mainly from the thousand troops of all arms, organized so as to The constitution to which life was thus im- emanating from the president as the head of the branch of the civil authority of the United States of population to the united states admit of an enlargement by filling up the ranks army, was the first question that presented itself is therefore necessarily referred, with the hope rope. From the sufferings that have attended to eighty-two thousand six handred, if the cirtion of all its former functions. It is manifest them during our late struggle, let us took away comstances of the country should require an augmentation of the army. The volunteer force has to future, which is sure to be laden for them already been reduced by the discharge from serof further reduction.

The war estimates are reduced from \$516. 240,130 to \$32,814,461, which amount in the opinion of the department, is adequate for a

peace establishment. The measures of retrench-Our government springs from and was made ment in each bureau and branch of the service exhibit a diligent economy worthy of commendation. Reference is also made in the report to must derive its courage, strength and wisdom. the necessity of providing for a unitorm militia But, while the government is thus bound to desystem, and to the propriety of making suitable provision for wounded and disabled officers and

#### THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The revenue system of the country is a subproclamation of the executive, I took for my genius of free government, and ought not to be ject of vital interest to its honor and prosperity, counsel the constitution itself, the interpretations allowed. Here there is no room for favored and should command the earnest consideration rule which would have been exercised, under the of that instrument by its authors and their con- classes or monopolies, the principle of our gov- of congress. The secretary of the treasury president, over a vast, and populous, and natur- temporaries, and recent legislation by congress. ernment is that of equal laws and freedom of will lay before you a full and detailed report of

trust to any one man; they are such as, for my- the several states to institute governments of their sure to be a source of danger, discord and year, of the probable receipts and expenditures self, I could never, unless on occasions of great own, they left each state to decide for itself the trouble. We shall but fulfill our duties as legis- for the other three quarters, and the estimates emergency, consent to exercise. The wilful use conditions for the enjoyment of the elective lators by according "equal and exact justice to for the year following the 30th of June. 1860. all men," special privileges to none. The gov- I might content myself with a reference to that

But the paramount importance of the subject us with all Europe by a new channel of interquered territory would have implied that the prevailed with regard to the officers who were where they exist, must be subordinate and yield so presses itself on my own mind that I cannot course.

but lay before you my views of the measures | Our commerce with South America is about the rebellion had, by the act of those inhabitants, States recognises these diversities when it enjoins UNRESTRICTED COMMERCE BETWEEN THE STATES. which are required for the good character, and, I to receive encouragement by a direct line of ceased to exist. But the true theory is, that all that, in the choice of members of the house of . The constitution confers on congress the right might almost say, for the existence of this people. mail steamships to the rising empire of Brazil. pretended acts of secession were, from the be- representatives of the United States, "the elec- to regulate commerce among the several states. The life of a republic lies certainly in the energy, The distinguished party of men of science who ginning, null and void. The states cannot com- tors in each state shall have the qualifications re- It is of the first necessity, for the maintenance of virtue and intelligence of its citizens; but it is have recently left our country to make a scienmit treason, nor screen the individual citizen who quisite for electors of the most numerous branch the union, that that commerce should be free and equally true that a good revenue system is the tigc exploration of the natural history of rivers sorption of the state governments by the gene- may have committed treason, any more than they can of the state legislature." After the formation of unobstructed. No state can be justified in any life of an organized government. I meet you at and mountain ranges of that region, have reral government, and many from a dread that make valid treaties or engage in lawful commerce the constitution, it remained, as before, the unithe states would break away from their orbits. with any foreign power. The states attempting form usage for each state to enlarge the body of between states. The position of many states is itself with a debt unprecedented in our annals. which was to have been expected from his con-But the very greatness of our country should to secede placed themselves in a condition where its electors, according to its own judgment; and, such that, if they were allowed to take advantage Vast as is its amount, it fades away into noth-stant friendship to the United States, and his

It is estimated by the secretary of the treasury

the 30th of June, 1866, will exceed the receipts to read the future; many incidents which, from a Since the suppression of active hostilities our \$112,194,947. It is gratifying, however, to state employed on similar service previous to the re- the expenditures in the sum of \$111,682,818. duction of the public debt, which, on the 31st day of October, 1865, was \$2,741,854,750.

Every reduction will diminish the total amount of interest to be paid, and so enlarge the means of still further reductions, until the whole shall be liquidated; and this as will be seen by the estimates of the secretary of the treasury, may be accomplished by annual payments even within a period not exceeding thirty years. I have faith that we shall do all this within a reasonable time : that, as we have amazed the world by the suppression of a civil war which was thought to for military purposes in the fiscal year commenc- shall equally show the superiority of our institu-

> THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. The department of agriculture, under its pre-

sent direction, is accomplishing much in develping and utilizing the vast agricultural capacities of the country, and for information respecting the details of its management reference is made to the annual report of the commissioner.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN POWERS. I have dwelt thus fully on our domestic affairs because of their transcendant importance. Under any circumstances, our great extent of territory and variety of climate, producing almost everything that is necessary to the wants and even the comforts of man, make us singularly independent of the varying policy of foreign powers, and protect us against every temptation o "entangling alliances," while at the present moment the re-establishment of harmony, and the strength that comes from harmony, will be our best security against "nations who feel power and forget right.

For myself, it has been and it will be my constant aim to promote peace and amity with all foreign nations and powers; and I have every eason to believe that they all, without exception, are animated by the same disposition. Our relations with the Emperor of China, so recent in their origin, are most friendly. Our commerce with his dominions is receiving new developments: the receipts and disbursements of the last fiscal and it is very pleasing to find the government of that great empire manifest satisfaction with our policy, and reposes just confidence in the fairness which marks our intercourse.

The unbroken harmony between the United States and the Emperor or Russia is receiving a new support from an enterprise designed to Asia, through his dominions, and so to connect

allay the apprehension of encroachments by the general government.

within its prisdiction are so numerous, that it must ever naturally refuse to be emharassed by questions that lie beyond it. Were it otherwise, the Executive would er temptation to exercise some of the functions of the General Government through the states than to trespass on their rightful sphere. "The bsolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority," was, at the beginning of the century, enforced by Jefferson gress of the United States. "as the vital principle of republics," and the neal to force.

laws of Union. The largest liberty is to be maintained in the discussion of the acts of agents. the Federal Government: but there is no appeal from its laws, except to the various

always retain the powers of redress. tains the emphatic words : "The Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges thing in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

Certainly the Government of the United

their vitality was impaired, but not extinguished; their functions suspended, but not destroyed. The subjects that come unquestionably THE DUTY OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT IN THE WORK OF RESTORATION.

But if any state neglects to perform its offices. there is the more need that the general government should maintain all its authority, and as sink beneath the barden; the channels of jus- soon as practicable, resume the exercise of all tice would be blocked; legislation would be its functions. On this principle I have acted obstructed by excess; so that there is a great- and have gradually and quietly, and by almost imperceptible steps, sought to restore the rightful energy of the general government and of the states. To that end, provisional governors have been appointed for the states, conventions called, governors elected, legislatures assembled, and senators and representatives chosen to the con-

At the same time, the courts of the United events of the las four years have established, States, as far as could be done, have been reopenwe will hope forver, that there lies no ap- ed, so that the laws of the United States may be enforced through their agency. The blockade

The maintainance of the Union brings with has been removed and the custom-houses re-esit "the support of the state Governments in tablished in ports of entry, so that the revenue of all their rights; but it is not one of the United States may be collected. The Post ident which nothing in the constitution or laws tion in reference to matters of local interest in spective positions, prepare the way. I hold it materials of war for the insurgent states were rights of any state Government to renounce Office Department renews its ceaseless activity, its own place in the Union, or to nullify the and the General Government is thereby enabled to communicate promptly with its officers and

The courts bring security to persons and property; the opening of the ports invites the restoration of industry and commerce: the post office branches of that Government itself, or to the renews the facilities of social intercourse and of people who grant to the members of the Leg- business. And is it not happy for us all, that the islature and of the Executive Department no restoration of each one of these functions of the tenure but a limited one, and in that manner general government brings with it a blessing to "The sovereignty of the state" is the lan- not a sure promise of harmony and renewed atgnage of the Confederacy, and not the lan- tachment to the Union that, after all that has guage of the Constitution. The latter con- happened, the return of the general government is known only as a beneficence ?

> I know very well that this policy is attended cerns ; that it implies an invitation to those States, pended. by renewing their allegiance to the United States. to resume their functions as States of the Union.

under this system, one state after another has of it for purposes of local revenue, the commerce into nothing compared with the countless bless- well known zeal in promoting the advancement proceeded to increase the number of its electors, between states might be injuriously burdened, or ings that will be conferred upon our country and of knowledge. until now universal suffrage, or something very even virtually prohibited.

It is best, while the country is still young, and life near to it, is the general rule. So fixed was this reservation of power in the while the tendency to dangerous monopolise of Now, on the first occasion of the meeting of Mediterranean sea may be largely increased. habits of the people, and so unquestioned has this kind is still feeble, to use the power of congress since the return of peace, it is of the ut- Nothing will be wanting, on the part of this govbeen the interpretation of the constitution, that congress so as to prevent any selfish impe- most importance to inaugurate a just policy, ernment, to extend the protection of our flag during the civil war the late president never har- diment to the free circulation of men and mer- which shall at once be put in motion, and which over the enterprise of our fellow-citizens. We bored the purpose-certainly never avowed the chandise. A tax on travel and merchan- shall commend itself to those who come after us receive from the powers in that region assurances purpose-of disregarding it; and in the acts of dise, in their transit, constitutes one of the for its continuance. We must aim at nothing of good will: and it is worthy of note that a congress, during that period, nothing can be worst forms of monopoly, and the evil is increas- less than the complete effacement of the financial special envoy has brought us messages of condolfound which, during the continuance of hostili- ed if coupled with a denial of the choice of route. evils that necessarily followed a state of civil war. ence on the death of our late chief magistrate ties, much less after their close, would have sanc- When the vast extent of our country is consid- We must endeavor to apply the earliest remedy from the Bey of Tunis, whose rule includes the tioned any departure by the executive from a ered, it is plain that every obstacle to the free to the deranged state of the currency, and not old dominions of Carthage, on the African policy which has so uniformly obtained.

United States, must have been extended to all colored men, wherever found, and so must have established a change of suffrage in the northern, middle and western states, not less than in the southern and southwestern. Such an act would have created a new class of voters, and would of the United States would have warranted.

STATES.

for itself, decide on the measure, and whether it posed of during that period. had power to intervene.

PROTECTION TO THE FREEDMEN.

But while I have no doubt that now, after the a solitude for future purchasers. in every State shall be bound thereby, any But it is a risk that must be taken, in the choice close of the war, it is not competent for the gen-

circulation of commerce between the states ought shrink from devising a policy which, without be- coast. Moreover, a concession of the elective franchise to be sternly guarded against by appropriate ing oppressive to the people, shall immediately to the freedmen, by act of the president of the legislation, within the limits of the constitution. begin to effect a reduction of the debt, and if per-

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The report of the secretary of the interior fixed number of years. explains the condition of the public lands, the It is our first duty to prepare in earnest for our cordance of belligerent rights to the insurgent transactions of the patent office and the pen- recovery from the ever-increasing evils of an states was unprecedented, and has not been jussion bureau, the management of our Indian irredeemable currency, without a sudden revul- tified by the issue. But in the systems of neuaffairs, the progress made in the construction sion, and yet without an untimely procrastina- trality pursued by the powers which made that have been an assumption of power by the pres- of the Pacific railroad, and furnishes informa- tion. For that end, we must each in our re- concession, there was a marked difference. The the District of Columbia. It also presents evi- the duty of the executive to insist upon frugality furnished, in a great measure, from the work-THE QUESTION OF FRANCHISE REFERRED TO THE dences of the successful operation of the home in the expenditures; and a sparing economy is shops of Great Britain ; and British ships, manstead act, under the provisions of which 1,160,- itself a great national resource. Of the banks to ned by British subjects, and prepared for receiv-

is to be adopted at once and absolutely, or intro- It is estimated that the receipts derived from limits are exceeded.

judgment, the freedmen, if they show patience incident to the survey and disposal of the lands and enterising countrymen to be constantly on part of the world, to refit, and so to renew their and manly virtues, will sooner obtain a participa- entered under this act, and that payments in cash their gaard to liquidate debts contracted in a depredations. The consequences of this conduct the States over which they are extended? Is it tion in the elective franchise through the states to the extent of some forty or fifty per cent. will paper currency, and, by conducting business as were most disastrous to the states then in rebelthan through the general government, even if it be made by settlers, who may thus at any time nearly as possible on a system of cash payments lion, increasing their desolation and misery by acquire title before the expiration of the period or short credits, to hold themselves prepared to the prolongation of our civil contest. It had, When the tumult of emotions that have been at which it would otherwise vest. The homestead return to the standard of gold and silver. To aid moreover, the effect, to a great extent, to drive

raised by the suddenness of the social change policy was established only after a long and ear- our fellow citizens in the prudent management of the American flag from the sea, and to transfer shall have subsided, it may prove that they will nest resistance; experience proves its wisdom. their monetary affairs, the duty devolves on us much of our shipping and our commerce to the with some risk; that for its success it requires at receive the kindliest usage from some of those on The lands, in the hands of the industrious set- to diminish by law the amount of paper money very power whose subjects had created the neleast the acquiscence of the States which it con- whom they have heretofore most closely de- tlers, whose labor creates wealth and contributes now in circulation. Five years ago the bank cessity for such a change.

to the public resources, are worth more to the note circulation of the country amounted to not These events took place before I was called to United States than if they had been reserved as much more than two hundred millions; now the the administration of the government. The sin-

of difficulties, it is the smallest risk; and to di- eral government to extend the elective franchise and the sacrifices made by the gallant men of our The simple statement of the fact recommends submit the questions which had thus arisen beminish, and, if possible, to remove all danger, I in the several states, it is equally clear that good army and navy, has swelled the records of the more strongly than any words of mine could tween the countries to arbitration. have felt it incumbent on me to assert one other faith requires the security of the freedmen in pension bureau to an unprecedented extent. On do, the necessity of restraining this expansion. These questions are of such moment the

upon man by the preservation of the nation's A hope is entertained that our commerce with the rich and populous countries that border the

THE COURSE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Our domestic contest, now happily ended, has sisted in, discharge it fully within a definitely left some traces in our relations with at least one of the great maratime powers. The formal ac-On the other hand, every danger of conflict is 533 acres of the public lands were entered dur- which authority has been given to issue notes ing British armaments, sailed from the ports of avoided when the settlement of the question is ing the last fiscal year-more than one-fourth of secured by bonds of the United States, we may Great Britain to make war on American comreferred to the several states. They can, each the whole number of acres sold or otherwise dis- require the greatest moderation and prudence, merce, under the shelter of a commission from and the law must be rigidly enforced when its the insurgent states.

These ships, having once escaped from British duced gradually and with conditions. In my this source are sufficient to cover the expenses | We may, each one of us, counsel our active ports, ever afterwards entered them in every

> circulation, bank and national, exceeds seven cere desire for peace by which I am animated led me to approve the proposal, already made, to