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The President's Message. We are indebted to our friends BLODGET, o the Rail Road, and CHATTEN, of the Express line, for a copy of the Daily News of Tuesday, two days in advance of the mail, from which we copy the President's Message. Its length precludes the publication of other matters of

President's Message.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate

and House of Representatives: After a brief interval the Congress of the United States resumes its annual legislative labors. An all-wise and merciful Providence has abated the pestilence which visited our shores, leaving its calamitous traces upon some portions of our country. Peace, order, tranquillity, and civil authority have been formally declared to exist throughout the whole of the United States. In all of the States civil authority has superceded the coercion of arms, and the people, by their voluntary action, are maintaining their governments in full activity and complete operation. The enforcement of the laws is no longer "obstructed in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings; and the animosities engendered by the war are rapidly yielding to the beneficent influences of our free institutions, and to the kindly effects of unrestricted social and commercial intercourse. An entire restoration of fraternal feeling must be the carnest wish af every patriotic heart; and we will have accomplished our grandest national achievement when, forgetting the sad events of the past, and remembering only their instructive lessons, we resume our onward career as a free, prosperous and united people.

In my message of the 4th of December, 1865, Congress was informed of the measures which had been instituted by the Executive with a view to the gradual restoration of the States in which the insurrection occurred to their relations with the General Government. Provisional Governors had been appointed, Conventions called, Governors elected, Legislatures assembled, and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States. Courts had been opened for the enforcement of laws long in abeyance. The blockade had been removed, custom-houses re-established, and the internal revenue laws put in force in order that the people might contribute to the national income. Postal operations had been renewed, and efforts were being made to restore them to their former condition of efficiency. The States themselves had been asked to take part in the high functions of amending the Constitution, and of thus sanctioning the extinction of African slavery as one of the legitimate results of our internecine strug-

gle.

Having progressed thus far, the Executive Department found that it had accomplished nearly all that was within the scope of its constitutional authority. One thing, however, yet remained to be done before the work of restoration could be completed, and that was the admission to Congress of loyal Senators and Representatives from the States whose people had rebelled against the lawful authority of the General Government. This question devolved upon the res- Representatives were elected and adpective Houses, which, by the Constitution, are made the judges of the elections, returns, and qualifications of their own members; and its consideration at once engaged the attention of Congress.

In the meantime, the Executive Department—no other plan having of the direct tax of twenty millions been proposed by Congress—contin- of dollars annually laid upon the Unined its efforts to perfect, as far as was practicable, the restoration of the proper relations between the citizens of March 4, 1862, and by the apporof the respective States, the States tionment of representation thereunder, and the Federal Government, extending, from time to time, as the puplic States in the Union; and they have, interests seem to require, the judical, for judicial purposes, been divided irrevenue, and postal systems of the country. With the advice and condivided. The same recognition apsent of the Senate, the necessary officers were appointed, and appropriation of the recent legislation in retions made by Congress for the payment of their salaries. The proposiof slavery within the United States or cable to those States which, like Tenany place subject to their jurisdiction, nessee, attempted to renounce their was ratified by the requisite number of States; and on the 18th day of December, 1865, it was officially declar-partment of the Government upon this ed to have become valid as a part of subject has been equally definite and the United States. All of the States uniform, and the purpose of the war in which the rebellion had existed was specially stated in the Proclamapromptly amended their Constitutions, so as to make them conform to the 22d day September, 1862. It was then

rection; and proceeded, in good faith, to the enactment of measures for the protection and amelioration of the condition of the colored race. Congress, however, yet hesitated to admit any of these States to representation; and it was not until towards the close of the eighth month of the session that an exception was made in favor of Tennessee, by the admission of her Senators and Representatives.

I deem it a subject of profound regret that Congress has thus far failed to admit to seals loyal Senators and Representatives from the other States, whose inhabitants with those of Tennessee had engaged in the rebellion. Ten States-more than one-fourth of the whole number-remain without representation; the seats Congress to accept their credentials. Their admission, it is believed, would have accomplished much toward the renewal and strengthening of our relations as one people, and removed seriour cause for discontent on the part of the inhabitants of these States. It would have accorded with the great principle enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that no people ought to bear the burden of taxation, and yet be denied the right of representation. It would have been in corsonance with the express provisions of the Constitutson, that each State shall have at least one Representative," and "that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.' These provisions were intended to secure to every State, the right of representation in each House of Congress; and so important was it deemed by the framers of the Constitution that the equality of the States in the Senate should be preserved, that not even by an amendment of the Constitution can any State, without its consent, be denied a voice in that branch of the National Legislature.

It is true, it has been assumed that the existence of the States terminated by the rebellious acts of their inhabitants, and that the insurrection having been suppressed, they were thenceforward to be considered merey as conquered territories. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government have however, with distinctness and uniform consistency, refused to sanction an assumption so incompatible with the nature of our republican system and with the professed objects of the war. Throughout the recent legislation of Congress, the undeniable fact makes itself apparent that these ten political communities are nothing less than States of this Union.

At the very commencement of the rebellion each House declared with a ged on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the constitution and all laws made in pursuance there of, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpai el; and that as soon as these objects were accomplished the war englit to cease." In some instances, Senators were permitted to continue their legislative functions, while in other instances mitted to seats after their States had formally declared their right to withdraw from the Union, and were endeavoring to maintain that right by force of arms. All of the States whose from the minds of our countryment people were in insurrection, as States, were included in the apportionment also recognized their presence as pears in the recent legislation in re- prescribed by the Constitution, and to rests upon the fact that the functions of the State were not destroyed by tion to amend the Federal Constitu- the rebellion, but merely suspended; tion, so as to prevent the existence and that principle is of course appli-

The action of the Eexecutive Doso as to make them conform to the great change thus effected in the organic law of the land; declared null and void all ordinances and laws of secession; repudiated all pretended debts and obligations created for the United States and the people thereded debts and obligations created for the solution as the only rock as to make them conform to the great change thus effected in the organic law of the land; declared in the organic law of the land; declared null and void all ordinances and laws of secession; repudiated all pretended debts and obligations created for the United States and the people there is the second frontier have requipped, and constituted by war, are now their love and gratitude, he voluntarily their love and gratitude, he voluntarily their love and gratitude, he voluntarily are now their love and gratitude, he voluntarily their love and gratitude, or are being prepared for more ceived, or are being prepared for more the country providing the means of the country providing the means of the country providing the means of the country providing the country pro

may be suspended or disturbed." The recognition of these States by the Judicial Department of the Government has also been clear and conclusive in all proceedings affecting them as States, had in the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts.

In the admission of Senators and Representatives from any and all of the States, there can be no just ground of apprehension that persons who are disloyal will be clocked with the powers of legislation; for this could not happen when the Constitution and the laws are enforced by a villant and faithful Congress. Each House is made the "judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members,' and may "with the concurence of twothirds, expel a member." When a Senator or Representative presents his certificate of election, he may at once of fifty members in the House of Rep- | be admitted or rejected; or, should there resentatives, and of twenty members | be any question as to his eligibility, his in the Senate are yet vacant—not by credentials may be refered for investitheir own consent, not by a failure gation to the appropriate committee. of election, but by the resusal of lf admitted to a seat, it must be upon evidence satisfactory to the House of which he hus becomes a member, that he posseses the requisite constitutionat and legal qualfications.

If refused admission as a member for want of due allegiance to the Government, and returned to his constituents, they are admonished that none but persons loyal to the United States will be allowed a voice in the Legislative Councils of the Nation, and the political power and moral influence of Congress are thus effectively exerted in the interests of loyalty to the Government and fidelity to the Union: Upmanency of our present form of government, my convictions, heretofore expressed, have undergone no change: but to the contrary, their correctness has been confirmed by reflection and time. If the admission of loyal members to scats in 'he respective Houses of Congress was wise and expedient a year ago, it is no less wise and expedient now -if, in the exact condition of these States at the present time, it is lawful to exclude them from representation, I do not see that the question will be changed by the fllux of time. Ten years hence, if these States remain as they are, the right of representation will be no stronger-the right of exclusion will be no weaker.

The Constitution of the United States males it the duty of the President to recommend to the consideration of Congress "such measures as he shall judge necessary or expedient." I know of no measure more imperatively demanded by every consideration of national interest, sound policy, and equal justice, than the admission of loyal members from the now unrepresented States. This would consummate the work of restoration, and exert a most salutary influence in the re-establishment of peace, harmony, and fraternal feeling. It would tend greatly to renew the confidence of the American people in the vigor and stability of their institutions. It wou'd bind us more closely together as a nation; and enable us to show to the world the inherent and recuperative power of a Government foununanimity as remarkable as it was ded upon the will of the people, and essignificant, that the war was not "wa-tablished upon the principles of liberty, god on our part in any spirit of op-justice, and intelligence. Our increased strength and enhanced prosperity would irrefragably demonstrate the fallacy of the arguments against free institutions drawn from our recent national disorders by the enemies of republican government. The admission of loyal members from the Statesnow excluded from Congress, by allaying doubt and apprehension, would turn capital, now awaiting an oppunity for investment, into the channels of trade and industry. It would alleviate the pre-ent troubled condition of those States, and by inducing emigration, aid in the settlement of fertile regions now uncultivated, and and lead to an increased production of those staples which have added so greatly to the wealth of the nation and commerce of the world. New fields of enterprise would be opened to our progressive peop'e, and soon the devastations of war would be repaired, and all traces of our domestic differences effaced

> In our efforts to preserve "the puity of Government which constitutes its one people;" by restoring the States to the condition which they hear prior to the rebellion, we should be cautious, lest having rescued our nation from perils of threatened disintegration, we resort to consolidation and in the end absolute despotism, as a remedy for the resort of similar troubles. The war having terminated and with it all occasion for the exercise of powers of doubtful constitutionality, we ahould hasten to bring legislation within the boundaries ed by our fathers for the guidance of succeeding generations. The Constitution which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all." "If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be, in any particular, wrong, let it be cor-rected by an amendment in the way in which the Constitution designates .-But let there be no change by usurpation; for "it is the customary weapon by which free Governments are destroyed." Washington spoke those words

their Constitution, and promote a union of sentiment and action equally auspicious to their happiness and safety."strictly confined to the sphere of its appropriate duties, and justly and forcibly urged that our Government is not to be maintained nor our Union preserved "by invasions of e rights and powers of the several States. In thus attempting to make our General Government strong, we make it weak. Its true strength consists in leaving individuals and States as much as possible to themselves; in making itself felt, not in its power, but in its benificence; not in its control, but in its protection; not in binding the States more closely to the centre, but leaving each to move unobstructed in its proper constitutional or-bit." These are the teachings of men whose deeds and services have made them illustrious, and who, long since wit' drawn from the scenes of life, have left to their country the rich legacy of their example, their wisdom, and their patriolism. Drawing fresh inspiration from their lessons, let us emulate them in love of country and respect for the Constitution and laws.

The report of the Secretary of the Freasury affords much information respecting the revenue and commerce of the country. His views upon the cur rency, and with reference to a proper adjustment of our revenue system, internal as well as impost, are commended to the careful consideration of Congress. In my last annual message I on this question, so vitally affecting the expressed my general views upon these restoration of the Union and the perto the necessity of carrying into every department of the Government a system ofrigid accountability, through retrenchment, and wise economy. With no ex- r sentatives at its last session, should centional nor unusual expenditures, the oppressive burdens of taxation can be essened by such a modification of our revenue laws as will be consistent with the public faith, and legitimate and necessary wants of the Government.

The report presents a much more satisficiory condition of our finances than one year ago the most sanguine could have anticipated. During the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1865, the last year of the war, the public debt was increased \$941,902,557, and on he 31st of October, 1: 65, it amounted to \$2,740,854,750. On the 31st day of October, 1866, it had been reduced to \$2,551,810,006, the diminution during a period of fourteen months, commencing September 1, 1865, and ending October 31, 1866, having been \$206,-379,565. In the last annual report on the state of the finances, it was estimated that during the three quarters of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June last, the debt would be increased \$113,-

During that period, however, it was reduced 31,196,386, dollars, the receipts of the year having been 89,905,905 dollars, more, and the expenditures 200,529,135 dollars, less,than the estimates. Nothing could more clearly indicate than these statements the ex-tent and availability of the national resources, and the rapidity and safety with which, under our form of government, great military and naval establishments can be disbanded, and expen-

ses reduced from a war to a peace port of 1864. The decrease of revenue During the fiscal year ending the one and one-fifth per cent., and the in-30th of June, 1866, the receipts were crease of expenditures, owing principal-\$558, 022, 620, and the expenditures ly to the enlargement of the mail ser-\$520,750,940, leaving an available sur-plus of \$37,231,630. It is estimated On the 30th June last there were in that the receipts for the fiscal year ending the 30th June 1867, will be \$475,-061,386, and that the expenditures will gate length of one hundred and eighty reach the sum of \$316,438,078, leaving in the Treasury a surplus of \$158,633,-308. For the fiscal year ending June 20, 1868, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to \$436,000,000, and hundred and fourteen miles, and an that the expenditures will be \$350,847, 641-showing an exc ss of \$85,750,859 in favor of the Government. These estimated receipts may be dimininshed by a reduction of excise and import duties; but after all necessary reductions ties; but after all necessary reductions dred and nine thousand four hundred shall have been made, the revenue of and sixty-seven miles. The length of only to add to the efficiency of these havriets the present and of following years will doubtless be sufficient to cover all legitimate charges upon the Treasury, aud le ve a large annual surplus to be applied to the payment of the principal hundred and sixty-two miles. The debt. There seems now to be no good mail service is rapidly increasing the National Councils which, from our carliest reason why taxes may not be reduced as the country advances in population and wealth, and yet the debt be extinguished within the next quarter of a century.

The report of the Secretary of War furnishes valuable and important information in reference to the operations of his Department during the past year. Few volunteers now remain in the service, and they are being discharged as rapidly as they can be replaced by regular troops. The army has been promptly paid, carefully provided with medical treatment, well sheltered and subsisted, and is to be furnished with breech-loading small arms. The military strength of the nation has been unimpaired by the discharge of volunteers, the disposition of unserviceable or perishable stores, and the retrenchment of expenditure. Sufficient war material to meet any emergency has been retained, and, from the disbanded volunteers standing ready to respond to the national call large armies can be rapidly organized, equipped, and concentrated. Fortifications on the coast and frontier have re-

revolutionary purposes of the insur- of, in which States that relation is or of safety," were prescribed by Jefferson | ment of the additional bounties authoras rules of action to endear to his ized during the recent session of Con-"countrymen the true principles of gross, under such regulations as will protect the Government from fraud, and secure to the honorably-discharged soldier the well-earned reward of his Jackson held that the action of the General Government should always be six thousand mained soldiers have received artificial limbs or other surgical apparatus; and forty-one national cemeteries, containing the remains of 104,-526 Union soldiers, have already been established. The total estimate for military appropriations is 205,669.

It is stated in the report of the Sccretary of the Navy that the naval force at this time consists of two hundre! and seventy-eight vessels, armed with two thousand three hundred and fiftyone guns. Of these, one hundred and fifteen vessels, carrying one thousand and twenty-nine guns, are in commission, distributed chiefly among seven Great activity and vigilance have been would best promote American commerce, and protect the rights and interests of our countrymen abroad. The vessels unemployed are undergoing re-pairs, or are laid up until their services may be required. Most of the iron-clad fleet is at League Island, in the vicinity of Philadelphia, a place which, until decisive action should be take: by Congress, was selected by the Secretary of the Navy as the most eligible location for that class of vessels. It is important that a suitable station should be provided for the iron-clad fleet.

It is intended that those vessels shall be in proper condition for any emergency, and it is desirable that the bill accepting League Island for naval purreceive final action at an early period, in order that there may be a suitable public station for this class of vessels, as well as a navy yard of area sufficient for the wants of the service, on the Delaware river. The Naval Pension for the coming year amount to \$23,558, 436. Attention is invited to the condition of our seamen, and the importance

of the postal service, and submits resideration of Congress. The revenues of the Department for the year ending June the 30, 1866, were \$14,386,986, and the expenditures \$15,352,079. showing an excess of the latter of \$965,093. In anticipation of this deficiency, however, a special appropriation was made by Congress in the act approved July compared with he previous year was vice in the South, was twelve per cent. thousand nine hundred and twenty-one miles, an aggregate annual transportation of seventy-one million eight hundred and thirty-seven thousand nine aggregate annual cost, including all expenditures, of \$8,410,184. The length of railroad routes is thirty-two thousand and ninety-two miles, and the annual transportation thirty million six hunsteamboat routes, is fourteen thousand four hundred and eleven thousand nine and commerce. t' roughout the whole country, and its condition. The growing importance tal Convention, which it is believed will prove eminently beneficial to the commercial interests of the United States, one-half the existing rates; a reduction of postage with all other countries to and from which correspondence is transmitted in the British mail, or in closed mails through the United Kingdom; mail communications established under the authority of the other for the dispatch of correspondence, either in open

are committed to his supervision. During the last fiscal year, four million six hundred and twenty nine thousand three hundred and twelve acres of public land were disposed of, one million eight hundred and ninety-two thousand five hundred and sixteen acres of which were entered under the homestead act. The policy originally adopted relative to the public lands has undergone essential modifications. Immediate revenue and not their rapid settlement, was the cardinal feature of our land system. Long experience and earnest discussion have resulted in the conviction that the early development of our agricultural resource, and the diffusion of an energetic population over vast territory, are objects of far greater importance to the national growth and prosperity than the proceeds of the sale of the land to the highestbidder in open market. The pre-empsquadrons. The number of men in the tion laws confer upon the pioneer who service is thirteen thousand six hundred. | complies with the terms they impose the privilege of purchasing a limited. displayed by all the squadrons, and portion of "unoffered lauds" at the movements have been judiciously and minimum prices. The homestead enactefficiently arranged in such manner as ments relieve the settler from the payment of purchese money, and secure him a permanent home upon the condition of residence for a term of years. This liberal policy invites emigration from the old, and from the more crowded portions of the new world. Its propitious results are undoubted, and wil he more signally manifested when time shall have given to it a wider develop-

Congress has made liberal grants of public land to corporations, in aid of the construction of railroads and other internal improvements. Should this policy hereafter prevail, more stringent. provisions will be required to secure a faithful application of the fund. The title to the lands should not pass, by poses, which passed the House of Rep- patent or otherwise, but remain in the Government and subject to its control until some portion of the road has been actually built. Pertions of them might then, from time to time, be conveyed to the corporation, but never in a great-er ratio to the whole quantity embraced in the grant than the completed parts fund amounts to \$11,750,000, having bear to the entire length of the projecbeen increased \$2,750,000 during the ted improvement. This restriction would year. The expenditures of the Depart- not operate to the prejudice of any unment of the fiscal year ending 30th June dertaking conceived in good faith and last were \$48,824,526, and the estimates executed with reaconable energy, as it is the settled practice to withdraw from market the lands falling within the operation of such grants, and thus to exof legislative measures for their relief clude the inception of a subsequent adand improvement. The suggestions in verse light. A branch of the conditions behalf of this deserving class of our fel- which Congress may deem proper to low-citizens are earnestly recommended impose should work a forfeiture of claim to the favorable attention of Congress. to the lands so withdrawn but unconveyed, and of title to the lands con-The report of the Postmaster General presents a most satisfactory condition | veyed which remain unsold.

Operations on the several Lines of the Par commondations which deserve the con- cifio Railroad have been prosecuted with unexampled vigor and success. Should no uniforescen cause or delay occur, it is confidently anticipated that this great thoroughfare will be completed before the expiration of the period designated by Congress.

During the last fiscal year the amount paid pensioners, including the expenses of disbursement, was thirteen million s four himored and ffry-nine thousand aine hundred and ninety-six dollars; and fifty thousand one 28, 1866. Including the standing appropriation of \$700,000 for free mail ed to the pension rolls. The cative number ed to the pension rolls. The entire number matter, as a legitimate portion of the of pensioners, June 30, 1866, was one hundred and twenty-six thousand seven hundred, and twenty-two. This fact furnishes melanrevenues yet remaining unexpended, actual deficiency for the past year is choly and striking proof of the secrification. only \$264,02—a sum within \$51,141 of made to vindicate the constitutional authority of the Federal Government, and to main. tain inviolate the integrity of the Union-They hapose upon us corresponding obligalion dollars will be required to meet the exi-gencies of this branch of the service during the next fiscal year.

Treaties have been concluded with the Indians who, cariced into armed opposition to our Government at the outbreak of the rebellion, have unconditionally submitted to our authority, and manifested an earnest desire for a renewal of friendly relations.

Daving the year ending September 30, 1866, eight thousand seven hundred and sixteen parents for useful inventions and designs were issued, and at that date the balance in the treasury to the evedit of the Patent Fund was two handred and twenty-eight thousand two bundred and ninety-seven dollars.

As a subject upon which depends an immense amount of the production and commerce of the country, I recommend to Congress such legislation as may be necessary for the preservation of the levees of the Misdred and nine thousand four hundred sissippi River. It is a matter of national imagainst destructive inundations but for the three hundred and forty-six miles, and | removal of all obstructions to the free and the annual transportation three million safe navigation of that great channel of trade

The District of Columbia, under existing laws, in not cutitled to that representation in troughout the whole country, and its steady extension in the Southern States indicates their constantly improving in our limits. It maintains peculiar relations condition. The growing importance of the foreign service also merits attention. The provides also merits attention. tion. The Postoffice Department of Great Britain and our own have agreed interests are thus confided to the special upon a preliminary basis for a new Pos- guardienship of Congress, exceed in number the population of several of our Territories, and no just reason is perceived why a dele-gete of their choice should not be admitted mercial interests of the United States, inasmuch as it contemplates a reduction of the international letter postage to one-half the existing rates; a reduction local legislation adapted to them. I thereizing the electors of the District of Columbia to choose a delegate, to be allowed the same rights and privileges as a delegate representthe establishment of uniform and rea-conable charges for the sea and territorial transit of correspondence in closed mails; and an allowance to each Post-office Department of the right to use all ous co-operation of Congress.

The report of the Commissioners of Agriculture reviews the operations of his Depart-ment during the past year, and asks the aid or closed mails, on the same terms as of Congress in its efforts to encourage those those applicable to the inhabitants of States which, scourged by war, are now the country providing the means of development in the reorganization of