

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

In submitting my seventh annual message to Congress in this Centennial year of our National existence as free and independent people, I feel it a pleasure to recur to the circumstances that have been made from the time of the colonies.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

We were then a people numbering only three millions; now we number more than forty millions. Then industries were confined almost exclusively to the tillage of the soil; now manufacturing concerns of the laborer are everywhere. Our liberties remain unimpaired; the bondsmen have been freed from slavery; we have become possessed of the respect, if not the friendship, of all civilized nations; our progress has been great in all the arts, in science, commerce, navigation, mining, mechanics, medicine, agriculture, and in general education our progress has been likewise encouraging. Our thirteen States have become thirty-eight, including Colorado, which has taken the steps to becoming a State, the Territories, including the Indian Territory and Alaska and extending Colorado, making the territory extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific. On the south we have extended to the Gulf of Mexico, and in the West from the Mississippi to the Pacific. One hundred years ago the cotton gin, the steamship, the railroad, the telegraph, the reaping, sewing, and modern printing machines, and numerous other inventions, of scarcely less value to our business and happiness, were entirely unknown to us. In all this vast territory in 1820 more than two millions of persons were employed in manufactures producing more than \$2,100,000,000 of produce, an amount annually nearly equal to our national debt. From nearly the whole of the population of 1776 being engaged in the occupation of agriculture, in 1870 so numerous and diversified had become the occupations of our people, that less than six millions out of more than forty millions were so engaged. The extraordinary effect produced in our country by a resort to such occupations has built a market for the products of fertile lands distant from the seaboard and the markets of the world. The American system of working various kinds of manufactures, and adding connecting railroads and steamships, has produced in our distant country results not equaled by the intelligence of other nations. The ingenuity and skill of American mechanics has been demonstrated in all the arts, and in the most flattering to their pride. But for the genius and ability of our mechanics, the achievements of our agriculturists, manufacturers and transporters throughout the country would have been impossible. The progress of our country has been most flattering to their pride. But for the genius and ability of our mechanics, the achievements of our agriculturists, manufacturers and transporters throughout the country would have been impossible. The progress of our country has been most flattering to their pride. But for the genius and ability of our mechanics, the achievements of our agriculturists, manufacturers and transporters throughout the country would have been impossible.

OUR NATIONAL MASTHEAD.

As we are now about to enter our second centennial, commencing our manhood as a nation, it is well to look back upon the past and study what will be best to preserve and advance our future greatness. From the first of August, 1776, to the present day, we have been free from the threat of danger to our prosperity and happiness. We should look to the dangers that threaten and remedy them so far as lies in our power. We are a people who have achieved the age we are now in, and we are well with such a form of government it is of the greatest importance that all should be possessed of education and intelligence enough to cast a vote with a right understanding of its meaning. The progress of the masses becomes of the first necessity for the preservation of our institutions. They are worth preserving because they have secured the greatest good to the greatest proportion of the population. The form of government which we have adopted is the best that has ever been devised for the preservation of our institutions. They are worth preserving because they have secured the greatest good to the greatest proportion of the population. The form of government which we have adopted is the best that has ever been devised for the preservation of our institutions.

UNTAILED HEREDITY PROPERTY.

In connection with the question of untailed hereditary property, I would call your attention to the importance of correcting an evil that, if permitted to continue, will probably lead to great trouble in the land before the close of the nineteenth century. It is the accumulation of vast amounts of untailed hereditary property. In 1850 the property of the church property of the United States which paid no tax, municipal or State, amounted to about \$3,000,000. In 1856 the amount had doubled. In 1871 it is almost \$1,000,000,000. By 1875 it will reach a sum exceeding \$2,000,000,000, so vast a sum receiving all the protection and benefits of Government without bearing its proportion of the burdens and expenses of the nation. It will not be looked upon acquiescently by the country at large. It is a great evil, and one which where real estate enhances so rapidly with time as in the United States, there is scarcely a limit as to the wealth that may be acquired by corporations religious or otherwise, if allowed to retain vast estates without taxation. It is a great evil, and one which where real estate enhances so rapidly with time as in the United States, there is scarcely a limit as to the wealth that may be acquired by corporations religious or otherwise, if allowed to retain vast estates without taxation.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Our relations with most of the foreign powers continue on a satisfactory and friendly footing. Increased commerce and the extension of commerce and the cultivation of mutual interests have improved our relations with the large majority of the powers of the world, rendering practicable the peaceful solution of questions which arise from time to time. The contentions which demand extended or particular notice. The correspondence of the Department of State with our diplomatic representatives abroad is transmitted herewith. I am happy to announce the passage of an act by the general courts of Portugal, proclaimed now the adjournment of Congress, for the abolition of servitude in the Portuguese colonies. It is to be hoped that such legislation may be another step toward the abolition of slavery in all the world, when no man shall be permitted, directly or indirectly, under any guise, excuse or form of law, to hold his fellow-man in bondage. I am of opinion, also, that it is the duty of the United States, as a nation, to continue to exert its influence in the world, to provide by suitable legislation that no citizen of the United States shall hold slaves in any other country as property or be interested therein. I have made reparations in the case of the shipwrecked Boston schooner, without sufficient cause upwards of thirty years ago, though she

had hitherto denied her accountability. The denial was never acquiesced in by this Government, and the justice of the claim has been so earnestly contended for that it has been gratifying that she should have at least acknowledged it. The arbitrator in the case of the United States steamer Montijo, for the seizure and detention of which the Government of the United States of Colombia was held answerable, has rendered a decision in favor of the claim. This decision has settled a question which has been pending for several years, and which, while it continued open, might more or less disturb the good understanding which it is desirable should be maintained between the two Governments. A reciprocity treaty between the King of the Hawaiian Islands was concluded some months ago. As it contains a stipulation that it shall be non-effective until Congress shall enact the proper legislation for the purpose of its ratification, the same is herewith submitted, in order that, if such should be the pleasure of Congress, the necessary legislation upon the subject may be adopted.

In March last an arrangement was made through Mr. Tushnet, our Minister at Madrid, with the Spanish Government for the payment by the latter to the United States of the sum of \$50,000 in coin for the purpose of the relief of the families or persons of the ship's company and certain passengers of the brigantine. This sum was to have been paid in three installments at two months each. It is due to the Spanish Government that I should state that the payments were fully and speedily anticipated by that Government, and that the whole amount was paid within but a few days more than two months from the date of agreement, a copy of which is herewith transmitted. In pursuance of the terms of the adjustment I have directed the distribution of the amount among the parties entitled to it, including the ship's company and such of the passengers as were American citizens. Payments are made accordingly on application of the parties entitled thereto.

THE CUBAN REBELLION.

There is no evidence of an approaching end of the ruinous conflict which has been raging for seven years in the neighboring island of Cuba. The same disregard of the laws of civilized warfare and of the just demands of humanity which have heretofore called forth expressions of condemnation from the nations of Christendom have continued to darken the sad scene. Desolation, ruin and pillage are prevailing the field of one of the most fertile and productive regions of the earth, and the incendiary's torch, firing plantations and valuable factories and buildings, is the agent marking the alternate advance or retreat of the contending parties. The protracted continuance of the strife seriously affects the interests of all commercial nations of the United States more than others, by reason of its close proximity, its larger trade and intercourse with Cuba, and frequent and intimate personal and social relations which have grown up between its citizens and those of the United States. Moreover, the property of our citizens in Cuba is large and is rendered insecure and depreciated in value and in capacity of production by the continuance of the strife and the unnatural mode of its conduct. The same is true of our property in other parts of the island, and the absence of any reasonable assurance of a near termination of the conflict must of necessity soon compel the States thus suffering to consider what measures of their people they may desire to take to secure their own safety and the safety of their property. I have hoped that Spain would be enabled to establish peace in her colony, to afford security to the property and the interests of our citizens, and allow a legitimate scope to trade and commerce and the productions of the island. Because of this hope and from an extreme reluctance to interfere in the most remote manner in the affairs of another and friendly nation—especially of one whose sympathy and friendship in the struggle against the rebels of our own country must ever be remembered with gratitude—I have patiently and anxiously waited the progress of events. Our own difficulties are too recent for us not to consider the difficulties which surround a Government distracted by a domestic rebellion at home, at the same time that it has to cope with a separate insurrection in a distant colony. But whatever cause may have produced the situation which so grievously affects our interests, with its attendant evils, operating directly upon the country and its people, thus far all the resorts of Spain have proved abortive, and time has marked no improvement in the situation. The armed bands of the other side now occupy nearly the same ground as the rebels, and the extent of territory from time to time more lives are sacrificed, property destroyed, and wider extents of fertile and productive fields and more valuable property constantly and wantonly sacrificed to the incendiary's torch. In consequence of this state of affairs, where a considerable body of people who have attempted to free themselves of the control of the Superior Government have reached such a point in the occupation of territory, in possession of arms and in a position to constitute in fact a body politic—having a government in substance as well as in name, possessed of the elements of stability, and equipped with machinery for the administration of internal policy and the execution of justice at home as well as in its dealings with other powers—it is within the province of those powers to recognize its existence as a new and independent nation. In such cases other nations simply deal with an actually existing condition of things, and recognize as one of the powers of the earth that body politic which, possessing the necessary elements, has in fact become a new power. In a word, the creation of a new State is a fact to be established by the actual condition of things, and the recognition of this fact, there must be a people occupying a known territory, united under some known and defined form of government, acknowledged by those subject to its jurisdiction, and administered by the usual methods, competent to mete out justice to citizens and strangers; to afford remedies for public and for private wrongs; and able to assume the relative and equal obligations and duties of nations forming the corresponding international duties, resulting from its acquisition to the rights, sovereignty and power which should exist complete in its organization, ready to take and able to maintain its place among the nations of the earth. Cuba has shown a strength and endurance which make it at least doubtful whether it will be in the power of Spain to subdue, it seems unquestionable that no such result is possible. It is a body politic, capable of performing its obligations and entitled to be treated as one of the powers of the earth. A recognition under those circumstances would be inconsistent with the facts, and would compel the powers to give support by force to a Government to which it had really given only a claim to existence. In my judgment the United States should adhere to the policy and the principles which have heretofore been its sure safeguards in like conflicts, and, acting only upon the clearest evidence, should avoid any possibility of a suspicion or of an imputation in the recognition of the independence of Cuba, if, being in my opinion impracticable and unjust, it is that of applying to the present case itself that of the recognition of the belligerent rights in the parties to the contest. In a former message to Congress I had reason to consider this question, and reached the conclusion that the contest in Cuba, dreadful and disastrous as were the evidences, did not rise to the fearful dignity of war. Regarding it now, after this lapse of time, I am unable to see that any notable success or any marked or real advance on the part of the insurgents has essentially changed the character of the contest. It has acquired greater acuteness, but not greater or more formidable proportions. It is possible that the acts of foreign powers, and even the acts of Spain herself, of this very nature, might be pointed to in defense of such recognition; but, now, as in the past history, the United States should carefully avoid the false lights which might lead it into the mazes of doubtful law and of questionable propriety, and adhere rigidly and serenely to the rule which has been its guide, and doing only what is just and equitable, and applying to the present case itself that of the recognition of the belligerent rights in the parties to the contest. In a former message to Congress I had reason to consider this question, and reached the conclusion that the contest in Cuba, dreadful and disastrous as were the evidences, did not rise to the fearful dignity of war. Regarding it now, after this lapse of time, I am unable to see that any notable success or any marked or real advance on the part of the insurgents has essentially changed the character of the contest. 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MEXICAN BORDER TROUBLES.

The Federal Government, several years since established the Mexican frontier, and in certain of the States of that Republic adjacent to our frontier, remains in full operation. It has always been materially injurious to honest trade, for it operates as an incentive to traders in Mexico to supply the custom charges of the wants of inhabitants on this side the line, and prevent the same wants from being supplied by merchants of the United States, thereby to a considerable extent defrauding our revenue and checking honest commercial enterprise. Depredations by armed bands from Mexico on the people of Texas near the frontier still continue. Though the main object of the incursions is robbery they frequently result in the murder of unarmed and peaceably disposed persons, and in some instances the capture of the United States Post offices and mail communications have been attacked. Renewed remonstrances upon this subject have been addressed to the Mexican Government, but without much apparent effect. The military force of the United States, and in some instances that of that quarter is quite inadequate to effectually guard the line, even at those points where the incursions are usually made. An experiment of an armed vessel on the Rio Grande for that purpose is on trial, and it is hoped that if not for other natural obstacles, it may materially contribute to the protection of the herdsmen of Texas. The proceedings of the Joint Commission under the convention between the United States and Mexico, relative to the claims of citizens will soon be brought to a close. The result of these proceedings will then be communicated to Congress.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES.

I am happy to announce that the Government of Venezuela has, upon further consideration, practically abandoned its objection to pay to the United States the share of the revenue which some years since it allotted toward the extinguishment of claims of foreigners generally. In thus reconsidering its determination, that Government has shown a just sense of self-respect which cannot fail to reflect credit upon it in the eyes of our people. It is to be regretted that its payments on account of claims of citizens of the United States are still so meagre in amount, and that the stipulations of the treaty in regard to sums to be paid and the periods when the payments were to take place should have been so signally disregarded. Since my last message the exchange has been made of the ratification of a treaty of commerce and navigation with Belgium, and of conventions with the Mexican Republic, for the further extension of the Joint Commission respecting claims with the Hawaiian Islands for commercial reciprocity, and with the Ottoman Empire for extradition, all of which have been duly proclaimed. The court of Commissioners of Alabama claims has prosecuted its important duties very assiduously and very satisfactorily. It convened and was organized on the 23d day of July, 1874, and by the terms of the act under which it was created was to exist for one year from that date. The act provided, however, that should it be found impracticable to complete the work of the court before the expiration of the year, the President might by proclamation extend the time of its duration to a period not more than six months beyond the expiration of one year. Having received satisfactory evidence that it would be impracticable to complete the work within the time originally fixed, I issue a proclamation, a copy of which is presented herewith, extending the time of the court a period of six months from and after 23d July last. The report made through the clerk of the court, communicated herewith, shows the condition of the calendar on the 1st November last, and the large amount of work which has been accomplished. Thirteen hundred and eighty-two claims have been presented, of which 652 had been disposed of at the date of the report. I recommend the legislation which may be deemed proper to enable the court to complete the work before it.

CLAIMS OF ALIENS.

I recommend that some suitable provision be made, by the creation of a special court or by confining the necessary jurisdiction upon some appropriate tribunal for the consideration and determination of the claims of Aliens against the Government of the United States which have arisen within some reasonable time, or which may hereafter arise, extending all claims covered by treaty provisions or otherwise. It has been found impossible to give proper consideration to those claims by the Executive Department of the Government. Such a tribunal would afford an opportunity for British subjects to present their claims on account of property committed against their persons or property during the Rebellion, as also to those subjects of Great Britain, whose claims, having arisen subsequent to the ninth day of April, 1862, could not be presented to the claims commission which was organized by the provisions of the Treaty of Washington.

THE PRESIDENT RECEIVES SOME LENGTHY HISTORY OF THE LAYING OF THE SEVERAL OCEAN TELEGRAPH CABLES CONNECTING THIS COUNTRY WITH EUROPE, AND EXPRESSES DISSATISFACTION WITH THE FACT, THAT ALTHOUGH THREE LINES ARE NOW IN OPERATION, THERE HAS BEEN NO REDUCTION IN THE RATES CHARGED, AND MIGHT REASONABLY HAVE BEEN EXPECTED. HE RECOMMENDS, THEREFORE—

First. No line should be allowed to land on the shores of the United States under the concession from another power which does not admit the right of any other line or lines formed in the United States to land and freely connect with and operate through land lines. Second, no line should be allowed to land on the shores of the United States which is not by treaty stipulation with the Government from whose shores it proceeds, or by prohibition in its charter or otherwise, to the satisfaction of this Government, prohibited from consolidating or amalgamating with any other cable telegraph line, or combining the rights for the purpose of resulting in maintaining the cost of telegraphic communication. Third, all rights be bound to give precedence in the transmission of the official messages of the Governments of the two countries, between which it may be laid, to a vessel or shore station reserved to the two Governments, either jointly or to each, as regards the message dispatches from its shores, to fix a limit to the charges to be maintained for transmission of messages. I present this subject to the consideration of Congress in the meantime, and unless Congress otherwise direct, I shall not oppose the landing of any telegraphic cable which complies with the conditions stated above, and which will not stipulate to this Government the precedence in the transmission of its official messages, and will not enter into any satisfactory arrangements regarding its charges.

NATURALIZATION AND EXPATRIATION.

Among the pressing and important subjects to which, in my opinion, the attention of Congress should be directed, are those in relation to fraudulent naturalization and expatriation. The United States, with great liberality, offers its citizenship to all who in good faith comply with the requirements of law. These requirements are as simple and upon as favorable terms to the emigrant as the high privilege to which he is admitted can or should permit. I do not propose any additional requirements to those which the law now demands, but the very simplicity and want of necessary formality in our law have made fraudulent naturalization not infrequent to the discredit and injury of all honest citizens, whether native or naturalized. Cases of this character are continually being brought to the notice of the Government by our representatives abroad, and also those of persons resident in other countries. Frequently those who have remained in this country long enough to entitle them to be citizens, have returned to the country of their origin, where they reside, avoiding all duties to the United States by their absence and claiming to be exempt from all duties to the country of their nativity and of their residence. It is the duty of the Government to enforce the doctrine of perpetual allegiance. Congress has defined the right of expatriation to be a national inherent right of all people; but while many other nations have laws providing what formalities shall be necessary to work a change of allegiance, the United States has enacted no provisions of law, and has in no respect designated how and when expatriation may be accomplished by its citizens. Instances are brought to the attention of the Government where citizens of the United States, here naturalized or native born, have formally become citizens or subjects of foreign powers, but who nevertheless in the absence of any provisions of legislation on these questions, when involved in difficulties, or when it seems to be their interest, claim to be citizens of the United States, and demand the intervention of a Government which they have long since abandoned and to which for years they have rendered no service nor laid themselves in any way amenable. In other cases naturalized citizens, immediately after naturalization, have returned to their native lands and have there become engaged in business, and have accepted offices and engaged in pursuits, content with American citizenship, and have evinced no intent to renounce their United States citizenship, but to discharge some duty to the country where they are residing, when at once they assert their citizenship and call upon the representatives of the Government to aid them in their unjust pretensions. It is but just to bona fide citizens that the law should exist on such questions, and that Congress should determine by enactment of law how expatriation will be accomplished and change of citizenship be established. I also invite your attention to the necessity of regulating by law the status of alien women who are foreign born, and of defining more fully that of children born in a foreign country of American parents who may reside abroad, and also of some further provision regulating or giving legal effect to marriage of American citizens contracted in foreign countries. The correspondence submitted herewith shows a few of the constantly occurring questions on these points presented to the consideration of the Government. There are few subjects to engage the attention of

Congress on which more delicate relations are depending.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows the receipts from customs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, to have been \$1,183,833 69, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, to have been \$1,167,732 35; a decrease for the last fiscal year of \$166,101 34. Receipts from internal taxes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, were \$104,474 96, and for the year ending 30th of June, 1875, were \$119,007 43 58; increase, \$14,527 46 58. The report also shows a complete history of the work of the department for the year, and contains recommendations for reform and for legislation which I concur in, but cannot comment on so fully as I should like to do if space would permit, but will confine myself to a few suggestions which I look upon as vital to the best interests of the Treasury—I mean—

SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS.

Too much stress cannot be laid upon this question, and I hope Congress may be induced at the earliest day practicable to insure the consummation of the act of the last Congress at its last session, to bring about specie resumption on and after the first day of January, 1875, at least. It would be a great blessing if this could be consummated, even at an earlier day. Nothing seems to me more certain than that a full, healthy and permanent reaction cannot take place in favoring the industries and the financial welfare of the country, until we return to a measure of values recognized throughout the civilized world. While we use a currency not equivalent to the standard, the world's recognized standard, specie, becoming a commodity like the products of the soil, the surplus seeking a market wherever there is a demand for it. Under our present system we should want some one to buy our money. Were it not that customs duties must be paid in coin, and because of the pledge to pay the interest of the public debt in coin, the yield of precious metals would flow out for the purchase of foreign productions and leave the United States brewers of wood and drawers of water, because of wiser legislation on the subject of finance by the nations with whom we have dealings. I am not prepared to say that I can suggest the best legislation to secure the end. Most heartily commended, it will be a source of great gratification to me to be able to approve any measure Congress looking in any way toward securing resumption. Unlimited inflation would probably bring about specie payment more speedily than any legislation looking to redemption of legal-tenders in coin, but it would be at the expense of honor. The legal-tenders would have no value beyond meeting present liabilities, or, properly speaking, repudiating them. They would buy nothing after debts were all settled. There are a few measures which seem to me important in this connection, and which I commend to your consideration.

LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED.

1. A repeal of the act which authorized the act as makes the notes receivable for debts contracted after a date to be fixed in the act itself, so it is not later than the first of January, 1877. We should then have quotations at real values, and no discount on the value of the notes, but a premium, but currency at a discount; a money reaction would set in at once and with a degree to make the currency equal to what it purports to be; the merchants, manufacturers and tradesmen of every calling could do business on a fair margin of profit; the rates charged, as in an unvarying value; laborers and all classes who work for stipulated pay or salary would receive more benefit from their income, because the extra profits would no longer be charged by the capitalists; the products of countries collecting a downward fluctuation in the value of the currency.

2. That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to redeem, say not to exceed \$2,000,000 monthly of legal-tender notes, by issuing in their stead long term bonds at a discount, at the rate of 3 1/2 to 4 per cent. per annum, of denominations ranging from \$50 to \$1,000 each. This would in time reduce the legal-tender notes to a volume that could be kept aside without demanding large expenditures.

3. That additional power be given to the Secretary of the Treasury to accumulate gold for final redemption of currency, increasing the revenue, curtailing expenses, or both. It is preferable to both, and I recommend that a reduction of expenditures be made whenever it can be done without impairing Government obligations or crippling due execution thereof.

One measure for increasing the revenues and the only one, I think, is the restoration of the duty on tea and coffee. The duties would add probably \$18,000,000 to the present amount received for imports, and would in no way increase the price paid for these articles by the consumers. These articles are the products of countries collecting revenue from import, and as we, the largest consumers, reduce the duties they proportionately increase them. With this addition to the revenue many duties now collected, and which give but an insignificant return for our own consumption, may be remitted, and to the direct advantage of consumers alone. I would mention those articles which enter into manufactures of all sorts. All duty paid upon such articles go directly to the cost of the article when manufactured here, and must be paid for by consumers. The duty now only come from the consumer alone, but as a protection to foreign manufacturers of the same competing article in our own and distant markets.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Secretary of War, accompanying this message, shows the account of the army operations for the year just passed, expenses for maintenance, etc., with recommendations for legislation, to which I respectfully invite your attention.

The necessity of making \$30,000 of the appropriation for the Subsistence Department available before the beginning of the next fiscal year. Without this provision troops at points distant from supplies must either go without food, or the existing laws must be violated, if not attended with disproportionate cost to the Treasury.

2. His recommendations of an enactment of a system of annuities for families of deceased officers by voluntary reductions from the monthly pay of officers. This plan has been found to be a burden upon the Treasury, and would for the future relieve much distress which every old army officer has witnessed in the past, in case of officers dying suddenly or being killed, leaving families without even the means of reaching their friends, if fortunate enough to have friends to aid them.

3. The repeal of the law abolishing mileage and a return to the old system.

4. The trial with korpeles under the corps of Engineers, and an appropriation for the same. Should war ever occur between the United States and any maritime power, torpedoes will be among the most effective and cheapest auxiliaries for the defense of harbors and also in aggressive operations that we can have, hence it is well to learn by experiment their best construction, a'd application as well as effect.

5. A permanent organization for the Signal Service Corps. This service has now become a necessity of peace as well as war under the advancement made by the present able management.

6. A renewal of the appropriation for compiling the official records of the war, etc.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The condition of our Navy at this time is a subject of satisfaction. It does not contain, it is true, any of the powerful cruising iron-clad vessels which are now being built by some of our other nations, but neither our continental situation nor our foreign policy requires that we should have a large number of ships of this character, while the situation and the nature of our ports continue to make those of other nations still dangerous to us. Under any circumstances our Navy does contain, however, a considerable number of iron-clads of the monitor class which, though not proper cruisers, are powerful and effective for harbor defense and for operations

(CONTINUED ON SIXTH PAGE.)