U. S. Official Paper for the State.

THE STANDARD

AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES

AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS. MESSRS. PHELAN & COLLENDER

WOULD respectfully call the attention of person of the above tables, manafactured exclusively at the

At the Billiard Congress of 1863, composed of all

At the Billiard Congress of 1863, composed of all the first-class players of America, it was ananimously resolved that tables of our manufacture should be used at all matches for the Ciampiouship, as the best and only reliable tables.

These Billiard Tables have received the unqualified approved of the best players and most correpctent judges, who have universally pronounced them unequaled for general excellence and darability.

Seven distinct patents for improvements in Billiard Tables have been granted to as by the United States Patent Office, and we have lately obtained a patent from the French Government, for our improvements in Billiard Cashions.

We employ, in the construction of our tables, a variety of machines specially made for the purpose, by means of which we are embled to insure a scientific and mechanical accuracy hitherto unknown in Billiard manufacture.

Billiard manufacture.

Having a long experience and thorough knowledge of all the appliances of Billiards, and constantly on hand a large stock of the best and most thoroughly seasoned materials, we are prepared to furnish everything required in the Billiard line with unprecedented The eminent Billiard Player, M. Berger, has pub-

The eminent Billiard Player, M. Berger, has published the following opinion:

"Now York, 2d August, 184.

"On the eve of leaving the United States, I am happy to declars to all imateurs of Billiards that, after a tour of eleven months through the pricipal cities, I have been enabled to judge in a satisfactory manner of the superiority of the Billiard Tables manufactured by Phelan & Collender. The system of manufacture is so superior that I am happy to introduce their style of cushon into France. They have united to their manufacture of American Billiara Tables that of the French Tables, of remarkable excellence and beauty. For those reasons, I am happy to make this declaration.

BERGER, CLAUDIUS,

Prof. of Billiards, Paris.

M. E. Hogues, 730 Montgomery st., San Francisco.

M. E. Hounes, 730 Montgomery at. San Francisc Cal., is our ONLY authorized agent for the Pacifi coast, to when all orders should be addressed. PHELAN & COLLENDER.

J. E. CLARK, APOTHECARIES HALL, Dealer in PURE

DRUGS & MEDICINES, Corner State and Liberty streets, opposite the new Hotel (formerly the Mansion House).

CONSTANTLY in receipt of Gennine PATENT Medicines direct from the manufacturers;

Pure Chemicals, Fresh Herbs, SYRUPS and TINCTURES of our own compounding, from good materials. All atticles warranted full

Particular Attention Given to Preparing PHYSICIANS PRESCRIPTIONS

Family Medicines In a Neat. Accurate, and Expeditious manner. Store Open All Hours, Day and Night. J. F. CLARK.

Chemist and Apotheous
Mind

CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE JOHN W. GILBERT,

Boots Shoes, and Leather, SHOEMAKERS' TOOLS, & Findings of Every Description: UNION BLOCK, SALEM, Commercial street,

Largest and Best Selected Stock of BOOTS AND SHOES

BENKERT'S Dress, Quilted, and Plain Double MEEKER & PENDLETON'S Single and Double-SEIBERLIUH'S Single and Double Sewed Boots:

MEN'S and BOYS' Calf and Kip Boots and Shoes, from the best shops in New England

Ladies', Misses', & Children's Boots, Shoes, and Gallers, NEW

From Burt's, New York, and Miles & Sons, King's, Long's, and Seiberlich's, Philadelphia. A Complete Stock of

A Complete Stock of
French and American Coff and Kip Skins:
Lining:
Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather;
Lasts, Pegs, Thread, and Nails.
He has, in connection, the best manufacturing shop in the State, and keeps on hand and makes to order Boots and Shoes of every style and of the best material. All work of his own manufacture west give satisfaction.

Oer, 21, 1865m3

Brandreth's VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

IT is generally known that my Grandfather was the original inventor of these remarkable pills.

He was a scientific man, and a medical practitioner of the Old School. But becoming ain runer at the non-tality that attended the Bleeding and Mineral Practice, he torned his attention to the study of nature and the philosophy of disease, as also to the matural remedial agreets which he found to exist excinaisely in the Vegetable Kingdom. In me researches and investigations, he became fully satisfied that the life was in the blood, that by whatever name, diseases were distinguished, impority of the blood was the source of all—a simple and trainful doctrine, which, in reducing all diseases to a mit, necessarily established the fact that all were to be treated on the same general principles, vis. by paggation.

that all were to be treated on the same general principles, viz by nargation.

Now the grand difficulty consisted in devising a vegetable compound that would invigorate, purify, and cleanse the blood, correct and regulate all the different secretions, and by purgation discharge the whole mass of morbid matter from the shoty, without reducing the strength. After thirty years of close application, he considered his object fully accomplished in the production of these pills, which may now been before the public One Humbret and Fouriesen Years, and it is now [1855] nearly if years since Dr. Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Lafe Preserving Pills were first presented to the American public—during which time their superior excellence and virtues have been extensively proclaimed by papers and pumphlets, and a rapid yearly increase of the sale of them of fected.

and a rapid yearly increase of the sale of them effected.

To know what will save life, to know what will restore health, is a knowledge not to be hidden. It therefore, as a man desiring to do my duff rathfally, have dotted down some of my thirty-five years experience with Brandreth's Pills, which are an effectual assistant of nature, and cause the expulsion of serious institutes the corresponding to the admit that corrupt homors prevent the free circulation of the blood, that Braidreth's Pills take out these homors, giving health for pain, and strength for weakness.

No man is sick save when the principle of corruptions give the assendency. Brandreth's Pills and the corrupt images from the body. Many a time I have seen life apparently at the last elsb, when these Pills were given, and in a few hours the danger was past, and health's flood ide gave the patient renewed life and vigor. Many as the fathers, mothers, sons, and damphers, thus asved.

were given, and me are the patient retowed life and vigor. Many are the fathers, mothers, sons, and daughters, thus sured.

These celebrated Pills are composed wholly of medicinal herbs, and do not contain any mercury or other mineral, being perfectly harmless to the most tenderare of acknows, and restore the health if taken according to the directions.

Let no one imarine they are too weak to bear the effect of these Pills, which pil no weakness into the frame, but draws weakness out. A few doses will beget confidence, and then the beauties of pergation will grodually become unfolded to our view, which, enforced with Hestifieth's Veretable. Universal Pills, is able to care avery disease where the organs are sound, and greatly increase the average of human life.

I have now used on my own person, and prepared and administered. Beautieth's Pills for thirty-five years. I believe they are the beat purgative in the world, and with this medical quality they have also a tonic effect. And as I am of the firm opinion that inflammation and fevers are consect by corrupted blood not being timely evacuated, because it reaurgitates, so to spenik over the whole body, and thus corrupts the sound blood hat should nourise all these near bers, and actuary destroys and paralyses members or organs that are uncount and as I know that these properties so calminated to save and increase the average of human life.

The public servance which is necessary to propagate the use of a medicine which is necessary to propagate the use of a medicine which is necessary of properties so calminated to save and increase the average of human life.

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The REANDRETH'S B

## Oregon Statesman.

VOL. 15-NO. 47.

Latest News by Steamer.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our old put and the public in general, that we have JUST RECEIVED. The Largest and Best Assortment,

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Gents' and Boys' Clothing, of the BEST and LATEST STYLES. Dry Goods,

Fancy Goods,

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,

Crockery,

ONE AND INSEPARABLE.

drawn in one way to its support?

so to maintain the homogeneousness of all. Does the lapse of time reveal defects? A

simple mode of amendment is provided in the

Constitution itself, so that its conditions can always be made to conform to the requirements

of advancing civilization. No room is allowed

even for the thought of a possibility of its com-

ing to an end. And these powers of self-pre-

yet President, to the people of the United States, was, " that the free Constitution, which

was the work of their hands, might be sacredly maintained;" and the mangaral words of Pres-

dent Jefferson held up "the preservation of

the General Covernment, in its constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home

and safety abroad." The Constitution is the

NO DANGER OF CENTRALIZATION.

It is not strange that the framers of the Con-

against arbitrary power, many patriots suffered from harassing fears of an absorption of the

State Governments by the General Govern-ment, and many from a dread that the States would break away from their orbits. But the

apprehension of encroachments by the General Government. The subjects that come unques-

tionably within its jurisdiction are so numerous that it must ever naturally refuse to be embar-

russed by questions that he beyond it. Were it otherwise, the Executive would sink beneath

the burden; the channels of justice would

choked; legislation would be obstructed by ex-

cess; so that there is greater temptation to ex-

on their rightful sphere. "The absolute ac-

quiescence in the decisions of the majority " was, at the beginning of the century, enforced

STATE INFERIORITY.

The maintenance of the Union brings with

members of the Legislature and of the Execu-

and in that manner always retain the power of redress. "The sovereignty of the States" is the ianguage of the Confederacy, and not the

language of the Constitution. The latter con-tains the emphatic words; "The Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall

be made in pursuance thereof, and all trenties

made or which shall be made under the nu-

Certainly the Government of the United

lies no appeal to force.

The Union of the United States was intend-

that has ever been brought to this city, and also that my conduct, and their application to the pres-

Groceries,

Cheaper than the Cheapest. Call early and satisfy vourself.

All kinds of PRODUCE taken in exchange, for which we will pay the highest market price. S. MFTCHELL & CO.

New Firm, New Store, New Goods BROWN, COX & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, It is, beyond comparison, the greatest event in

Wines and Liquors, Wood and Willow Ware, Hardware, The members of the convention which pre-

Tobacco, Cignrs, &c. &c. Center Store, New Brick Block, new; but they needed and they obtained a SALEM, OREGON.

We have now on hand, and are now re-ceiving, the LARGEST and BEST SE-LECTED STOCK OF GOODS in our THIS SIDE OF SAN FRANCISCO!

Which we propose to exchange at LOW RATES for Butter, Eggs, Bacon, Oats, Wheat, and Produce in centeral; and, rather than keep books, we will NOT REFUSE GOLD AND SILVER. Please Call and Examine our Stock of

Tea & Grindstones, Pocket Knives & Coffee & Naile. Starch.
Sugar & Axes. Scaps & Honey.
Syrup & Blue Vitriol. Clothes Baskets & Saleratos & Wash-Boards,
Cream Tartar & Coal Oil & Honey. Broom Hostetter's Bitters & Tobacco & Cheese. Oatmeal. Cigars & Corn Baskets. Dye Stuffs & Farina. Shovels & Nutmegs. Meerschaum Pipes Citron & Wash Tubs. Spades. Citron & Wash Tubs, Spades, Raisins & Mouse Traps Wood Pipes & Shot. Rice & Saltpeter. Confectionery & Salmon & Wooden Clothes Pins. Salmon & Mackerel & Powder. Bowls.

MINERS' OUTFITS IN FULL: In fact, everything usually kept in a

First-Class Grocery and Provision Store! GOODS DELIVERED To all parts of the city, FREE OF CHARGE. Don't Forget the Place:

Oct. 2, 1865 BROWN, COX, & CO. MARKETS.

NEWMAN & CRUMP, Proprietors of the "CITY MARKET" on should not have comprehended the excellence Commercial Street, and the "PEOPLE'S of their own work. Fresh from a struggle MARKET" on State Street.

HEREBY announce to all their old friends and cus-tomers, and the public generally, that they have secured a very large supply of PIRST-CLASS STOCK, and are now prepared to furnish Butchered Meats at Wholesale, very greatness of our country should allay the And also the Very Choicest

ROASTS.

CORNED BEEF. SAUSAGES. &c., AT RETAIL, both at their markets, and also delive Very Lowest Prices!

While we shall spare us pains to piease and accom-modate our engineers, we wish them to understand hat, in view of the low prices at which we shall sell, we const have our pay promptly, and have therefore establishes a rule, that

All Bills Must be Paul Weekly. Salem, Oct. 23, 1865.

BELVIDERE SALOON,

AT THE OLD STAND! WHERE will always be found that FINEST their rights;" but it is not one of the rights of any State Government to renounce its plant

that the Market affects. Also, a fine BILLIARD ROOM, containing three Tables, one of which took the premium at the last Mechanics' Institute Pair in cent; but there is no appeal from its laws, except to the various branches of that Government; but there is no appeal from its laws, except to the various branches of that Government; but there is no appeal from its laws, except to the various branches of that Government; but there is no appeal from its laws, except to the various branches of that Government; but there is no appeal from its laws, except to the various branches of that Government.

For Sale. A HOUSE and LOT, with good barn, &c. Apply to SMITH & CARTWRIGHT.

Wanted for Cash.

A FEW THOUSAND BUSHELS GOOD OATS, and a ton or two of good TIMOTHY SEED, at ooth MYERS, HUGHES, & CO. Dr. W. B. SIMONTON,

GRADUATE of the Pennsylvania Medical College of Philadelphia, having permanently located ni bits city, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Salem and its vicinity. Office and residence at Mrs. Balley's house, nearly opposite the Eureka Stable, Salem, Oregon.

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W. SAITH.

BEO. H. CHASCE.

made or which shall be made under the nutbority of the United. States, shall be sound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the constitution or laws of any State to the constitution or laws.

"EQUAL RIGHTS."

Smith & Chance, Surgical and Mechanical

DENTISTS, Griswold's Block, corner Commercial & State SALEM. OREGON. IF All our Bental Work Guaranteed. 21

murl noisy

To Wool Raisers.

THE undersigned desires to infurn the Fischmasters of Oregon that he has NOW FOR SALE a
fine list of THOROUGH-RHED Merito Rams and
plans I lamits. Many of these anjusts have taken
plans at the Fetrs of the Origan State Agricultural Society,
and parties interested are respectfully referred to its records
for the best proof of the character of the Bost from which
they are bred.

Therefor of Merino Sheep, Pomona's Hill,
45 miles sent of Sulers, of the state resid.

P.S.—Each solinal warranted to be area as represented.

Farm for Sale.

THE measurement offers for sale a fine FARM of EMerus, 7 acres in cultivation, good orchard, duelling house, and outbelldings, situated in Chrismas county. Overson, near Butte creek, on the road from Silverton to Origon City. Address HENRY MANNING, St. Louis, Marion co., Ogn. Nov. 25 maps.

MARBLE WORK. A. J. MONROE.

DEALER in Children's Vermont, and Italian Monaments, Obelisks, Hend and Foot Stones,

Monaments, Obelisks, Head and Fool Stones,
SALEM. OREGON.

Also, Munitles and, Fornium Markle furnished to

Confirmation of States. Without States, one

SALEM, OREGON, MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1866.

The Oregon Statesman.

would be wanting. And if we look beyond the letter of the Constitution to the character of our country, its capacity for comprehending within its jurisdiction, as wast empire is due to the system of States. The best security for the perpetual existence of the States is the "superme authority" of the Constitution of the United States. The perpetuity of the States is the "superme authority" of the Constitution of the United States. The perpetuity of the States is the "superme authority of the Constitution of the United States and in our political system their connexion is indissolable. The whole cannot exist without the whole. So long as the Constitution of the United States and the parts, nor the parts without the whole. So long as the Constitution of the United States and the parts, nor the parts without the whole. So long as the Constitution of the United States and for you fellow-cition of the one is the destruction of the one is the preservation of the one is the preservation of the one is the preservation of the Constitution and the States. The preservation of the Constitution and the States. The parts without the whole. So long as the Constitution of the United States and for you fellow-citizens of the Senate, and for you fellow-citizens of the States will evaluate the destruction of the one is the preservation of the States will evaluate the future; the preservation of the Constitution of the Constitution of the Constitution of the United States will evaluate the Constitution of the Constitution of the Constitution of the States work of restoration. Here it is for you, fellow-citizens of the Senate, and for you fellow-citizens of the Senate, and the future than the failung and as such locked the States where it prevailed against the incoming of f THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. Fellow citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives: To express gratitude to God, in the name of the people, for the preservation of the United States, is my first duty in addressing you. Our thoughts next revert to the death of the late President by an act of particidal treason. The grief of the nation is still fresh; it finds some solace in the consideration that he lived to enjoy the highest proof of his confidence, by entering on the renewed term of confidence, by entering on the renewed term of the Chief Magistracy, to which he had been

the Chief Magistracy, to which he had been elected; that he brought the civil war substantially to a close; that his loss was deplored in all parts of the Union, and that foreign nations have rendered justice to his memory. His removal cast upon me a heavier weight of cares than ever devolved upon any one of his predecessors. To fulfill my trust, I need the support and confidence of all who are associated with me in the various departments of government and the support and confidence of because they unfold the principles on which I have sought to solve the momentum questions and overcome the appalling difficulties that met me at the very commencement of my adminis-tration. It has been my steadfast object to esment, and the support and confidence of the people. There is but one way in which I can hope to gain their necessary aid; it is, to state cape from the sway of momentary passions, and to derive a healing policy from the fundamen-mental and unchanging principles of the Con-

MILITARY GOVERNMENT. ciency of my labors will, in a great measure, depend on your and their undivided approba-I found the States suffering from the effects of a civil war. Resistance to the General Goveroment appeared to have exhausted itself. The United States had recovered possession of their forts and arsenals, and their armies were ed by its authors to last as long as the States themselves shall last. "The Union shall be perpetual" are the words of the confederation. "To form a more perfect Union." by an ordi-nance of the people of the United States, is the in occupation of every State which had atdeclared surpose of the Constitution. The hand of Divine Providence was never more plainly visible in the affairs of men than in the raming and the adoption of that instrument. American history; and indeed is it not, of all events in modern times, the most pregnant the Confederation of their several States, Peaceful emigration to and from that portion in the Union, of the country is one of the best means that wisdom superior to experience. And when, for its validity, it required the approval of a can be thought of for the restoration of harmo-ny; and that emigration would have been prepeople that occupied a large part of a contited ; for what emigrant from abroad, what nent, and acted separately in many distinct conventions, what is more wonderful than that, after carnest contention and long discussion, all feelings and all opinions were ultimately POWER TO PRESERVE THE UNION. The Constitution to which life was thus imparted contains within itself ample resources for its own preservation. It has power to en-force the laws, punish treason, and insure domestic tranquility. In case of the usurpation of the Government of a State by one man, or an objective, it becomes the duty of the United States to make good the guarantee to that State of a republican form of government, and sions of great emergency, consent to exercise.

Besides, the policy of military rule over a orgaered territory would have implied that he States whose inhabitants may have taken servation have always been asserted in their complete integrity by every patriotic Chief Magistrate—by Jefferson and Jackson, not less than by Washington and Madison. The parting advice of the Father of his Country, while part in the rebellion had, by the act of those phabitants, ceased to exist. But the true the ory is, that all acts of secession were, from the beginning, null and void. The States cannot commit treason, nor screen the individual citizen who may have committed treason, any more than they can make valid treaties or engage in lawful commerce with any foreign pow-er. The States attempting to secrede placed themselves in a condition where their vitality was impaired, but not extinguished—their functions suspended, but not destroyed. PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

work of the "people of the United States." and it should be as indestructible as the people. 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, and, as soon as practicable, resume all its functions. On this principle I have not ed, 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, concentions called, Governors elected, Legislatures assembled, and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States. At the same time, the Courts of the United States, so far as could be done, have been reopened, so that the laws of the United States may be enforced through their agency. The blackade has been removed and the cus tom houses re established in ports of entry, so that the revenue of the United States may be collected. The post office department renews its ceaseless activity, and the General Governercise some of the functions of the General Government through the States than to trespuss ment is thereby enabled promptly to communibeing security to persons and property; the opening of the ports invites the restoration of by Jefferson as "the vital principle of repub-lies," and the events of the last four years have established, we will hope forever, that there it " the support of the State Governments in all any State Government to renoonee its place in the Union, or to mility the laws of the Union. The largest liberty is to be maintained in the discussion of the acts of the Federal Govern-

I know very well that this policy is attended But while I have no doubt that now, after such some risk; that for its success it requires the close of the war, it is not competent for the

which has grown out of the war.

The rest step which have taken to restore the constitutional relations of the States, has been an invitation to them to participate in the high office of amending the Constitution. Ev. and the carriers of the constitutional relations of the States, has been an invitation to them to participate in the high office of amending the Constitution. Ev. and the carriers of the constitution is the states, has been an invitation to them to participate in the high office of amending the Constitution. Ev. and the carriers of the constitution of all opinions and the spirit of mutual at the earliers epoch consistent with public safety. For this great end there is need of a concernance of all opinions and the spirit of mutual conditation. All parties in the late terrible conflict must work together in harmony. It is not too much to sak, in the uame of the whoe popel, that, on the one side, the plan of restoration shall proceed in conformity with a willingness to cast the disorders of the past in too oblivion; and that on the other, the evidence of sincerity in the maintenance of the Union shall be post beyond any doubt by the occasion of shared in the object of the constitution, which prevides for the absolution of shared in the object of the state of shared in the object of the state of shared in the object of the constitution of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, which prevides for the absolution of shared for the absolution of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, which prevides for the absolution of the state of shared in the object of the state of the constitution of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, which prevides for the shared of the constitution of the state of the state will must certain the object of the state will provide a constitution of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, which prevides for the shared of the state will provide a constitution of the state will must certain the constitution of the state will be provided the state will be constitute States is a limited Government, and so is every State Government a limited Government. With us, this idea of limitation spreads through every form of administration, general, state and municipal, and reste on the great distingushing principle of the recognition of the rights of man. The ancient republics absorbed the individual in the State, prescribed his re-ligion, and controlled his activity. The Amer-ican system rests on the assertion of the equal right of every man to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; to freedom of conclence, to the culture and exercise of all his faculties. As a consequence, the State Government is limited, as to the General Government in the interest of Union, as to the individual cuizen in the States, with proper limitations of power, are essential to the existence of the Constitution of the United States. At the very commencement, when we assumed a place among the powers of the earth, the Deciration of Independence was adopted by States; so also were the Articles of Confederation; and when "the people of the United States" ordained and established the Constitution; it was the assent of the States, one by one, that gave it virsity. In

COURTS AND TRIALS FOR TREASON.

The full assertion of the powers of the General Government requires the holding of Circuit Courts of the United States within the districts where their authority has been interrupt-To your deliberations the restoration of this tempted to sececle. Whether the territory within the limits of those States should be held as computed territory, under military authority emanating from the President as the head of the army, was the first question that had presented itself for decision. Now, military governments, established for an indefinite period. States is therefore necessarily referred, with property than has ever before hern known, the remaining from the unonpopi of slave labor is for the resumption of all its functions. It is a pledge that those regions will be peopled by manifest that treason, nost fiagrant in characteristic population, which will vie with any in the Union in compactness. would have affered no security for the early suppression of discontent; would have divided to an indefinite period and impartial trials in the highest civil fributions of the country. In order that the Constitution and the laws may be fully vindicated; the for the people—not the people—not the people—not the people for the Government and the laws may be fully vindicated; the ment. To them it owes allegiance; from them he people into the vanquishers and the van-pushed; and would have envenomed hatred, ather than have restored affection. Once es-lished, and the offence made infamous; and, at But while the Government is thus bound to detablished, no precise limit to their centinnance the same time, that the question may be judiwas conceivable. They would have occasioned cially settled, finally and forever, that no State an incalculating and exhausting expense, of its own will has a right to renounce its place THE PREEDMEN. The relations of the General Government

towards the four millions of inhabitants whom the war has called into freedom, have engaged industrious citizsu at home, would place hun my most serious consideration. On the pro-self willingly under military rule? The chief pricty of attempting to make the freedmen persons who would have followed in the train of the army would have been dependents on I took for my coursel the Constitution itself. the General Government, or men who expected the interpretatation of that instrument by its ling to entrust to any one man; they are such dittors for the enjoyment of the elective fran where they exist, must as, for myself, I could never, unless on occathere continued to exist a very great diversity The willful use of such powers, if continued in the qualifications of electors in the several through a course of years, would have endan States; and even within a State a distinction gered the purity of the general administration of qualifications prevailed with regard to the and the liberties of the States which remained officers who were to be chosen. The Constitucontinuance of hostilities, much less after their close, would have sanctioned any departure of the Executive from a policy which has so uniformly obtained. Moreover, a concession of the report of the Secretary of the Interior explains the condition of the public lands, the the elective franchise to the freedmen, by act

is avoided when the settlement of the question is referred to the several States. They can, each for itself, decide on the measure, and cate with its officers and agents. The courts whether it is to be adopted at once and also perty; the lately, or introduced gradually and with confi-toration of time. In my judgment, the freedmen, if they the facilities of social intercourse and business.

And is it not happy for us all that the restoraobtain a participation in the elective franchise through the States than through the General tion of each one of these functions of the Gen-eral Government brings with it a blessing to When the tunnit of emotions that have been When the tunuit of emotions that have been the traised by the suddenness of the social change. the States over which they are extended? Is raised by the suddenness of the social change it not a sure promise of harmony and renewed shall have subsided, it may prove that they stachment to the Union that, after all that has will receive the kindliest usage from some of happened, the return of the General Government is known only as a benificence! those on whom they heretofore most closely depended. CONGRESS NO RIGHT TO EXACT IT.

at least the acquiescence of the States which it concerns; that it implies an invitation to those franchise in the several States, it is equally States, by renewing their allegiance to the clear that good faith requires the security of the United States, to resume their functions as States of the Union. But it is a risk that must be taken; in the choice of difficulties, it is the just reward of their labor. I cannot too strongsmallest risk; and to diminish and, if possible, remove all danger. I have felt it meanment on me to assert one other power of the General Government—the power of pardon. As no state can throw a defense over the crime of two races to live side by risk, in a state of mutreason, the power of pardon is exclusively. treason, the power of pardon is exclusively that benefit and good will. The experiment vested in the Executive Government of the United States. In exercising that power, I have taken every precaution to connect it with and not be too easily disheartened. The counthe clearest recognition of the binding force of try is in need of labor, and the freedmen are the laws of the laws of the United States, and need of employment, colture and protection, an unqualified acknowledgent of the great so-cial change of condition in regard to slavery which has grown out of the war.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY AMENDMENT.

The laws of the laws of the United States, and need of employment, colture and protection. While the right of voluntary migration and expansion is not to be questioned. I would not advise their forced removal and colonization. Let us rather encourage them to bonorable and

WHOLE NO. 775. great branch of the legislative government would be wanting. And if we look beyond the letter of the Constitution to the character of forgotten. The adoption of the amendment on themselves. If they fail, and so perish away,

tion of the monopoly, free labor will masten from all parts of the civilized world to assist in developing various and immeasurable resources which have hitherto lain dormant. The eight ed. In the present posture of our public affairs which have hitherto lain dormant. The eight strong objections have been urged to holding or nine States nearest the Gulf of Mexico have these courts in any of the States where the rebellion has existed: and it was ascertained by inquiry that the Circuit Court of the United States would not be held within the district of country; and the future inflax of population to States would not be held within the district of Virginia during the autumn or early winter, nor until Congress should have "an opportunity to consider and act on the whole subject." our late struggle, let us look away to the future. brauch of the civil authority of the United which is sure to be laden for them with greater tempted to secode. Whether the territory with. States is therefore necessarily referred, with prosperity than has ever before been known

fer to the ceople, from whom it derives its existence, it should, from the very consideration ance to the establishment of inequalities. Moance to the establishment of incontrary to the genius of free Government, and ought not to be allowed. Here there is no room for favored classes or monopoles; the principle of our Government is that of equal laws and freedom of industry. Wherever monopoly attains a foothold, it is sure to be a source of danger, discord and trouble. We shall but fulfill our duties as legislators by acthe General Government, or men who expected profit from the miseries of their erring fellow authors and their contemporaries, and report to powers of patronage and the degislation by Congress. When, at the first movement towards independence, the Congress is subordinate in the people; but at the movement towards instructed the several and representative of the people; but at the gent is subordinate in the people; but at the area the agent in the people in the people; but at the gent is subordinate to the people; but at the gent is subordinate to the people; but and representative of the people; it must be held superior to monopolies, which, in themselves under extreme necessity. I should be will likely left each State to decide for itself the consideration of that instrument by its cording "equal and exact justice to all men," to represent the people; but at the gent in the first movement towards independence, the Congress is subordinate to the people; but at the gent in the first movement towards institute of the first movement towards institute to the people; but at the first movement towards institute of the first movement towards institute to the people; but at the first movement towards institute of the first movement towards institute to the people; but at the first movement towards institute of the first movement towards in the first mov

WARNING TO NEW JERSEY. The Constitution confers on Congress the right to regulate commerce among the several States. It is of the first necessity for the main-tenance of the Union that that commerce officers who were to be chosen. The Constitution of the United States recognizes these civersities when it enjoins that, in the choice of
members of the House of Representatives of
the United States, "the electors in each State
shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State
Legislature." At the formation of the Constitation it tomained, as before, the mustorm usage
to each State to enlarge the body of its electors according to its our judgment; and under
this system one State after mother has praceeded to increase the number of its electors. this system one State after morther has proceeded to increase the monther of its electors,
until now universal suffrage, or something very
mean it is the general rule. So fixed was this
reservation in the hands of the people, and/so
reservation in the hands of the people, and/so
constitutes one of the worst forms of monopoly,
and the evil is increased if coupled with a depresident never avoired the purpose certainly never avoired the purpose of disregard
ing it; and in the acts of Congress doring that
period nothing can be found which, during the
still feeble, to use the power of Congress on as
to prevent any sellish impediated to the free
to prevent any sellish impediated to the free
out travel and merchandise. In their transit,
constitutes one of the worst forms of monopoly,
and the evil is increased if coupled with a demail of the choice of route. When the vast
made the purpose certainly release the financial evils that neto prevent any sellish impediated to the free
out travel and merchandise. In their transit,
and the evil is increased if coupled with a demail of the choice of route. When the vast
debt and, if period in discharge it fully
within a definitely fixed number of years,
it is deering to a constitute one of the worst forms of monopoly,
and the evil is increased if coupled with a demail of the choice of route. When the vast
deep remarks to the prepare of the currency, and
to deringed state of the the currency,
and the evil is increased if coupled with a demail of the choice of route. When the vast
deep remarks to the propose of the currency.

The financial evils that neto prevent any sellish impediated to the free
must endeavor to apply the efficiency operation.

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the President of the United States, must have been extended to all colored men wherever found, and so must have established a change of suffrage in the northern, western and middle States, not less than in the southern and southwestern. Such an net would have created a new class of voters, and would have been an assumption of power by the President which nothing in the Constitution or laws of the United States would have warranted.

Sight Argunous voter! On the other hand, every danger of conflict receipts derived from this source are conflicient to cover the expenses incident to the survey and disposal of the lands entered under this acr, and that payments in cash to the extent of from forty to fifty per cent will be made by settlers, who may thus at any time acquire title before the expratum of the period at which it would otherwise vest. The homestead policy was established only after long and earnest resistance; experience proves its wisdom. The lands in the hands of industrions settlers, whose labor creates wealth and contributes to the public resources, are worth more to the United States than if they had been reserved as a solitade for fotore purchasers.

The immentable events of the last four years, add the sacrifices made by the gallant men of our army and navy, have swelled the records of the Pension Bureau to an suprecedented ex-tent. On the 30th day of Jone last, the total number of pensions was 85,986, requiring for their annual pay, exclusive of expenses, the sum of 88,023,445. The number of applications that have been allowed since that date will require a large increase of this amount for the next fiscal year. The means for the payment of the stipends due, under existing laws, to our disabled sudders and sailers, and to the families of such as have perished in the service of the country, will no donor be cheerfully and promptly granted. A grateful people will not be state to canction any measures having for their object the relief of soldiers mutilated, and families made fatherless, in the efforts to preserve our national existence.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. The report of the Postmaster General presents an encouraging exhibit of the operations of the Post Office Department during the year. The revenues of the past year from the loyal States alone exceeded the maximum an-

much more efficient than those employed on similar service previous to the rebellion. The suggestion for the enlargement of the navy yards, and especially for the establishment of one in fresh water for iron clad remote is deserving of consi cration, as is also the recommendation for a different heating and more ample grounds for the Naval Academy.

war department.

In the report of the Secretary of War, a general summary is given of the military campaigns of 1864 and 1865, ending in the suppression of armed resistance to the national authority in the insargent States. The operations of the general administrative hureaga of the War Department during the past year are detailed, and an estimate made of the appropriations that will be required for military. of the War Department during the past year are detailed, and an estimate minds of the appropriations that will be required for military purposes in the fiscal year continuously the 30th day of June, 1866. The national military force on, the last of May, 1865, numbered 1,000,516 msm. It is proposed to reduce the military establishment to a peace footing, comprehending fifty thousand troops of all arms, organized so as to admit of an eolargement by tilling up the ranks to eighty two thousand in bundred. If the oriomistances of the chantry should require an augmentation of the army. The voluntore force has already been reduced by the discharge from service of over eight insulated thousand troops, and the department is proceeding rapidly in the work of farther reduction. The war estimates are reduced from \$516,240,131 to \$33,814,461, which amount, in the opinion of the acpartment, is andequate for a peace establishment. The measures of retrenchment in each bureau and branch of the service exhibit a diligent economy worthy of commendation. Reference is also made to the report to the necessity of providing for a uniform militia system, and to the propriety of unking suitable provision for wounded and disabled officers and soldiers.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The revenue system of the country is a conject of vital interest to its honor and prosperity, and should commend the earnest consideration of Congress. The Secretary of the Treasury will lay before you a full and detailed report of the receipts and dishursements of the last fiscal year, or the probable receipts and expenditures for the vera following the 30th of June, 1866. I might content myself with a reference to that report, in which you will flind all the information required for your deliberations and decision. But the paramount importance of the subject so presses itself on my mind, that I cannot but lay before you my views of the measures which are required for the good character, and. I might almost say, for the existence of this people. The life of an organ

annais. Vast us is its uniount, it fades away into nothing when compared with the condities blessings that will be conferred upon our country and upon many by the preservation of the mation's life. Naw, on the first occasion of the macing of Congress since the return of peace, it is of the utmost importance to imaginate a just policy, which shall at once be put in notice, and which shall commend itself to those who come after as for its continuance. We must aim at nothing less than the complete effacement of the financial evils that never a state of civil war. We must endeavor to apply the earliest remarkly to

our recovery from the ever-ingreasing evils of an irreducing ble currency, without a sudden revulsion, and yet without untimely procrasti-nation. For that end, we must each in our revulsion, and yet without untimely procrastiunation. For that end, we must each in our
respective positions, prepare the way. I hold
it the duty of the Executive to insist upon
fragality in the expenditures; and a sparing
economy is itself a great national resource.
Of the banks to which authority has been given to issue notes secured by bonds of the United States, we may require the greatest moderation and prodence, and the laws must be
rigidly enforced. We may, each one of as,
comusel our active and enterprising countrymento be constantly on their guard, to liquidate
delits contracted in paper currency, and, by
conducting business as nearly as possible on a
system of cash payments or short credits, to
hold themselves prepared to return to the standard of gold and silver. To aid our fellowcitizens in the prodent management of their
monetary affairs, the duty devolves on as to
diminish by law the amount of paper money
dow in circulation. Five years ago the bankmote circulation of the country amounted to
not much more than two hundred millions;
now the circulation, back and national, excreds seven hundred millions. The simple
statement of the fact recomments more strongby than any words of mine could do, the necessity of restraining this gradual reduction of the currency is the only measure
that can save the hustness of the country from
densations calamities; and this can be almost
imperceptibly accomplished by gradually lunding the rational circulation in securities that
may be ready redeemable at the pleasure of
the Government.

Our delat is doubly secure—first in the actu-

the Government.
Our debt is doubly segure—first in the actuat wealth and still greater undereloped resour-ces of the country; and next in the character of our institutions. The most intelligent ob-servers among political economists have not failed to remark, that the public debt of a failed to remark, that the public debt of a country is safe in proportion as its people are free; that the debt of a republic is the safest of all. Our history confirms and establishes the theory and is, I firmly believe, destined to give it a still more signal illustration. The secret of this superiority springs not merely from the fact that in a republic the national obligations are distributed more widely through constitute a number of the safety of the constitute and the safety of the constitute and the safety of the safety obligations are distributed more widely through countless numbers in all classes of society; it has its root in the character of our laws. Here all men contribute to the public webave, and bear their bair share of the public bordens. During the war, under the impulses of patriotism, the men of the great body of the people, without regard so their own compactive want of wealth, througed to our armies and filled our ficets of war, and held themselves ready to offer their fives for the public good. Now in their turn the property and income of Now in their turn the property and inco the country, should bear their just prop of the burden of taxation, while in our i of the burden of taxation, while in our imposystem, throught means of which increased thairs is excitentally in partiel to all the indicated interests of the nation, the duties shot he so adjusted as to fall most lieuvily on a cies of laxory, leaving the necessaries of I as free from taxation as the absolute wants the government communically administer will justify. No favored class should dema freedom from assessment, and the taxes should recountry. We should look at the uniting delt just as it is—not as a national blessibut as a heavy burden on the industry of a country, to be discharged without annecessarie.

delay.

It is estimated by the secretary of the treasury that the expenditures for the fload year ending the 30th of June, 1896, will exceed to receipts \$112,194,947. It is gratifying, however, to exate that it is aby estimated that it revenue for the year ending the 20th of June 1999.