MEMPHIS APPEAL

BY

GALLAWAY & KEATING.

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M. C. GALLAWAY, J. M. KEATING. GALLAWAY & KEATING,

MEMPHIS APPEAL

TUESDAY, : DECEMBER 3, 1878

TO-DAY'S APPEAL.

THE APPEAL of this morning will be found as full of important information as an egg is of meat. The pressure upon our columns is so great that we are constrained to again issue a mammoth sheet, which we shall continue to do whenever the occasion requires such an increased expense. The unprecedented increase in the circulation of the APPEAL and the swell of our advertising patronage, which is now equal to that of the flush times of our most prosperous days, justifies us in issuing one of the largest daily papers in the United States

THE TREASURY REPORT.

The earnest discussion that has for months agitated the country respecting the public finances and circulation, gives special interest to what the secretary of the treasury has to say, in his report, when speaking upon the subject of resumption. The results of other portions of that report are summarized in the message of the President; we confine ourselves, therefore, to publishing this morning his declared views on the resumption. Without at present criticising those views, we deem it well to point out the salient part of them to the attention of readers. Silver, it will be seen, is not condemned totally; the secretary thinks that metal a useful adjunct to the gold coinage within certain limits. Mr. Sherman may, therefore, be defined, not as a simply anti-silver man, but as an anti-standard-dollar man, as he desires to limit the issue of dollars, or to increase their weight, or both. If any reader has been of opinion that the resumption of specie payments, according to the act of congress, will bringjvery United States creditor "hard money" for what is due to him on and after the first of January next, he will find, from the part of the secretary's report, that he is mistaken. Resumption is to be in a small proportion by money paid down, and in a large one by promises to be hereafter paid down. It will be observed that the secretary does not explain how promises to pay, issued after January 1st, are specie resumption, while, when issued before that date, they are not. The question may be referred to the conundrum column of the religious papers. That we correctly represent the position of the secretary is shown by the following extract from his report: "The power to sell any of the bonds described in the funding act continues *after* as well as *before* resumption. Though it might be deemed desirable to have the means thus provided in reserve against emergencies. By its exercise it is anticipated that the treasury, at any time, can readily obtain coin to reinforce the reserved already accumulated." The following announces a policy to be pursued by the treasury, under resumption, which has been shadowed forth, but which is of a practical importance that demands special attention: "The gold certificates hitherto used by virtue of the discretion conferred upon the secretary, will not be issued after the first of January next. The necessity for them during the suspension of specie payment is obvious, but no longer exists when by law every United States note is in effect a coin certificate. * * * For convenience, United States notes, of the same denomination as the larger coin certificates, will be issued." The action here announced is what might be looked for in view of the general policy of the treasury, but the question naturally arises, is a coin certificate, or a note equivalent to a coin certificate, a certificate for coin? that is, a certificate for which coin will be given. The secretary considers no change of law necessary to authorize his department to receive United States notes at the customhouse after resumption, while those notes are redeemable in specie on demand. The secretary is of opinion that the resumption act impliedly modified previous laws, laws made under the pressure of war, so as to permit payment in United States notes as well as in coin. This shows the secretary's opinion to be that resumption by payment, and by promising payment, come to the same thing; as "resumption" is usually understood to be an abandonment of promise for the actual deed, a substitution of new promises in exchange for old ones appears at least a peculiar way of resuming—a little touch of the Micawber mode of pecuniary transaction. Will a good deal of ingenuity, under this state of things, Mr. Sherman, if he got the United States have "now definitely assumed to pay these notes in coin, and this necessarily implies the receipt of these notes as coin." It logically follows that the United States having thus taken its own notes in coin, may pay them away again as coin, so to that extent there is a resumption of coin payment without paying coin. This is certainly ingenious, and so thoroughly satisfies the treasurer that he adds: "They (the United States notes) are then at a parity with coin, and both should be received indiscriminately." The official, however, does not entirely trust to his own logic, for he asks that this authority should continue only while notes are redeemed "in coin," evidently contemplating the possibility of a cessation of such payment. Contrary to the expectation of many financialists, Mr. Sherman objects to withdrawing small notes in order that the circulation of silver may be increased; he leaves this to the public, proposing to supply such notes as are called for by the public, whether below five dollars or not, he thinks equal facility to get either *notes* or *silver* will best maintain both at par. The secretary refers to the silver dollar provided by congress, though evidently not intended to supercede the gold dollar, held it obviates the present low value of that dollar at eighty-six cents. To sustain its parity with gold, he thinks one of two things requisite—either to limit the amount of silver dollars the mint shall coin, or to increase the weight of them, so as to approximate, intrinsically, to the gold value, otherwise it cannot be exported, while the gold will be. Specially the attention of congress is called to the expectation of the secretary that, if the silver dollars are coined in abundance, gold will be exported, and silver will remain our only coin. "This possibility will greatly diminish confidence in resumption, and may make necessary larger reserves and further sales of bonds." Here again, as all the way through, Mr. Sherman shows his expectation of the success of resumption to be, not in the power of the United States to discharge its debt, but in its power to increase it by further borrowing. The report bluntly acknowledges that the recent conference in Paris resulted in no aid coming in from other nations in deciding what relation silver coins shall bear to gold, and "that each country must adopt its own laws to its own policy." Our policy, the secretary again explains, is to limit the issue of the silver dollar, or to increase its weight; we therefore know exactly where he stands on this subject, in spite of inconsistencies that caused doubt as to his real position. He thinks that to make the United States dollar one-tenth or one-eighth thicker, would be satisfactory. The final conclusion of the report is that we should limit the issue of silver dollars until the precise ratio of silver to gold is established, then the weight of silver dollars should be increased up to that ratio. In the meantime, the secretary says he will redeem United States notes in New York, in sums of not less than fifty dollars, with gold or silver coin, reserving the legal option of government; and will pay out United States notes for all other demands on the treasury, except in case of coin demanded on coin liabilities. This declaration defines just what kind of resumption we are about to have and it cannot be too well understood by bankers and business men, as commercial transactions will necessarily be strongly influenced by the policy of the United States treasury, and the possible action congress may take as to the policy adopted by Secretary Sherman and set forth and avocated in his report.

ITINERANT PREACHERS.

The Methodist Episcopal church, especially in the northern States, is profoundly exercised as to whether the pastoral system of itinerant preaching shall be abolished. A convention was recently held in Brooklyn, New York, and this question elicited a stormy debate. A vote will be taken at an adjourned meeting which convenes this week. The result will be doubtful, as the Brooklyn convention seemed to be about equally divided. Many oppose any change simply because the itinerant system was adopted by the founders of the church. Old-fashioned Democrats are continually resurrecting the bones of Thomas Jefferson and shaking them at the progressive Democrats who would adopt party creeds to suit the exigencies of the times, and it is not surprising that the Hourbon Methodists are continually shaking the skeleton of John Wesley at every new departure that is proposed in the Methodist church. During the debate at Brooklyn the following letter was made to perform double duty:

LONDON, August 8, 1788.

To Lady Maxwell:

MY DEAR LADY—It is certain many persons, both in Scotland and England ("and Brooklyn," added brother Lee), would be well pleased to have the same preachers always, but we cannot forsake the plan of acting which we have followed from the beginning. For fifty years God has been pleased to bless the itinerant plan—the last year most of all. It must not be altered till I am removed, and I hope it will remain till our Lord comes to reign on earth.

JOHN WESLEY.

This letter was considered as a clincher by Mr. Woodruff, who, in indorsing it, said:

It would be very nice for the gentlemen in the city and in the large churches to have the discipline so amended as to give them the cream of the preachers, and to give to the smaller churches their throw off. I don't want any amendments. I want to stand to the system as our forefathers did, and I believe that in the end it will bring us safe to heaven. We have amended enough. We have amended the discipline; we have amended hymn-book. That is all well enough for those who are rich enough to buy the books, but some of us are not. Amendment never does any good. The discipline as it is, now and forever.

Mr. Woodruff belongs to that class who prefer stage-coaches and ox-teams to railroads. He proposes to cling to the old system of itinerant pastors because John Wesley favored it, and it is the old-fashioned plan, forgetting and not seeming disposed to learn that the condition of things has greatly changed, and that what was the life of the Methodist church one hundred years ago may now produce death. When John Wesley wrote the above letter the members were few and scattered over an immense scope of country. But there were progressive men in the Brooklyn convention ready to abandon the honored traditions of the church if such a policy would advance religion or the cause of Methodism. Mr. Frank Beard was one of these. He said:

The itinerancy was the outgrowth of necessity. In the early days of Methodism there were not enough preachers to send over the country, and one who was appointed had to go over a great deal of ground. In this conference we have all the preachers that are needed. I don't believe we should sit in cold seats with a warming-pan at our feet because our forefathers believed grace would die if she had any. It seems to me we should argue the question on intelligent ground, and not on the ground that our forefathers had something better. This is the age of progression. There was a time when for a Methodist minister to do his work—He comes to the church. It takes him one year to get acquainted. In six months of the next year he goes to Europe. He's got to plan and work out his ideas in eighteen months. As soon as he gets a church where pastor and people are in harmony with each other he has to go away.

The feeling on this subject in the Methodist church is daily growing, and will produce much bitterness before it can be settled. The first advance from the old plan was the lengthening of the time of stay at one place of a minister from one to two and three years, and it will doubtless be less difficult to make the proposed innovation, for old customs and traditions once broken crumble fast. The itinerant system has driven hundreds of preachers into the Methodist church, or from the pulpit. It is evident that hundreds of congregations of this denomination are dissatisfied with this frequent changing of ministers, and as apparent that hundreds of ministers are so disaffected that they will seek new fields of labor if a change is not made. It has been shown that the Methodist denomination has a greater number of ministers laid on the shelf, who are dependent upon the charity of the church, than any other church, and this, it is claimed, is chargeable to the system which so frequently changes their location. Under it they have but little, if any, opportunity of accumulating property. Be that as it, the severance of the three-year tie between a pastor and his charge is attended with other and almost irreparable losses. It must be admitted that there is some force in the argument of those who cling to the itinerant system of preaching. They insist that most of preachers preach themselves out in one year, and certainly in three years; that he and his hearers fall into ruts out of which a new mar is needed to lift them and new circumstances alone will raise him; that an infusion of fresh blood or a stimulant for the sluggish current of the old blood is wholesome. The importance of this question to the Methodist church has elicited considerable discussion on the part of the secular press. After a careful consideration of the argument on both sides, it strikes us as a crime to take a preacher from a community which he suits and which suits him, and where he is making accessions to his church.

THE JEWS.

Noteworthy Representatives of the Chosen People in Many Fields of Activity.

New York *Sun*: "The latest claim made on behalf of the Jews is that Wilhelmj is of their race. This makes four of the best violin players of the world—and some will say the very best—descendants of Abraham, since Vieuxtemps, Wieniawski, Joachim and Wilhelmj. Three of these have played to American audiences, and the fourth, Joachim, has time known and admired. The last heard of him before through having had the degree of doctor of music conferred upon him recently, with much ceremony, by the University of Oxford. In the list of Jewish race bowings also Lichtenberg, the youthful and promising violin player, whom Theodore Thomas introduced to public notice last season. Rubinstein, the Russian pianist and composer, whom New Yorkers heard not long ago with rapt attention; Goldmark, the composer of Hungarian and other melodies of the highest rank, are Jews, and so are Strauss and Offenbach. Lucca is a Polish Jewess, and Patti is also claimed as one of the same race. This is certainly a pretty good showing for the chosen people, whose numbers in Europe and America do not exceed one in a hundred as compared with the other populations. All of the American operatic managers—Strakosch, Grau and Maretzek—are of Hebrew origin. Maretzek's name having been Meyer Itzig; and Dr. Leopold Damrosch and Carlberg, the successor of Theodore Thomas, are marshaled in the same host. Wagner, the musical genius of Bayreuth, permits in saying that there is no true music in the Jewish soul, but he has among his followers and admirers many Jews, who subscribe liberally in aid of his musical projects, and pardon his invectives in view of his achievements. The world thus scond his praises he probably credits with better taste than most of their brethren, and doubtless rewards them for exceptional cases. It is interesting to note what a number of Jews have been playing also in other fields. The best sculptor in Russia, if not the only one of any consequence, was a Jew named Ginzburg, and is the son of Polish Jews. He is pronounced a true genius, and is the pride of Russian art. The first actress of France, Sarah Bernhardt, a Jewess, like Rachel, her great predecessor, and like Janauschek and Modjeska, two of the most admired players of our day. Cambetta, the prime minister of the French republic; Lasker, the leader of the liberals in the German parliament, and their best orator; and Beconsfield, the prime minister of England, were born of Jewish parents; and Castellar, the eloquent Spanish statesman, is said to be of Jewish descent. Cremieux, the leading lawyer of France, and now, or lately, minister of justice; Judah P. Benjamin, formerly one of the leaders of the Southern Confederacy, and by pronounced by Prof. Dowden the foremost lawyer of England, and Sir George Jessel, one of the most eminent of English judges, were born and reared as Jews. Many of the most eminent journalists of Germany and some of the first dailies are belong to the long proscribed race, and it is Jews who practically control the newspaper press, not only of Vienna, but also of Rome, where, until within a few years, the Ghetto still existed. Among the noteworthy men of America few are to be counted of Hebrew origin, although they appear creditably in all departments of activity; but this is not strange in view of the fact that, with the exception of the small body known as Portuguese Jews, all of the rest of us, who are of mature years are immigrants from the continent of Europe, and are unable to use English as a native language. Nevertheless, Wisconsin has had a Jewish governor, and the Federal senate had an able Jewish member in Judah P. Benjamin. Whether the opinion that the Jews have shown themselves eminently gifted as a race be correct or not, it certainly cannot be denied that they have contributed their quota to the famous personages of the present day."

President's Message.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Our heartfelt gratitude is due to the Divine Being, who holds in His hands the destinies of nations, for the continued bestowal, during the last year, of countless blessings upon our country.

WE ARE AT PEACE

with all other nations. Our public credit has greatly improved, and is, perhaps, more stronger than ever before. Abundant harvests have rewarded the labors of those who till the soil, our manufacturing industries are reviving, and it is believed that general prosperity, which has been so long anxiously looked for, is at last within our reach.

THE ENJOYMENT OF HEALTH

by our people generally has, however, been interrupted, during the past season, by the prevalence of

A FATAL PESTILENCE,

the yellow-fever, in some parts of the southern States creating an emergency which called for prompt measures of relief. The disease appeared as an epidemic at New Orleans and other places on the lower Mississippi soon after midsummer. It was rapidly spread by fugitives from the infected cities and towns, and did not disappear until early in November. The States of Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee have suffered severely. About one hundred thousand cases are believed to have occurred, of which about twenty thousand, according to intelligent estimates, proved fatal. It is impossible to estimate with any approach to accuracy the loss to the country occasioned by this epidemic. It is also reckoned by the hundred millions of dollars.

THE SUFFERING AND DESTITUTION

that resulted excited the deepest sympathy in all parts of the Union. Physicians and nurses hastened from every quarter to the assistance of the afflicted communities. Voluntary contributions of money and supplies in every needed form, were speedily and generously furnished. The government was able to respond in some measure to the call for help, by providing tents, medicines and food for the sick and destitute, the requisite directions for the purpose being given, in the confident expectation that this action of the executive would receive the sanction of congress. About eighteen hundred tents, and rations of the value of twenty-five thousand dollars, were sent to cities and towns which applied for them, full details of which will be furnished to congress by the proper department. The fearful spread of this pestilence has awakened a very general public sentiment in favor of national sanitary administration, which shall not only control quarantine, but have the sanitary supervision of interval commerce in times of epidemics, and hold an advisory relation to the State and municipal health authorities, with power to deal with whatever endangers the public health, should the State municipal and State authorities are unable to regulate.

THE NEW NATIONAL QUARANTINE ACT,

approved April 29, 1878, which was passed too late in the last session of congress to provide the means for carrying it into practical operation, during the past season, is a step in the direction here indicated. In view of the necessity for the most effective measures by quarantine and otherwise, for the protection of our seaports and the country generally from yellow fever and other epidemics, it is recommended that congress give to the whole subject early and careful attention.

THE PERMANENT PACIFICATION OF THE COUNTRY,

by the complete protection of all citizens in every civil and political right, continues to be of paramount interest with the great body of our people. Every step in this direction is welcomed with public approval, and every interruption of steady and uniform progress to the desired consummation, awakens general uneasiness and wide-spread condemnation. The recent congressional elections have furnished a direct and trustworthy test of the advance thus far made in the practical establishment of the right of suffrage, secured by the constitution to the liberated race in the southern States. All intelligent observers, real or imaginary, had been removed from all of these States. The three constitutional amendments which conferred

FREEDOM AND EQUALITY OF CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

upon the colored people of the south, were adopted by the concurrent action of the great body of good citizens who maintained the authority of the national government and the integrity of the Union of the States in such a cost of treasure and life, as a wise and necessary embodiment in the organic law of the just results of the war. The people in the former slaveholding States accepted these results, and gave, in every practicable form, assurances that the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution which were made a part of it, and passed in pursuance thereof, should, in good faith, be enforced, rigidly and impartially, in letter and spirit, to the end that the humblest citizen, without distinction of race or color, should, under them, receive full and equal protection in person and property, and in political rights and privileges. By these constitutional amendments the southern section of the Union obtained a large increase of political power in congress and in the electoral college, and the country justly expected that they would proceed, as to the enfranchised race upon the same circumstances of legal and constitutional freedom and protection which obtained in all the other States of the Union. The friends of law and order looked forward to the conduct of these elections, as offering to the general judgment of the country an important opportunity to measure the degree in which

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE

could be exercised by the colored people, and would be respected by their fellow-citizens; and upon the question of the extent of freedom of suffrage by the colored people, and a more just and generous protection of that freedom by the communities of which they form a large, generally ignorant and oppressed class the record of the elections discloses. In some of those States in which the colored people have been unable to make their opinions felt in the elections, the result is mainly due to influences not easily measured or remedied by legal protection; but in the States of Louisiana and South Carolina at large, and in some particular congressional districts in other those States, the records of the elections seem to compel the conclusion that the rights of the colored voters have been overridden, and their participation in the elections not permitted to be either general or free. It will be for the congress for which these elections were held to make such examinations into these records as may be appropriate to determine the validity of the

CLAIMS OF MEMBERS TO THEIR SEATS.

In the meanwhile it becomes the duty of the executive and judicial departments of the government, each in its province, to inquire into and punish violations of the laws of the United States which have occurred. I can not but repeat what I said in this connection in my last message, that whatever authority exists under the laws of the United States to put forth, and I am unwilling to forego a renewed appeal to the legislatures, the courts, the executive authorities, and the people of the States where these wrongs have been perpetrated, to give their assistance toward bringing to justice the offenders and preventing a repetition of the crimes. No means within my power will be spared to obtain full and fair investigation of the alleged crimes, and to secure the conviction and just punishment of the guilty. It is to be observed that the principal appropriation made for

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

at the last session contained the following clause: "And for defraying the expenses which may be incurred in the enforcement of the act approved February 28, 1871, entitled 'An act to amend an act approved May 30, 1870, entitled an act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes,' or any acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto." It is the opinion of the attorney-general that the expenses of these proceedings will largely exceed the amount which was thus provided, and I rely confidently upon congress to make adequate appropriations to enable the executive department, to enforce the laws. I respectfully urge upon your attention that

THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS

in every district, in every important sense, are purely a matter of political interest and concern throughout the whole country. Each State, every political party, is entitled to the share of power which is conferred by the legal and constitutional suffrage. It is the right of every citizen, possessing the qualifications prescribed by law, to cast one uninimidated ballot, and to have his ballot counted in the election. So long as the exercise of this power and the enjoyment of this right are common and equal, practically as well as formally, submission to the results of the suffrage will be accorded loyally and cheerfully, and all the departments of government will feel the true vigor of the popular will thus expressed. No temporary or administrative interests of the government can be urged or weighty, will ever displace the zeal of our people in defense of the primary rights of citizenship. They understand that the protection of liberty requires the maintenance, in full vigor, of the manly methods of free speech, free press, and free suffrage, and will sustain the full authority of government to enforce the laws which are framed to preserve these inestimable rights. The material progress and welfare of the States depend on the protection afforded their citizens. There can be no peace without such protection, no prosperity without peace, and the whole country is deeply interested in the growth and prosperity of all its parts. While

THE COUNTRY HAS NOT YET REACHED COMPLETE SECURITY OF FEELING

and reciprocal confidence between the communities so lately and so seriously estranged, I feel an absolute assurance that the tendencies are in that direction, and with increasing force. The power of public opinion will override all prejudices, and all sectional or State attachments, in demanding that over wide territory the name and character of citizen of the United States shall mean one and the same thing, and carry with them unchallenged security and respect. Our relations with other countries continue peaceful.

OUR NEUTRALITY

in contests between foreign powers has been maintained and respected.

THE UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION,

held at Paris during the past summer, has been attended by large numbers of our citizens. The brief time allowed for the preparation and arrangement of the contributions of our citizens to this great exposition was well employed in energetic and judicious efforts to overcome this disadvantage. These efforts, led and directed by the commissioner general, were remarkably successful, and the exhibition of the products of American industry was creditable and gratifying in scope and character. The reports of the United States commissioners, giving its results in detail, will be duly laid before you. I have not failed to use this international competition for the favor and the trade of the world may be expected to produce useful and important results, in the extension of our commerce, and the commerce with other nations. In accordance with the provisions of the act of February 28, 1878, three commissioners were appointed to an international conference on the subject of adopting

A COMMON RATIO BETWEEN GOLD AND SILVER,

for the purpose of establishing, internationally, the use of bimetallic money, and securing fixity of relative value between those metals. Invitations were addressed to the various governments which had expressed a willingness to join in the deliberations. The conference held its meetings in Paris, in August last. The report of the commissioners, herewith submitted, will show its results. No common ratio between gold and silver could be agreed upon by the conference. The general conclusion was reached that it is necessary to maintain in the world the monetary functions of silver as well as of gold, leaving the selection of the use of one or the other of these two metals, or of both, to be made by each State. Congress having appropriated at its last session the sum of $5,000,000 to pay the award of

THE JOINT COMMISSION AT HALIFAX,

if, after correspondence with the British government, on the subject of the construction of the award to the requirements of the treaty and to the terms of the question thereunder submitted to the commission, the President shall deem it his duty to make the payment, communications upon these points were addressed to the British government through the legation of the United States at London. Failing to obtain the concurrence of the British government in the views of this government respecting the award, I have deemed it my duty to pay the sum named, within the year fixed by the treaty, accompanied by a notice of the grounds of the payment, and a protest against any other construction of the same. The correspondence upon this subject will be laid before you. The Spanish government has officially announced

THE TERMINATION OF THE INSURRECTION IN CUBA,

and the restoration of peace throughout that island. Confident expectations are expressed of a revival of trade and prosperity, which it is earnestly hoped may prove well-founded. Numerous claims of American citizens for relief for injuries or restoration of property, have been presented to the captain-general for continued hostilities. Some of these claims are in process of adjustment by Spain, and the others are promised early and careful consideration. The treaty made with Italy, the sanitary supervision of interval commerce in times of epidemics, and hold an advisory relation to the State and municipal health authorities, will power to deal with whatever endangers the public health, should the State municipal and State authorities are unable to regulate.

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at the last session contained the following clause: "And for defraying the expenses which may be incurred in the enforcement of the act approved February 28, 1871, entitled 'An act to amend an act approved May 30, 1870, entitled an act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes,' or any acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto." It is the opinion of the attorney-general that the expenses of these proceedings will largely exceed the amount which was thus provided, and I rely confidently upon congress to make adequate appropriations to enable the executive department, to enforce the laws. I respectfully urge upon your attention that

THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS

in every district, in every important sense, are purely a matter of political interest and concern throughout the whole country. Each State, every political party, is entitled to the share of power which is conferred by the legal and constitutional suffrage. It is the right of every citizen, possessing the qualifications prescribed by law, to cast one uninimidated ballot, and to have his ballot counted in the election. So long as the exercise of this power and the enjoyment of this right are common and equal, practically as well as formally, submission to the results of the suffrage will be accorded loyally and cheerfully, and all the departments of government will feel the true vigor of the popular will thus expressed. No temporary or administrative interests of the government can be urged or weighty, will ever displace the zeal of our people in defense of the primary rights of citizenship. They understand that the protection of liberty requires the maintenance, in full vigor, of the manly methods of free speech, free press, and free suffrage, and will sustain the full authority of government to enforce the laws which are framed to preserve these inestimable rights. The material progress and welfare of the States depend on the protection afforded their citizens. There can be no peace without such protection, no prosperity without peace, and the whole country is deeply interested in the growth and prosperity of all its parts. While

THE COUNTRY HAS NOT YET REACHED COMPLETE SECURITY OF FEELING

and reciprocal confidence between the communities so lately and so seriously estranged, I feel an absolute assurance that the tendencies are in that direction, and with increasing force. The power of public opinion will override all prejudices, and all sectional or State attachments, in demanding that over wide territory the name and character of citizen of the United States shall mean one and the same thing, and carry with them unchallenged security and respect. Our relations with other countries continue peaceful.

OUR NEUTRALITY

in contests between foreign powers has been maintained and respected.

THE UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION,

held at Paris during the past summer, has been attended by large numbers of our citizens. The brief time allowed for the preparation and arrangement of the contributions of our citizens to this great exposition was well employed in energetic and judicious efforts to overcome this disadvantage. These efforts, led and directed by the commissioner general, were remarkably successful, and the exhibition of the products of American industry was creditable and gratifying in scope and character. The reports of the United States commissioners, giving its results in detail, will be duly laid before you. I have not failed to use this international competition for the favor and the trade of the world may be expected to produce useful and important results, in the extension of our commerce, and the commerce with other nations. In accordance with the provisions of the act of February 28, 1878, three commissioners were appointed to an international conference on the subject of adopting

A COMMON RATIO BETWEEN GOLD AND SILVER,

for the purpose of establishing, internationally, the use of bimetallic money, and securing fixity of relative value between those metals. Invitations were addressed to the various governments which had expressed a willingness to join in the deliberations. The conference held its meetings in Paris, in August last. The report of the commissioners, herewith submitted, will show its results. No common ratio between gold and silver could be agreed upon by the conference. The general conclusion was reached that it is necessary to maintain in the world the monetary functions of silver as well as of gold, leaving the selection of the use of one or the other of these two metals, or of both, to be made by each State. Congress having appropriated at it last session the sum of $5,000,000 to pay the award of

THE JOINT COMMISSION AT HALIFAX,

if, after correspondence with the British government, on the subject of the construction of the award to the requirements of the treaty and to the terms of the question thereunder submitted to the commission, the President shall deem it his duty to make the payment, communications upon these points were addressed to the British government through the legation of the United States at London. Failing to obtain the concurrence of the British government in the views of this government respecting the award, I have deemed it my duty to pay the sum named, within the year fixed by the treaty, accompanied by a notice of the grounds of the payment, and a protest against any other construction of the same. The correspondence upon this subject will be laid before you. The Spanish government has officially announced

THE TERMINATION OF THE INSURRECTION IN CUBA,

and the restoration of peace throughout that island. Confident expectations are expressed of a revival of trade and prosperity, which it is earnestly hoped may prove well-founded. Numerous claims of American citizens for relief for injuries or restoration of property, have been presented to the captain-general for continued hostilities. Some of these claims are in process of adjustment by Spain, and the others are promised early and careful consideration. The treaty made with Italy, in regard to reciprocal consular privileges, has been duly ratified and proclaimed. No relation to the United States of any importance has arisen with any other of the European powers.

THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

has been desirous of a revision of such parts of its treaties with foreign powers as relate to commerce, and, it is understood, has addressed to each of the treaty powers a request to open negotiations with that view. The United States government has been inclined to regard the matter favorably. Whatever restrictions upon trade with Japan are found injurious to that people cannot but affect injuriously nations holding commercial relations with them. Japan, after a long period of seclusion, has within the past few years made rapid strides in the path of enlightenment and progress, and, not unreasonably, is desirous to see the fruits of her industry and prudence in the hands of her commercial friends. Whatever restrictions upon trade with Japan are found injurious to that people cannot but affect injuriously nations holding commercial relations with them. Japan, after a long period of seclusion, has within the past few years made rapid strides in the path of enlightenment and progress, and, not unreasonably, is desirous to see the fruits of her industry and prudence in the hands of her commercial friends. The conference held its meetings in Paris, in August last. The report of the commissioners, herewith submitted, will show its results. No common ratio between gold and silver could be agreed upon by the conference. The general conclusion was reached that it is necessary to maintain in the world the monetary functions of silver as well as of gold, leaving the selection of the use of one or the other of these two metals, or of both, to be made by each State. Congress having appropriated at it last session the sum of $5,000,000 to pay the award of

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