The Albany Register. 1 99HAME EVERY SATURDAY BY COLL. VANCLEVE. OFFICE OF CORNER OF PERRY AND PIRST-STS.

TERMS-IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES. Transient advertisements per Square of ten lines or less, first insertion, \$3; each subsequent insertion, \$1. Larger advertisements inserted on the most

JOB WORK.

Having received new type, stock of colored inks, eards, a Gordon Jobher, etc., we are prepared to execute all kinds of printing in a better manner and fifty per cent, cheaper than ever be fore offered in this city.

Agents for the Register. The following gentlemen are authorized to ceive and receipt for subscription, advertising, W. R. KIRK, Esq..... E. E. WHEELER, Esq. T. H. REYNOLDS, Esc W. CANNON, Esq. L. P. FISHER, Esq.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. WHEELER, Notary Public BROWNSVILLE, OREGON.

EGAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS 4 made and attested. Conveyances and tions attended to. 12'69

J. HANNON, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, ALBANY, OREGON. OFFICE -On Main street, opposito Foster's Brick. 1-69

Hiltabidel & Co., visions, Wood and Willow Ware, Confec-tionery, Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, Notions, etc. Main street, adjoining the Express office, Albany, Oregon.

E. A. Freeland. EALER IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF School, Miscellaneous and Blank Books, Stationery, Gold and Steel Pens, Ink, etc., Post-office Building, Albany, Oregon. Books ordered from New York and San Francisco.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS in all kinds of Furniture and Cabinet

S. H. Claughton NOTARY PUBLIC AND REAL ESTATE AGENT. Office in the Post Office building.

Will attend to making Deeds and other conveyances, also to the prompt collection of debts entrusted to my care.

Mitchell, Dolph & Smith. TTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Splighters in Chancery and Proctors in Ad-iralty. Office over the old Post Office, Front street, Portland, Oregon.

Powell & Flinn.

TTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW elicitors in Chancery, (L. Plinn, Notary Public,) Albany, Oregon. Collections and conveyance promply attended to. J. QUINN THORNTON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, ALBANY, OREGON. VILL practice in the superior and inferior courts of Marion, Linn, Lane, Benton and Palk counties.

Five per cent, charged on collections when adde without sueing.

F. M REDFIELD & CO., CONSTANTLY on hand and receiving, a large stock of Groceries and Provisions,

Wood and Willow Ware, Tobacco, Cigars, Confectionery, Yankee Notions, &c., &c., Wholesale and Retail, opposite R. C. Hill & Son's drug store, Albany, Oregon. W. KNIGHT,

House, Sign & Carriage Painter, ALBANY, OREGON. Paperhanging, Glazing, Kalsomine, &c.

Country orders punctually attended to. First street, next door to Tweedale & Co.'s. May 8, 1869-35tf

ALBANY BATH HOUSE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECT. fally inform the citizens of Albany and visinity that he has taken charge of this establishment, and, by keeping clean rooms and paying strict attantic > to business, expects to suit all those who may favor him with their patronage. Having heretofore carried on nothing but First-Class Hair Drossing Salcons,
he expects to give entire satisfaction to all.

So Children and Ladies' hair neatly cut and
shampooed.

JOSEPH WEBBER.

se, 19y2

E. F. RUSSELL, JAMES ELKINS,

RUSSELL & ELKINS. office in Parrish & Co.'s block, First street,)

Albany, Oregon. HAVING TAKEN INTO CO-PARTNER-SHIP JAMES ELKINS, Esq., ex-Clerk of Linn county, we are enabled to add to our prac-tice of Law and Collections, superior facilities for Conveyancing, Examining Records, seeds, Bonds, Contracts and Mortgages care-

mestead and Pre-emption Papers nade, and claims secured.
Sales of Real Estate negotiated, and loa

All business entrusted to them faithfully and promptly executed.

Albany, Oct. 10, '68-5y

Albany, Oct. 10, '68-5y

BLANKS! F Air. KINDS, printed at the very lowest rates, as ordered, at this office. PORTLAND CARDS.

THE OCCIDENTAL. Western Hotel, Corner First and Morrison streets, Portland, Oregon.

Mesers. SMITH & COOK have taken this well known house, refitted and refurnished it throughout, built a large addition, making irty more pleasant rooms, enlarged the Din ad Sitting rooms, making it by far the Best Hotel in Portland.

A call from the traveling public will satisfy them that the above statements are true. SMITH & COOK, Props. N. B.—Hot and cold Baths attach house for the benefit of guests. Portland, August 15th, 1869.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE,

Front and Washington Streets, PORTLAND, OREGON.

P. W. Quimby, - - - - Proprietor. (Late of the Western Hotel.) THIS HOUSE is the most commodious in the State, newly furnished, and it will be the endeavor of the Proprietor to make his gueste comfortable. Nearest Hotel to the steamboat

anding.

The Concord Coach will always be took at the landing, on the arrival of steamships arriver boats, carrying passengers and their baggage to and from the boats free of charge.

House supplied with Patent Fire Extinguishers.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL.

(FORMERLY ABRIGONI'S,)

Front street : : : Portland, Oregon THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING PUR-

chased this well known Hotel, are now pre-pared to offer the traveling public better accom-modations than can be found elsewhere in the Board and Lodging \$2 00 per day.

The Hotel Coach will be in attendance to cor vey Passengers and baggage to and from the Hotel free of charge.

J. B. SPRENGER.

Office Oregon & California Stage Company, B. . Whitzhouse, Agent. 2tf New Columbian Hotel, Nos. 118, 120 and 122 Front street,

PORTLAND, : : : OREGON ED. CARNEY, PROPRIETOR. The Largest, Best and most Convenient Hotel in Portland!

Located in the center of business and near all Board and Lodging From one to two dollars per day according to the

oom occupied.

Rooms newly furnished and well ventil-The New Columbian Hotel Coach will be in attendance at all the landings to convey pas-sengers and baggage to and from this Hotel 17 Free of Charge! 69

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MRS. DUNNIWAY

TAKES PLEASURE IN INFORMING HER B. numerous patrons that she has on hand, and s in regular receipt of the Latest and Choicest Styles of Goods

-IN THE-Millinery Line!

HENDELL ON THE RESERVE

REMEBER, LADIES! If you purchase
TEN DOLLARS' WORTH of Fall Millinery you will be entitled to the

Demorest Magazine, for the year 1869, as a premium on the purchase Dress and Cloak Making in all branches. Bleaching and Pressing

in the latest and best manner. Goods Cheap and Patience Inexhaustible

Corner Main and Broad Albin streets, ALBANY, OREGON. November 7, 1868-9

C. MEALEY

DEALER IN & MANUFACTURER OF FURNITURE!

-and-CABINET WARE!

Bedding, Etc., orn or First and Broad Albin streets.

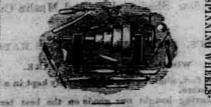
ALBANY, OREGON.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO TES ORDERS OF ALL KINDS

Lation Nisses sandidantings Store

rice Onesanguage and Chargenger

TURNING. - - TURNING.



ALL KINDS OF TURNING! I keep on hand and make to order
RAWHIDE-BOTTOMED CHAIRS,

Spin ming Wheels.

Shop near the "Magnetia Milla."

JOHN M. METZLER Albany, Nov. 28, 1868-12

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE PAIR THING .- Two honest meaning, hard working Teutons were engaged in splitting rails recently a short distance from this city. The contract called for ten feet rails. Some of the timber cut down were extremely tough and hard to split, while others split with ease. These honest rail-splitters, wishing to do the fair thing by their employer, cut the were off-set by the extra inches in the eleven feet rail-that the two rails together were twenty feet in length, which made an average of ten feet per rail, and this average, they thought, filled their contract to the letter.

FOR PUGET SOUND .- Mr. S. Denny, the popular furniture dealer of First St., has sold out his stock to Mr. Charles Mealey, and will soon take his departure for Seattle, or some other portion of the Sound country that may please him. Mr. Denny is a first class mechanic, a straightforward, honest gentleman whose loss will be felt in this community. We wish him the best of success in his new

CASH .- One day last week County Treasurer, Capt. Shields, went down to Salem with about thirteen thousand dollars, to pay over to the State Treasurer, in liquidation of Linn County's indebtedness. This shows that our Sheriff has not been idle, and that tax-payers have been punctual.

CHRISTMUS JOLARITY .- The Methodist and Baptist churches will each have a Christmas tree, and Albany Fire Company will give a ball on Christmas eve (or night) at Houck & Meyer's new hotel. Numerous stockings are to be hung up in the chimney corners, for old Santa Claus to fill, on the "night before Christ tion for their labor.

EDUCATIONAL.—The Journal of Educationfor November has been received. It is full of able and interesting articles. It has gained the position as the leading oducational organ of the West and South. The "Text Book" question is the lead-

ARRIVED .- Mrs. Duniway has received her winter styles of bonnets, hats and millinery goods, and they make a tempting display. The ladies will take notice of this fact, and govern themselves accordingly.

IMPROVEMENT .- A new sidewalk has been built on the east side of Washington from Third to Fourth streets, which adds to the pedestrian accommodations in that portion of the city.

THE SUCCESSFUL MAN .- In the tie vote for Councilman, between J. Gradwohl and J. H. Hackleman, Democrats, Mr. Gradwohl was the successful man.

EMIGRANTS .- Six families, en route from Missouri to Eugene City, came up on Sunday's steamer. Treasurer Shields informs us that they vote the Democratic ticket straight.

LEGAL-Mr. J. R. Smith has been appointed administrator of the estate of

Lawyers insure their lives in the Wash-

ing of New York.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In coming before you for the first time as Chief Magistrate of this nation, it is with gratitude to the giver of all good for the many benefits we enjoy. We are blessed with peace at home and are without entangling alliance abroad, or trouble to forbode. With a territory unsurpassed in fertility, of an area equal to the abundant support of first hundred millions of people, and abounding in every variety of useful mineral, in quantity sufficient to supply the world for generations; with exuberant crops; with a variety of climate adapted to the production of every species of the earth's produce, rich, and sulted to the habits, tastes and requirements of every living thing; with a popufair thing by their employer, cut the tough timber into lengths or cuts of mine feet, and that which split easily into eleven feet lengths. When the contractor or employer came for the rails, he noticed the difference in the length, and wanted to know if they called the making of those nine feet rails. With great simplicity, they narrated the facts as above related, stating that the number of inches lacking in the nine feet rails were off-set by the extra inches in the ers, and account to them for the stewardship. I carnestly desire that neither you nor I may be condemned by a free and enlightened constituency, nor by our own consciences. We are emerging from a rebellion of gigantic magnitude, aided as it was by the sympathy and assistance of nations with which we were at peace. Eleven States of the Union were four years ago left without legal State governments; a debt had been contracted; American commerce was almost driven from the seas; the industry of one-half the country had been taken from the control of the capitalists and placed where all labor rightfully belongs in the keeping of the laborers. The work of restoring State governments loval to the Union ; the pr state governments up at the Court of the teeting and fostering of labor and providing means for paying he interest on the public deb have received ample attention from Congress.

CONDITION OF GEORGIA. Although your efforts have not met with the necess in all particulars that might have been esired, yet on the whole they have been more recessful than could have been reasonably an eipated. Seven of the States which passed the relinances of secession have been fully restored to their places in the Union. The eighth, Geor-gia, has held an election at which she ratified a constitution republican is form, elected a Goverconstitution republican in form, elected a Governor, members of Congress, and a State Legislature, with all other officers required. The Governor was duly installed, and the Legislature met
and performed all the acts then required of them
by the reconstruction act of Congress. Sabsequently, however, in violation of the Constitution
she had just ratified, as since decided by the Sapreme Court of the State, they unsented the colored members of the Legislature, and admitted to
seats members who are disqualified by the third
clause of the Fourteenth Amendment in the Constitution, an artiels which they themselves had
contributed to ratify. Under these circumstances stitution, an article which they themselves had contributed to ratify. Under these circumstances I would submit to you whether it would not be wise without delay to pass a law authorizing the Governor of Georgia to convene the members originally elected to the Legislature, requiring each member to take the oath prescribed by the reconstruction act; this done, those not to be ad-

received, are making rapid progress in learning, and no complaints are heard of a lack of industry on their part when they receive a fair remunera-The means provided for paying the interest on

which has not received sufficient attention from you. To this subject I call your carnest attention. I will not now suggest the means by which this object may be effected, but will if necessary, make it the subject of a special message during the session of Congress. THE UNRECONSTRUCTED STATES.

THE UNRECONSTRUCTED STATES.

At the March term Congress by joint resolution anthorized the Executive to order an election in the States, St. Louis.

Etghth of January.—A call for the meeting of the State Central Committee has been made for the eighth of January, at Portland. The meeting will be for the purpose of appointing a time to hold the Democratic State Convention, which will put in nomination persons to fill the various offices, State and county, at the coming Jane election.

Arrived.—Mrs. Duniway has re
The unreconstructed states. At the March term Congress by joint resolution anthorized the Executive to order an election in the States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, at which was to be submitted either entire, or in separate parts to be voted upon, at the discretion of the Executive. Under this authority elections were called. In Virginia the election took place on the 6th of July, 1569. The Governor elected has been installed. The Legislature met and did all required by this resolution and by all the reconstruction acts of Congress, and have refrained from all doubtful authority. I recommend that their Senators and Representatives be admitted, and that the State be restored to its place in the family of States. Elections were called in Mississippi and Texas to commence on the 30th of November, and to last two days in Mississippi and four in Texas. four in Texas. The elections have taken place, but the result is not known. It is to be hoped that the Legislature of these States, when they meet, will be such as to receive your approbati and thus close the work of reconstruction, THE CURRENCY.

Among the evils growing out of the rebellion, and not yet referred to, is that of an irredeemable currency. It is an evil which I hope will receive your most carnest attention. It is a duty, one of the highest of the duties of the Governone of the highest of the daties of the Government, to secure to the people a meaium of exchange of unvarying value. This implies a return to a specie basis, and no substitute for it can be devised. It should be commenced now and reached at the earliest practicable moment consistent with a fair regard to the interest of the debtor class. Immediate resumption, if practicable, would not be desirable. It would compel the debtor class to pay beyond their contracts the premium on gold at the date of their purchase, and would bring bankruptey and rain to thousands. Fluctuation, however, in the naper value of the measure of all value, gold, is detrimental to the interest of trade. It makes the man of business an involuntary gambler; for in all sales to the interest of trade. It makes the man of business an involuntary gambler; for in all sales where future payment is to be made, both parties speculate as to what will be the value of the currency to be paid and received. I carnestly recommend to you, then, such legislation as will insure a gradual return to specie payments and put an immediate stop to the fluctuation in the value of currency. The methods to zecure these results are as numerous as are the speculations on political economy. To secure the latter I see but one way, and that is to order the Treasury to redeem its own paper at fixed prices whenever predeem its own paper at fixed prices whenever pre-LEGAL—Mr. J. R. Smith has been appointed administrator of the estate of Samuel H. Ritter, deceased. Persons having claims against said estate will present them to Mr. Smith within six months from the date of the first publication.

"Foolishness."—Cows having been stolen near Racine (Wis), intely, the Journal remarks: "These chaps will keep on foolin' till somebody gets hung!"

Mrs. Partington informs Ikey that this "Economical Ceuncil they're going to hold in Rome is a good thing, as things are awful dear since the war.

LAST Legs.—It is reported that Fisk and Gould are on their "last legs," and have laid up vast sums in Europe, preparatory to a crash.

Henry Ward Beccher's income from the Plymouth Church is only \$12,500 per annum. During the war it was but \$7,500.

sarily receive your aftention. The revenues of the country are greater than the requirements, and may with safety be reduced; but as the funding of the debt in four or four and a half per cent, bonds would reduce the anunal current expense largely, and then after funding, justify a greater reduction of taxation than would be now expected. I suggest the postponement of this question until the next meeting of Congress, when it may be advisable to modify taxation and the tariff in instances where unjust and burdensome it may be advisable to modify taxation and tariff in instances where unjust and burdensom tariff in instances where unjust and burdensom tariff in instances where unjust and burdensom tariff in instances where unjust have been present law. tariff in instances where unjust and burdensome discriminations are made by the present laws. But for a general revision of the laws regulating this subject, I recommend the postponement of it for the present. I also suggest the renewal of tax on incomes, but at a reduced rate, say of three per cents, this tax to expire in three years. With the funding of the National debt I feel safe in saying that the taxes and revenue from imports may be safely reduced from sixty to eighty millions per annum at once, and a still further reduction from year to year, as the resources of the country are developed.

THE THEASURY, 2d Illy onld The report of the Scoretary of the Treasury shows the receipts of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 35, 1859, to be \$270,943,747, and the expenditures, including interest, etc., to be \$321,490,597. The satisfaces of the opening year are more favorable to the Government, and will, no doubt, show a large decrease of the public debt. The receipts in the Treasury, beyond the expenditures, have exceeded the amount necessary to place to the credit of the sinking foud. the expenditures, have exceeded the amount necessary to place to the credit of the ainking fund, as provided by law. To block up the surplus in the Treasury and withhold it from circulation, would lead to such a contraction of currency as to cripple trade and seriously affect the prospects of the country. Under these circumstances, the Secretary of the Treasury and myself heartily concurred in using all this surplus currency in the Treasury for the purchase of Government bonds, thus reducing the interest-bearing debt of the country, and of submitting to Congress the question of the disposition to be made of the bonds as purchased. The bonds now held by the Treasury amount to about \$75,000,000, including those

as purchased. The bonds now held by the Treasury amount to about \$75,000,000, including those belonging to the sinking fund.

Your attention is respectfully invited to the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury for the creating of the office of the Commissioner of the Customs Revenue, for the increase of salary to a acrtain class of officials and the substitution of increased national funds in circulation to replace the outstanding 3 in circulation to replace the outstanding 3 per cent. certificates, and most especially to his recommendation for the repeal of the laws allowing shares of fines, penalties, forfeitures, etc., to ers of the Government, or to informers. The ers of the Government, or to informers. The e of Commissioner of Internal Revenue is of the most onorous and important under the erament. It fulls but little if any short of a Cabinet position in its importance and responsi-bilities. It is therefore recommended to such legislation as in your judgment will place the of-fice on a footing of dignity commensurate with its importance and the character and ability and qualifications required to fill it properly.

As the United States is the freest of all nations, so its people sympathize with all people struggling for liberty and self-government. But while so sympathizing, it is due to our honor that we should abstain from enforcing our views upon unwilling nations and from taking an interested part in initiatory quarrels between different untions, between different Governments and their subjects. Our course should always be in strict conformity with strict justice and international law. Such has been the policy of the administration in dealing with these questions. For more than a year a valuable province of Spain—a near neighbor of ours, in whom all our people cannot but feel a deep interest—has been struggling for its independence and freedom. The people and Government of the United States entertain the same warm sympathies for the people of Cuba in As the United States is the freest of all nations. mitted who are ineligible under the 3d clause o warm sympathies for the people of Cuba in ir pending struggle that they manifested in the vious struggle between Spain and her colonies in behalf of the latter, but the countries at no time have assumed the conditions which amount to war in the sense of international law, or which would show the existence of a political organiza-tion of insurgents sufficient to justify a recognition of their belitzercucy. The principle ismaintained, however, that this nation is to be its own judge as to the rights of beiligerency, either to a people struggling to free themselves from a Government to the rights of belligerency, either to a people struggling to free themselves from a Government they believe to be oppressive, or to independent nations at war with each other. The United States have no disposition to interfere with the existing relations of Spain to her colonial possessions on this continent. They believe in due time that Spain and other European nations will find their interests terminating these relations and establishing their present dependencies as independent powers and as members of the family of nations. These dependencies are no longer regarded as subject to transfer from one European power to another. When the present relations of the colonies cease, they are to become independent powers exercising the right of choice and self-control in the determination of their future condition and relations with other powers. The United States in order to put a stop to bloodshed in Cuba, and in the interest of a neighboring people, preferred their good offices in order to bring the existing contest to a termination. The offer not being accepted by Spain on a basis which was believed could be received by Cuba, it was withdrawn. It is hoped that the good offices of the United States may yet prove advantageous for the settlement of this unhappy struggle. Meanwhile a number of illegal expeditions against Cuba have been broken up. It has been the endeavor of the Administration to execute the neutrality laws in good faith, no matter how unpleasant the task may be; so that they may avoid the suffering we have ordured from a lack of good faith to the United States by other nations in regard to us. The schooner Lizzie Major was arrested on the high chart they may avoid the suffering we have endured from a lack of good faith to the United States by other nations in regard to us. The schooner Lizzie Major was arrested on the high seas by a Spanish frights and two passengers taken from it and carried as prisoners to Cuba. Representations of these facts were made to the Spanish government as soon as official information of them reached Washington. The two passengers were set at liberty and the Spanish government assured the United States that the Captain of the frights in making the capture had acted without law, and that he had been reprimanded for the irregularity of his conduct, and that the Spanish authorities in Cuba would not sanction any act that could violate the rights or treat with disrespect the sovercignty of this nation. The question of the Sahama Islands by the Spanish authorities is now the subject of correspondence between this Government and that of Spain and Great Britain. The Captain General of Cuba about May last issued a proclamation authorizing a search to be made of vessels on the high seas. Immediately remoustrance was made against this, whereupon the Captain General issued a new proclamation limiting the right of search of vessels of the Uni-

the Captain General issued a new proclamation limiting the right of search of vessels of the Uni-ted States so far as authorized under the treaty of 1795. This proclamation, however, was immedi-ately withdrawn. I have always felt that the most intimate relations should be cultivated between the Republic of the United States and all independent nations on this continent. It may be well worth considering whether treaties between the United States and them may not be profitably entered into to secure more intimate relations, friendly or otherwise. The subject of an inter-occanie canal to connect the Pacific and Atlantic occans through the
Isthmus of Darien, is one in which the United
States is greatly interested. Instructions have
been given to our minister at the United States of
Columbia to endeavor to obtain authority for a
survey by this Government, in order to determine
the practicability of such an undertaking, and a
charter for the right of way, to be built by
private enterprise if the survey proves to be
practicable.

In order to comply with the agreement of the United States as to a mixed commission at Linas for the adjustment of claims, it was necessary to send a Commissioner and Secretary to Lina in August last. No appropriations having beau made for this purpose, it is now asked that one be made covering the past and future expenses of the commission.

The condition of Paraguny has made intercourse with that country so difficult that if has
been deemed advisable to withdraw our representatives from there.

SPAIN AND SOUTH AMERICAN STATES.

sted rights of citizens of the United States and near New York Government gamboats which might be used by Spain in such a way as to relieve the naval force at Cuba so as to operate against Peru, orders were given to prevent their departure. Whether steps have been taken by the representatives of the Peruvian government to prevent the departure of these vessels. I do not feel authorized to detain the property of a nation with whom we are at peace on a mere executive order. The matter has been referred to the courts to decide.

BELATIONS WITH OREAT BRITAIN. Toward the close of the last administration, a convention was signed at London for the settlement of all outstanding claims between Great as the state of all outstanding claims between Great as dark as which failed to receive the advice and consent of the Senate to its ratification. The time and circumstances attending the negotiation of the treaty were favorable to its acceptance by the people of the United States, but its provisions were wholly inadequate for the settlement of the grave wrongs that had been sustained by this government as well as its been sustained by this government as well as its citizens. The injuries resulting to the United States by reason of the course adopted by Great Britain during our late civil war, in the increased rates of insurance, in the dimunition of exports and imports, and in other respects to domestic industry and production; in its effect upon foreign commerce of the country, in the decrease and transfer to Great Britain of our commercial marine, in the prolongation of our war, and the increased cost, both in treasure and lives, for its suppression could not be adjusted and satisfied as suppression could not be adjusted and satisfied as ordinary commercial claims which continually arise between commercial nations; and yet the convention treated them simply as such ordinary claims from which they differ more widely in the gravity of their character than in the magnitude

There was found a wide difference of o as to the reciprocity treaty between the United States and the British provinces on this continent which has not been favorably considered by the administration. The advantages of such a treaty would be wholly in favor of the British producer, except, possibly, to a few engaged in the trade between the two sections. No citizen of the United States would be benefitted by such reciprocity. Our internal tax-timesold reciprocity. Our internal taxation would prove a protection to the British producer almost equal course between the United States and the Domin-ion should be effected. 'The Commission for ad-justing the claims of the Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Companies against the United States has terminated its labors. The United States has terminated its interest and all the rights and title of the company on the territory of the United States have been mad over, and all rights and fitles of the company on the territory of the United States have been extinguished.

of the United States have been extinguished.
Deeds for the property of the company have been received. An appropriation by Congress to meet this sum is asked.

The Commission for determining the Northwestern land boundary between the United States and the British Possessions under the treaty of 1856, have completed their labors and the commission has been dissolved.

In conformity with the recommendation of Congress, a proposition was early under to the Brit-

under the treaty of April 18, 1862; for the sup-pression of the slave trade. The subject is still under negotiation. THE PRENCH CARLE. It having come to my knowledge that a corporate company, organized under British laws, propose to land upon the shores of the United States, and to operate their submarine cable under concession from His Majosty, the Emperor of the French, with an exclusive right for twenty years of telegraphic communication between the shores of France and the United States, with the very objectionable feature of subjecting all mes sages confided to them, to the Sovereignly and control of the French Government, I caused the French and British Legations at Washington the French and British Legations at Washington to be made acquainted with the probable policy of Congress on the subject, as foreshadowed by the bill which passed the Senate in March last. This drew from the representatives of the company an agreement to accept as a basis of their operations the provisions of the bill, or of such other enactments on the subject as might be passed during the approaching session of Congress; also, to use their influence to secure from the French Government a modification of their the French Government a modification of their concession so as to permit the landing upon French soil of a cable belonging to any company incorporated by authority of the United States, or any State in the United States, and on their part not State in the United States, and on their part not to oppose the establishment of any such cable. In consideration of this agreement I directed the withdrawal of all opposition by the United States authorities to the landing of the cable and the working of it until the meeting of Congress. I regret to say that there has been no modification made in the company's concession, nor, so far as I can learn, have they attempted to secure one. Their concession excludes the capital and the citieurs of the United States from competition upon the shores of France. I recommend legislation to protect the rights of citizens of the United States from competition upon the shores are not not to protect the rights of citizens of the United States as well as the dignity and sovereignty of

States, as well as the dignity and sovereignty of the nation against such an assumption. I shall also efficavor to seeme by negotiations, an aban-dunment of the principles of monopolies on ocean telegraphic cables. Copies of this correspondence are herewith furnished. ELCEPTIOUS CITIZENSHIP. The unsettled political condition of those countries less fortunate than our own sometimes induce their citizens to come to the United States for the sole purpose of becoming raturalized. Having secured this, they return to their native country and reside there, and without disclosing their change of allegiance they accept official positions of trust and honor, which can only be held by citizens of their native land. They journey under passports describing them as such citizens, and it is only when discord, after perhaps years of guiet, threatens them or their property, or and it is only when them or their property, or of quiet, threatens them or their property, or when their native State draws them into its military service, that the fact of their change of alle-giance is made known. They reside permanently away from the United States; they contribute away from the United States; they contribute nothing to its revenues; they avoid the claims of its citizenship, and they only make themselves known by asking for our protection. I have directed the diplomatic consular officers of the United States to scrutinize carefully all such claims of protection. The citizens of the United States, whether antivoor adopted, who discharges his duties to his country, is entitled to its complete protections, and should have a voice in the direction of its affairs; but I should not consent so impair that sacred right by conferring it upon fictitions or fraudulent claimants.

On the accession os the present administration it was found that the Ministry, for North Germany had made a proposition of negotiations for a convention for the protection of emigrant passengers to which no response has been given. It was concluded that to be effectual, all the maritime powers engaged in trade should join in such measures. Invitations have been extended to the cabinets of London, Paris, Berlin, Brussels, the Hagse, Espenhagen, Florence, and Stockholm to empower their representatives at Washington to simultaneously enter into negotialions and conclude with the United States conventions identical in form, for the construction in their ports, of vessels to be devoted to the use of emigrant passengers; to prescribe the quality and quantity of food and medical treatment of the sick during the and provide for the establishment of tribunals the averal countries for enforcing such regulations by summary process.

OTHER POREIGN MATTERS.

The good officer of the United States to bring about peace between Spain and the South Americand the tariff on Prussian home, and to the

ASIAN AND SOUTH AMERICAN RELATIONS. cultivate such relations with all nations as to be entitled to their confidence, and make them intercested in establishing batter commercal relations through the agency of a more enlightened policy than that heretotore pursued toward China. It is due to the capacity and efforts of our own distinguished citizens that the world is about to commence largely increased relations with that populous and heretofore exclusive nation. As the United States have been the initiators of the policy they should be the most earnest in showing their good faith, making it a success. In this connection I advise such legislation as will forever preclude the enslavement of the Chinese upon our soil under the name of coolles, and to prevent American vessels from engaging in the transport-

To this subject the adminis dent should receive the assent of the z that the latter should have power to re-office persons displaced by Federal appoin against the will of the President. The inconsistent with a faithful and efficient ad inconsistent with a faithful and efficient administration of the government. What faith can the
Executive put in officials forced upon him—those,
too, whom he has suspended for reason? How
would such officials be likely to serve the administration, which they know does not trust them?
For the second requisite to our growth and prosperity, time and a firm but humane administration of existing laws amended from time to time,
as they may prove ineffectual or harsh or unnecessary, are probably all that is required. The
third cannot be obtained by special legislation,
but must be regarded as fixed by the Constitution
itself, and gradually acquiesced in by the force of
public opinion.

INDIAN APPAIRS.

Prom the foundation of the government to the present time the management of the original inhabitants of this continuous robberies, murders and From the foundation of the government to thepresent time the management of the original inhabitants of this continent, the Indians, has been
attended with continuous robberies, nurders and
wars. From my own experience, when on the
frontiers and in the Indian countries, I do not
hold either the legislation or the conduct of the
whites who came nearest in contact with the Indians, blanneless. These deeds of the past, however, cannot be undone, and the question must be
met as we now find it. I have adopted a new
policy towards these wards of the nation. They
cannot be regarded in any other light than as
wards. It has been attended with very fair
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Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Secretary of War shows the expenditures of the War Department for the rear ending June 30th, 1869, to be \$80,644,042, of which \$33,882,310 was disbursed in the payment of debts contracted during the war, and is not chargeable to the current army expenses, and restinate of the next fiscal year is as low as it is believed it can be. The estimates of the it is believed it can be. The estimates of the large transfer of the country should be such by the beginning of the next fiscal (Coachaded on next page.)