

DAILY NEWS.

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9, 1865.

MESSAGE

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

To the Two Houses of Congress at the Commencement of the First Session of the Thirty-ninth Congress.

Follow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives: To express gratitude to God...

The Union of the United States of America was intended by its authors to last as long as the States themselves shall last...

But if any State neglects or refuses to perform its offices, there is the more need that the General Government should maintain all its authority...

I know very well that this policy is attended with some risk; that for its success it requires at least the acquiescence of the States which it concerns...

The sovereignty of the States is the language of the Confederacy, and not the language of the Constitution. It is the language of the States...

States, with proper limitations of power, are essential to the existence of the Constitution of the United States. At the very commencement, when the framers placed among the Powers of the earth...

I have thus explained my views of the mutual relations of the Constitution and the States...

I found the States suffering from the effects of a civil war. Resistance to the General Government appeared to have exhausted itself...

Now, military governments, established for an indefinite period, would have offered no security for the early suppression of rebellion...

Besides, the policy of military rule over a conquered territory would have implied that the States whose inhabitants may have taken part in the rebellion had, by the act of those inhabitants, ceased to exist...

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ceptions prevailed with regard to the officers who were to be chosen. The Constitution of the United States requires that the members of the House of Representatives of the United States...

On the other hand, every danger of conflict is avoided when the settlement of the question is referred to the several States. They can, each for itself, decide on the merits of the case...

But while I have no doubt that now, after the close of a long and painful struggle for the General Government to extend the elective franchise in the several States...

Now that slavery is at an end, or near its end, the greatness of its evil, in the point of view of public economy, is more fully revealed than ever...

Our Government springs from and is made for the people—not the people for the Government. To them it owes allegiance; from them it must derive its courage, strength, and wisdom.

The Constitution confers on Congress the right to regulate commerce among the several States. It is of the first necessity, for the maintenance of the Union, that interstate commerce should be free and unobstructed.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior explains the condition of the public lands, the transactions of the Patent Office and the Pension Bureau, the management of the National Academy of Sciences, and the construction of the Pacific Railroad...

policy of granting subsidies to ocean mail steamship lines upon established routes, and in favor of continuing the present system, which limits the compensation for the service to the postage earnings...

It appears from the report of the Secretary of the Navy that, from 1862 to 1864, there were in commission 591 vessels of all classes and descriptions, a total of 309,300 tons and manned by 81,000 men...

The revenue system of the country is a subject of vital interest to its honor and prosperity, and should command the earnest consideration of Congress. The report of the Secretary will lay before you a full and detailed report of the receipts and disbursements...

It is our first duty to prepare in earnest for our recovery from the ever-recurring evils of an irredeemable currency, without a sudden revision, and yet without untimely procrastination.

And still greater undeveloped resources of the country; and next, in the character of our institutions. The most intelligent observers among political economists have not failed to remark that the public debt of a country is safe in proportion to its population...

It is estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury that the expenditures for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1865, will exceed the receipts \$12,194,947. It is gratifying, however, to state that it is also estimated that the revenue for the year ending the 30th of June, 1867, will exceed the expenditures in the sum of \$11,682,818.

The Department of Agriculture, under its present direction, is accomplishing much in developing and utilizing the vast agricultural capabilities of the country...

I have dwelt thus fully on our domestic affairs because of their transcendent importance. Under any circumstances, and by great exertions of territory and variety of climate, producing almost everything that is necessary for the wants, and even the comforts of man, make us singularly independent of the varying policy of foreign Powers...

through his dominions, and so to connect us with all Europe by a new channel of intercourse. Our commerce with South America is about to receive encouragement by a direct line of mail steamships, by the sailing of the Empress of Brazil...

Some traces in our relations with one at least of the maritime Powers. The formal accordance of belligerent rights to the insurgent States was unprecedented, and has not been justified by the course of events...

From the moment of the establishment of our free Constitution, the civilized world has been convulsed by revolutions in the interests of democracy or of monarchy; but through all those revolutions the United States have wisely and firmly refused to become propagandists of republicanism.

When, on the organization of our Government, under the Constitution, the President of the United States addressed to Congress, he said to them, and through them to the country and to mankind, that the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty and the destiny of the republican model of government were at stake, he was not over-zealous in the solemnity of his appeal.

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