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President's Message.

WASHINGTON, December 5.
To the Senate and House of Representatives:

A year of peace and general prosperity has passed since the last assembly of Congress. We have, through a kind Providence, been blessed with abundant crops and have seen peaceful relations with our foreign nations. In our midst comparative harmony has been restored. It is to be regretted, however, that a free exercise of the elective franchise has, by violence and intimidation, been denied to citizens in exceptional cases in several of the States lately in rebellion, and the verdict of the people has thereby been removed.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas have been restored to representation in our national Congress. Georgia only stands now without representation, may confidently be expected to take her place there also at the beginning of the New Year, and then, let us hope, will be completed the work of reconstruction, with an acquiescence on the part of the whole people in the national obligation to pay the public debt created as the price of our Union, the pensions to our disabled soldiers and sailors, and the widows and orphans of our fallen heroes, and the changes to which we have been made necessary by the great rebellion; there is no reason why we should not advance in material prosperity and happiness as no other nation did after so protracted and devastating a war.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

Soon after the existing war broke out in Europe the United States was invited in favor of the North Germans domiciled in French territory. Instructions were issued to grant the protection. This has been followed by an extension of Saxony, Hesse and Saxe-Coburg, Gotha, Columbia, Portugal, Uruguay, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Chili, Paraguay and Venezuela. In Paris, the charge was an arduous one, requiring constant attention, as well as the exercise of judgment, prudence and good judgment. It has been performed to the entire satisfaction of this government, equally so to the satisfaction of the government of North Germany.

RECOGNITION OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

As soon as I learned that a Republic had been proclaimed in Paris, and that the people of France had acquiesced in the change, the minister of the United States was directed by telegraph to recognize the new government, and to inform the people of the United States. The re-establishment in France of a system of government disconnected with the dynastic traditions of Europe, and the inauguration of a new era of civilization, and the spread of American political ideas in a great and highly civilized country like France. We were asked by the new Government to use our good offices jointly with those of our powers, in the interest of peace, and answer was made that the established policy and true interests of the United States forbade them to interfere in the European questions jointly or informally and unofficially. The Government of North Germany was not then disposed to listen to such representations from any power, and though earnestly wishing to see the ending of the contest, and the settlement of the terms of friendship, I declined, on the part of this Government, to take a step which could only result in injury to the cause of peace, without the object for which our intervention was invoked. Should the time come when the action of the United States can have the return of peace by a single hour, that action will be heartily taken.

NEUTRALITY.

I deemed it prudent, in view of the number of persons of American and French birth, living in the United States, to issue, soon after the official notice of a state of war had been received from both belligerents, a proclamation, defining the duties of citizens of the United States, and the obligations of persons residing within their territory, to observe their laws and the laws of nations. The proclamation was followed by others, as circumstances required, and the people were acquainted in advance of their duties and obligations, have assisted in preventing violations of the neutrality of the United States.

CUBA.

It is not understood that the condition of the insurrection in Cuba has materially changed since the close of the last session of Congress. In an early stage of the contest the authorities of Spain inaugurated a system of arbitrary arrests, of close confinement, of military occupation of the insurgent, and of a summary embargo of their properties, and the requisition of their revenue by the executive. Such proceedings, as far as they affected the people of the United States, were in violation of the provisions of the treaty of 1762, between the United States and Spain. Representations of injuries resulting to several persons claiming to be citizens of the United States by reason of such violations, were made to the Spanish government from April, 1869, to June last. The Spanish Minister at Washington had been clothed with a limited power to aid in releasing such wrongdoers. That power was found to be withdrawn, in view as it was of the unfavorable situation in which the island of Cuba then was, which, however, did not lead to revocation of the suspension of the extraordinary and arbitrary functions exercised by the executive power in Cuba, and we were obliged to make our complaint at Madrid, and to negotiate the release of the prisoners there. The United States only claimed that for the future the rights secured to their citizens by the treaty, should be respected in Cuba, and that as to the past, a joint tribunal should be established in the United States, with full jurisdiction over all such claims. Before such an impartial tribunal, each claimant would be required to prove his case. On the other hand, Spain would be free to traverse every material fact, and thus com-

plete equity would be done. A case which at one time threatened seriously to effect the relations between the United States and Spain, has already been disposed of in this way. The claims of the Lloyd Aspinwall, for the illegal seizure of the whaling ship Canada, has been disposed of by friendly arbitration. During the present year it was referred by the joint commission of Brazil and the United States to the decision of Sir Edward Thornton, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Washington, who kindly undertook the laborious task of examining the voluminous mass of correspondence and testimony submitted by the two governments. The result of the arbitration of the United States the sum of \$100,700.00 in gold, which has since been paid by the Imperial government. These recent examples show that the mode by which the United States have proposed to Spain for adjusting the pending claims is just and feasible, and that it may be agreed to by either nation without dishonor. It is to be hoped that this moderate demand may be accepted by Spain without delay. Should the pending negotiation unfortunately and unexpectedly be without result, it will then become my duty to communicate that fact to Congress and invite its action on the subject.

SPAIN AND THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The long deferred peace conference between Spain and the allied South American republics has been inaugurated in Washington, and the United States of America. Pursuant to the recommendation contained in the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 17th of December, 1866, the Executive Department of the United States has appointed its chief officers for the promotion of peace and harmony between Spain and the allied republics. Hesi- tations and obstacles occurred to the acceptance of the offer. Ultimately, however, a convention was arranged and was opened in this city on the 29th of October last, at which I authorized the Secretary of State to preside. It was attended by the Ministers of Spain, Peru, Chili and Ecuador. In consequence of the absence of a representative from Bolivia, the conference was adjourned until the attendance of a plenipotentiary from that republic could be secured, or other measures could be adopted. The object of the conference was to settle the boundaries of the Spanish American States on this continent may see in this fact a new proof of our sincere interest in their welfare; of our desire to see them established as free and independent States, capable of maintaining order, and preserving their respective territorial integrity, and of our sincere wish to extend our own commercial and social relations with them. The time is probably not far distant when the natural course of events, the European political connection with this continent will cease. Our policy should be shaped in view of this prospect, and in view of the commercial interests of the Spanish American States more closely to our own, thus giving the United States all the pre-eminence and all the advantage which Mr. Monroe, Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay, and myself have proposed to join the Congress of Panama.

SAN DOMINGO.

During the last session of Congress, a treaty for the annexation of the Republic of San Domingo to the United States, failed to receive the requisite two-thirds vote of the Senate. I was thoroughly convinced then that the best interests of the country, considered in a material and permanent sense, required its ratification. Time has only confirmed me in this view, and I now firmly believe that the moment has arrived when the United States have abandoned the project of acquiring as a part of the territory of the island of San Domingo, a free port will be negotiated for by European nations.

IN THE DAY OF SAMARANG.

In the day of Samarang, a large commercial city will spring up, to which we will be able to extend our commerce, without detriment to the interests of the United States. The government of San Domingo has voluntarily sought this annexation. It is a weak power, numbering, probably, less than a million of souls, yet it is one of the richest localities under the sun; capable of supporting a population of one million of people in luxury. The people of San Domingo are not capable of maintaining themselves in their present condition, and must look for outside support. They yearn for the protection of our free institutions and laws, and our progress and civilization. Shall we deny them? The acquisition of San Domingo is desirable because of its geographical position. It commands the entrance to the Caribbean Sea, and the isthmus transit of commerce. It possesses the best harbors, the most salubrious climate, and the most valuable products of the forest, mines and soil of any of the West India Islands. Its possession by the United States will, in a few years, be a matter of immense magnitude, which will go far towards restoring to us our lost merchant marine. It will give to us those articles which we consume in great quantities, and which we equal our exports and imports. In case of a foreign war it will give us command of all the island referred to, and thus prevent an enemy from again possessing himself of a rendezvous upon our coast. At present our coast trade between the States bordering on the Atlantic and those bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, is by the Bahamas and the Antilles. It is a long and dangerous route, and foreign countries get by from Georgia and the east coast of Florida, San Domingo, with a stable government, under which her immense resources can be developed, will give us a safe and easy way to the island. Thus labor will be taken advantage of every available means of transportation and abandon the adjacent islands and seek the blessings of freedom, and as its consequence each inhabitant receiving the reward of his own labor. Porto Rico and Cuba will have to be dealt with as a unit, and we must endeavor to retain their honor.

SAN DOMINGO WILL BECOME A LARGE CONSUMER OF THE PRODUCTS OF NORTHERN FARMERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

The cheap rate at which her citizens can be furnished with food and manure, will make it necessary that the contiguous islands should have the same advantages in order to compete with her in the production of sugar, coffee, tobacco and tropical fruits. This will open to us a wider market for our products. The production of our supply of these articles will

proprietor for that purpose.

The land boundary is already fixed and marked from the summit of the Rocky Mountains to the Georgian Bay. It should now be marked in like manner from the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

I regret to say that no conclusion has been reached for the adjustment of the claims against Great Britain, growing out of the course adopted by that country during the rebellion. The cabinet at London, so far as its views have been expressed, does not appear to be willing to concede that Her Majesty's Government was guilty of negligence, or did, or permitted any act during the war, by which the United States has just cause of complaint, but her firm, and as the unfavorable convictions are directly the reverse, I, therefore, recommend to Congress to authorize the appointment of a commission, to be composed of the amounts, the ownership and their claims, and to give notice to the representative of Her Majesty, at Washington, and that authority be given for the settlement of the claims by the means of paying our honest debts without overtaxing the people; it is to furnish our citizens with the necessities of every day life at cheaper rates than ever before, and it is finally a rapid and efficient means of settling the claims of the intelligence, industry and enterprise of citizens of the United States entitle the country to assume among nations. In view of the importance of this question, I earnestly urge upon Congress early action, and to express its views as to the best means of acquiring San Domingo. My suggestion is that by joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress the Executive be authorized to appoint a commission to negotiate with the authorities of San Domingo for the acquisition of that island; that an appropriation be made to defray the expenses of such commission. The question may then be determined by the action of the two Houses of Congress upon a resolution of annexation to the United States, as in the case of the acquisition of Texas. So convinced am I of all the advantages to flow from the acquisition of San Domingo, that I have no hesitations, I might almost say calamities, to flow from non-acquisition, that I believe the subject has only to be investigated to be approved.

MEXICAN IMPORT DUTIES.

It is to be regretted that our representations in regard to the injurious effects, especially upon the revenue of the United States, of the policy of the Mexican government in exempting from import duties a large tract of its territory on our borders, have not only been fruitless, but that it has been proposed in the country to extend the limits within which the privilege adverted to has hitherto been enjoyed. The expediency of looking into and giving your serious consideration upon the proper means of counteracting the policy referred to, is presumed, will engage your earnest attention.

EXTRADITION TREATIES.

It is the obvious interest, especially of neighboring nations, to provide against injury to their territory, and committed high crimes within their borders, and who may have sought refuge abroad for that purpose. Extradition treaties have been concluded with several of the Central American Republics, and others are in progress.

VENEZUELA CLAIMS.

The sense of Congress is desired as early as may be convenient upon the proceedings of the commission on claims against Venezuela, as communicated in the messages of March 4th, 1869, March 1st, 1870, and March 1st, 1870. It has not been deemed advisable to distribute any of the money which has been received from that government until Congress shall have acted upon the subject.

THE TIENTSIN MASSACRE.

The massacres of French and Russian residents at Tientsin under circumstances of grossly excessive violence, and to indicate a purpose among the populace to exterminate foreigners in the Chinese Empire. The evidence fails to establish a conspiracy, but it shows a conspiracy by the local authorities and the mob. The government at Peking, however, seems to have been disposed to fulfill its treaty obligations, as far as it was able to do so. Unfortunately, the news of the war between the German states and France reached China soon after the massacre. It would appear that the popular mind became possessed with the idea that this contest, extending to those who may have aided neutralize the Christian influence, and power, and that the time was coming when the superstitious mass might expel all foreigners and restore Mandarin influence. Anticipating trouble from this cause, I invited to the United States, the German Confederation to make an authorized suspension of hostilities in the East, where they were temporarily suspended by a determination of the commission to investigate the massacre, and to protect the lives and property of Americans and Europeans.

TREATY RECOGNIZED.

Since the adjournment of Congress, the ratifications of the treaty with Great Britain, for abolishing the mixed courts, and for the exchange of the limits of the slave trade, have been exchanged. It is believed that the slave trade will be confined to the eastern coast of Africa, whence the slaves are taken to Arabian markets.

NATIONALIZATION TREATIES.

The ratifications of the nationalization convention between Great Britain and the United States have also been exchanged during the recess and thus a long standing dispute between the two governments has been settled in accordance with the principles always contended for by the United States.

BOUNDARY LINE TO BE SETTLED.

In April, 1870, while engaged in locating a military reservation near Pembina, the company of engineers discovered that the commonly received boundary line between the United States and British Possessions at that place is about fifty-seven hundred feet south of the true position of the zenith parallel, and that the line when run on what is now supposed to be the true position of the Hudson Bay Company at Pembina, within the territory of the United States. This information being communicated to the British government, I was requested to consent, and I did consent, that the British occupation of the territory of the Hudson Bay Company should continue for the present. I deem it important, however, that this part of the boundary line should be definitely fixed by a joint commission of the Government, and submit herewith an estimate of expense of such a commission, on the part of the United States, and recommend an ap-

propriation for that purpose.

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in such an amount as my designated by the Secretary of the Treasury and Comptroller of Currency in his report of 1869; recommended the establishment of a branch of the city of New York, under the control of the national banks redemption. Their issue subsequent to this recommendation seems to me not only proper, but necessary. The expense should become the bank's, as coupled with the recommendation.

I take this occasion to say that the banking system of this country appears to be well managed, and to answer the responsible purposes for which it was established. It is undoubtedly true, that the treasury notes, presenting an equal and public debt without interest, are a most economical circulation for this government. It should be considered that the banking institutions of the country are generally well managed, and business is established and fostered upon the whole system. Banking should be extended only for the purpose of meeting the demands of business. But where the treasury notes, presenting an equal and public debt without interest, are a most economical circulation for this government. It should be considered that the banking institutions of the country are generally well managed, and business is established and fostered upon the whole system. Banking should be extended only for the purpose of meeting the demands of business. 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