

effacement of the financial evils that necessarily followed a state of civil war. We must endeavor to apply the earliest remedy to the damaged state of the currency, and not shrink from devising a policy, without being oppressive to the people, shall immediately begin to effect a reduction of the debt, and, if persisted in, discharge it fully within a definitely fixed number of years.

It is our first duty to prepare in earnest for our recovery from the ever-increasing evils of an irredeemable currency, without a sudden revulsion, and yet without untimely procrastination. For that end we must, each in our respective positions prepare the way. I hold it the duty of the Executive to insist on frugality in the expenditures, and a prompt economy in itself a great national resource. Of the banks to which authority has been given to issue secured by bonds of the United States, we may require the greatest moderation and prudence, and the law must be rigidly enforced when its limits are exceeded. We may, each one of us, counsel our active and enterprising countrymen to be constantly on their guard, to guard their property in a paper currency, and by conducting business as nearly as possible on a system of cash payments or short credits, to hold their property in the form of gold and silver. To aid our fellow-citizens in the prudent management of their monetary affairs, the duty devolves on us to diminish by law the amount of paper money now in circulation. Five years ago the bank note circulation of the country amounted to not much more than two hundred millions; now the circulation, bank and national, exceeds seven hundred millions. The simple statement of the fact recommends more strongly than any words of mine could do, the necessity of retaining this circulation, and the gradual reduction of the currency is the only measure that can save the business of the country from disastrous calamities, and this can be almost imperceptibly accomplished by gradually reducing the national circulation in securities that may be made redeemable at the pleasure of the Government.

Our debt is doubly secured—first in the actual wealth and still greater undeveloped resources of the country, and secondly in the character of our institutions. The most intelligent observers among political economists have not failed to remark that the public debt of the country is safe in proportion as its people are free; that the debt of a country is the best of all its securities. Our history confirms and establishes the theory, and I firmly believe, destined to give it a still more signal illustration. The secret of this superiority springs not merely from the fact that in a republic the national obligations are distributed more widely through countless numbers in all classes of society; it has its root in the character of our laws. Here all men contribute to the public welfare, and bear the burden of the public burdens. During the war, under the impulses of patriotism, the men of the great body of the people, without regard to their own comparative want of wealth, thronged to our standard, and offered their lives for the public good. Now, in their turn, the property and income of the country should bear their just proportion of the burden of taxation, which increased vitality is incidentally imparted to all the industrial interests of the nation, the duties should be so adjusted as to fall most heavily on articles of luxury, leaving the necessities of life exempt from taxation as the absolute wants of the Government, economically administered, will justify. No favored class should demand freedom from assessment, and the taxes should be so distributed as to fall most heavily on the poor, but rather on the accumulated wealth of the country. We should look at the national debt just as it is—not as a national blessing, but as a heavy burden on the industry of the country, to be discharged without unnecessary delay.

It is estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury that the expenditures for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1864, will exceed the receipts \$112,000,000. It is gratifying, however, to state that the estimate of the revenue for the year ending 30th June, 1865, will exceed the expenditures in the sum of \$111,000,000. This amount, or so much as may be deemed sufficient for the purpose may be applied to the reduction of the public debt, which, on the 31st day of October, 1865, was \$2,798,545,750. Every reduction will diminish the total amount of interest to be paid, and so on, until the means of still further reductions, until the whole shall be liquidated; and this will be seen by the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury, may be accomplished by annual payments even within a period not exceeding thirty years. I have faith that we shall do all this with a reasonable time, as we have amazed the world by the suppression of a civil war which was thought to be beyond the control of any government, so we shall equally show the superiority of our institutions by the prompt and successful discharge of our national obligations.

The department of agriculture, under its present direction, accomplishing much in developing and utilizing the vast agricultural capabilities of the country, and for information respecting the details of its management reference is made to the annual report of the commissioner.

I have dealt thus fully on our domestic affairs because of their transcendent importance. Under any circumstances, our great extent of territory and variety of climate, producing almost everything that is necessary for the wants, and even the comforts of life, make us singularly independent of the varying policy of foreign powers, and protect us against every form of "unfettered alliance," while at the present moment the re-establishment of harmony, and the removal of the cause of discord, will be our best security against "unions which feel power and forget right." For myself, it has been and it will be my constant aim to promote peace and unity with all foreign nations, and I have every reason to believe that they all, without exception, are animated by the same disposition. Our relations with the Emperor of China, so recent in their origin, are most friendly. Our commerce with the dominions of Mexico is increasing, and it is very pleasing to find that the Government of that great empire manifests satisfaction with our policy, and proposes just confidence in the future. The unbroken harmony between the United States and the Emperor of Russia is receiving a new support from an enterprise designed to carry telegraphic lines across the continent of Asia, through his dominions, and so to connect us with Europe by a new channel of intercourse. Our commerce with South America is about to receive encouragement by a direct line of mail steamships to the rising Empire of Brazil. The distinguished party of men of science who have recently left our country to make a scientific exploration of the natural history and rivers and mountain ranges of the region, have received from the Emperor that generous welcome which was to have been expected from his constant friendship for the United States, and his well known zeal in promoting the advancement of knowledge. A hope is entertained that our commerce with the rich and populous countries that border the Mediterranean sea may be largely increased. Nothing will be wanting on the part of this government, to extend the protection of our flag over the enterprise of our fellow-citizens. We receive from the Emperor of Russia assurances of good will, and it is worthy of note that a special envoy has brought us messages of condolence on the death of our late Chief Magistrate from the Emperors of Russia, whose rule includes the old dominions of Carthage, on the African coast.

Our domestic contest, now happily ended, has left some traces in our relations with one at least of the great maritime powers. The formal recognition of the Republic of the United States was unprecedented, and has not been justified by the issue. But in the systems of neutrality pursued by the powers which made that recognition, there was a marked difference. The materials of war for the

insurgent States were furnished, in a great measure, from the workshops of Great Britain and British ships, manned by British subjects, and prepared for receiving British armaments, sailed from the ports of Great Britain to make war on American commerce, under the shelter of a commission from the insurgent States. These ships, having once escaped from British ports, ever afterwards entered them in every part of the world, to sell, and so to renew their depredations. The consequences of this conduct were most disastrous to the States then in rebellion, increasing their desolation and misery by the prolongation of our civil contest. It had, moreover, the effect, to a great extent, to drive the American flag from the sea, and to transfer much of our shipping and our commerce to every power whose subjects had created the necessity for such a thing. These events took place before I was called to the administration of the government.

The sincere desire for peace by which I am animated led me to approve the proposal already made, to submit the question which had thus arisen between the countries to arbitration. Those questions are of such moment that they must have commanded the attention of the great powers, and are so interwoven with the peace and interests of every one of them as they have ensured an impartial decision. I regret to inform you that Great Britain declined the arbitration, but on the other hand, invited us to the formation of a joint commission to settle mutual claims between the two countries, from which those for the depredations before mentioned should be excluded. The proposition, in the very unsatisfactory form, has been declined.

The United States did not present the subject as an impeachment of the good faith of a power which was professing the most friendly dispositions, but as involving questions of public law, of which the settlement is essential to the peace and stability of the country. Repetition to their injured citizens would have followed incidentally on a decision against Great Britain, such compensation was not their primary object. They had a higher motive, and it was in the interests of peace and justice to establish important principles of international law. The correspondence will be placed before you. The ground on which the British Minister rests his justification is substantially, that the municipal law of law, or the measure of duty as a nation, and I feel bound to declare my opinion, before you and before the world, that that justification cannot be sustained before the tribunal of nations. At the same time I do not attribute any great attempt at rosin and legislation. For the future, friendship between the two countries must rest on the basis of mutual justice.

From the moment of the establishment of our free constitution, the civil war, which has been convulsed by revolutions in the interest of democracy or of monarchy; but through all those revolutions the United States has wisely and firmly refused to become propagandists of republicanism. It is the duty of a nation, suited to our condition, but we have never sought to impose it upon others; and we have consistently followed the advice of Washington to recommend it only by the careful preservation and prudent use of the blessing. During all the intervening period the policy of European powers and of the United States has, on the whole, been harmonious. Twice, indeed, rumors of the invasion of some part of America in the name of liberty, have been sent to our condition, but we have never permitted any previous action to be taken to announce the views of this nation in respect to such interference. On both occasions the remonstrance of the United States was respected, from a deep conviction, on the part of European governments, that the system of non-interference and mutual abstention from propaganda was the true rule for the two hemispheres. Since those times they have been in accordance with our policy, and we retain the same purpose to leave the nations of Europe to choose their own dynasties and form their own system of government. This consistent moderation may easily demand some explanation. We should be careful to state that it is a great calamity to ourselves, to the cause of good government, and to the peace of the world should any European power challenge the American people, as it were, to the superiority of republicanism against foreign interference.

We cannot force and are unwilling to consider what opportunities might present themselves, what combinations might offer to protect ourselves against dissemination of our form of government. The United States desire to act in the future as they have ever acted heretofore; they never will be driven from that course by the aggression of European powers, and we rely on the wisdom and justice of those powers to respect the system of non-interference which has so long been sanctioned by time, and which, by its good results, has proved itself to be both consistent and just. The correspondence between the United States and France, in reference to one of those which have become subjects of discussion between the two governments, will, at a proper time, be laid before Congress.

When, on the organization of our government under the Constitution, the President of the United States delivered his inaugural address to the two houses of Congress, he said to them, and through them to the country, and to mankind, that the restoration of the republican model of government was justly considered as deeply, perhaps as finally, settled on the continent. The United States desired to act in the future as they have ever acted heretofore; they never will be driven from that course by the aggression of European powers, and we rely on the wisdom and justice of those powers to respect the system of non-interference which has so long been sanctioned by time, and which, by its good results, has proved itself to be both consistent and just. The correspondence between the United States and France, in reference to one of those which have become subjects of discussion between the two governments, will, at a proper time, be laid before Congress.

Where in past history, does a parallel exist to the public opinion which has within the reach of the people of the United States? Where, in any part of the globe, can institutions be found so suited to their habits or so entitled to their love as their own free Constitution? Every one of them, then, in whatever part of the land he has his home, must wish its perpetuity. Who of them will not now acknowledge, in the words of Washington, that every step by which the people of the United States have advanced to the character of an independent nation, seems to have been distinguished by some token of Providential agency.

Who will not join with me in the prayer, that the invisible hand which has led us through the clouds that gloomed around our path, will so guide us onward to a perfect restoration of fraternal affection, that we of this day may be able to transmit our great inheritance of State governments in all their rights, of the national Government in its full and undiminished vigor, to our posterity, and they to theirs through countless generations?

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, December 4, 1865.

Gov. Morton's health is said to be failing rapidly. He is in New York at present, from which place a dispatch has been received by his friends at Indianapolis apprising them of his situation. His disease is paralysis.

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

J. G. OSBORNE, Editor.
S. L. HARVEY, Editor.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

THURSDAY, DEC. 14, 1865.



CONCERT AT MASONIC HALL.—It will be recollected by many of our citizens that the Masonic Fraternity last summer fitted up their new Hall in a very tasty and appropriate manner. It may not be so generally known, however, that in doing so they became somewhat involved pecuniarily. For the benefit of the Lodge it is proposed to have on Saturday evening next a concert of Instrumental and Vocal Music at the Hall. Solos, Duets, Quartets, &c., will be rendered in the very best amateur style. We hope to see a large turnout and that patronage bestowed on the occasion that its importance demands.

The Message.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE is carefully written, moderate in tone, and is calculated to make the impression that its author is capable of managing the affairs of the government so as to call to his support almost the entire conservative element of the country. On the subject of reconstruction he is clearly of opinion that, the seceded States having laid down their arms and submitted to the authority of the federal government, the adoption of the constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery should entitle them to admission to all the privileges of the union. In this we think him right; at any rate he is sufficiently radical, in requiring them to abolish slavery as a condition of their return. It will be seen that the president is decidedly opposed to monopolies and class legislation of every nature. This is doubtless owing to his democratic antecedents, and augurs well for the future of his administration. His recommendation in favor of contracting the currency and a gradual return to specie payments, backed as it is by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, will undoubtedly receive the attention of Congress and the country at large. Its importance can scarcely be overestimated, and it should not become a partisan question. Whether it is possible to return to specie payments within any short period of time, without disastrously affecting the financial interests of the country, is a problem the solution of which will require the best skill of the ablest financiers in Congress. A sudden contraction of the currency would have the effect we think to ruin thousands of business men all over the country but a gradual approach to a specie basis would have a beneficial influence on the real prosperity and interests of the country.

The President does not even mention Mexico, or the contesting claimants for the exercise of supreme authority in that unfortunate country. On the whole we see much to approve and little to condemn in his message, and were it not for the manifest intention on the part of Congress, to make everything tend to the advancement of radical and visionary theories in the legislature of the present session, we should have little apprehension for the future.

Notice.—We hereby inform our neighbor of the Republican that the board of commissioners held their usual December session last week, and that the record is open for inspection as the law directs. We give this information that he may not conclude as he did after the last session, that things were done up "so slick and dry" that he could not find out what was done, now six or eight weeks afterwards. He can now ascertain by examining the records what the commissioners did.

P. S. The records can be found in the Auditor's office.

We understand that the Rev. Mr. Chapin in a discourse delivered in his church last Sunday, manifested quite a thirst for the blood of certain men recently engaged in the rebellion. We had faint hopes that fanaticism generally had, like the New York Tribune, become sick of blood; that the past four years of mourning, agony, desolation and death, would have satisfied even the voracious appetite of a Nero for blood. It seems however that we have been mistaken, that there are those yet, and some of them ministers of the gospel, whose thoughts by day and dreams by night, are of vengeance, suffering, and blood.

We commend to Mr. Chapin the words of his Master whom he proposes to serve: "If ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your heavenly Father forgive you." "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us." And the not less important declaration of Holy writ, "vengeance is mine saith the Lord and I will repay."

WANTED.—A few hundred cash-paying subscribers to the Democrat.

Thirty-Ninth Congress.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.

Mr. D. W. Voorhees appeared today and qualified.

THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

Mr. Jones offered a joint resolution proposing that the President and Vice-President of the United States shall be elected by a direct vote of the people.—It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

Mr. Ward introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee of Military Affairs, granting bounty land and money to United States soldiers who served during the rebellion. The bill provides for paying bounty land and money to all soldiers who enlisted prior to June 25, 1863, and were honorably discharged. The object is to make the bounty of this class of soldiers equal to that of those who subsequently enlisted.

PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS.

Mr. Delano introduced a joint resolution for an amendment to the Constitution, making it the duty of each State to provide for the rightful pursuit of happiness of all its inhabitants, without distinction of color or race. It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

RECLAIMING PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. Ashley introduced a bill to develop and reclaim public lands, requiring irrigation in the Territories of Idaho, Colorado, Arizona, Montana, and the State of Nevada; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

EQUAL APPLICATION OF LAWS.

Mr. Stevens introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of United States that all national and State laws shall be equally applied to every citizen, and no discrimination shall be made on account of color. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSION OF SUFFRAGE.

Mr. Julian introduced a bill to extend the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

MEXICO.

Mr. Schenck introduced a joint resolution, declaring against the attempt to establish a monarchy in Mexico, and requesting the President to take such steps as will vindicate the American policy, and protect the honor and interests of the United States. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

BANKRUPTCY.

Mr. Jones introduced a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy. Referred to a special committee.

WE FIND THE FOLLOWING AMONG THE SENATE PROCEEDINGS OF FRIDAY:

On motion, by Mr. MASON, the bill H. R. 177, to amend an act of the 34th Congress, to provide for the publication of delinquent taxes, raising the price from \$24 to 60 cents, was read the third time.

By Mr. MASON, BROWN of Hamilton, and CULLEN spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The bill failed to pass the Senate by yeas 24, nays 19.

We remember that when the legislature convened, shortly after the war, the first item of legislation was the passage, by that body, of an act increasing the pay of members from \$1 to \$5 a day.—This was indispensable on account of the increase in the price of board and whiskey.—But when printers asked a reasonable compensation be allowed for their labor it is noted down, and they must accept of it prices for labor, while those whose business it is to remedy such wrongs, vote to continue them. A few hundred dollars would very soon change the opinions of six senators on the question, and make it decidedly to their interest to work for the repeal. That is undoubtedly why senators opposed it,—no one offered to buy them.

The Tennessee Delegation.

In the national House of Representatives on Tuesday, Mr. Raymond rose to a question of privilege, to present the credentials of the Tennessee members of Congress.

Mr. Stevens interposed a point of order, that the State of Tennessee is not known to the House, which the speaker overruled. After a brief debate, in which Messrs. Finch, Grider, and Smith expressed their desire that the Tennessee members should be sworn in, on motion of Mr. Raymond, their credentials were referred to the Select Committee of the so-called Confederate States, by a vote of 126 yeas to 41 nays.

The House then, by a vote of 99 against 63, laid on the table a resolution to admit the Tennessee members elect to the privilege of the floor pending the discussion of their credentials.

At a subsequent stage of the proceedings, a resolution that, until otherwise ordered, Mr. Raymond and the other Representatives from Tennessee be invited to take seats in the House of Representatives, was adopted by yeas 133, nays 35.

The freedmen's debating club commenced its annual session at Washington last week on Monday. The principal spokesmen on the occasion were Sumner, Stevens and Washburne. The committee to prepare business for the action of the lower branch of the club, are appointed by Mr. Colfax, and consist mainly of the finest (shoddy contractors) talent in New England. A good time is expected, and no adjournment it is thought will take place before June next.

E. V. Loxe, Esq., for several years, and until recently, editor of the Warsaw Union, has assumed editorial control of the Anderson Standard in this State. Mr. Loxe is an able writer, an uncompromising democrat, and will work with energy and zeal to advance the interests of true democracy, in Madison County. We wish him success, pecuniarily and politically.

New Advertisements.

SANTA CLAUS

HAS AGAIN

SELECTED

LEMON'S

FOR HIS

Headquarters.

CALL AND SEE

THE

Tremendous Stock

OF

Toys

NOTIONS,

GOOD NEWS

MARSHALL

County!

Gift Books and Photo

Albums, &c., &c.,

SUITABLE FOR

HOLIDAY

PRESENTS.

E. PAUL,

IS AGAIN IN THE MARKET WITH AN ENTIRE

NEW STOCK OF CUSTOM MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

OUR ASSORTMENT IS FULL AND COMPLETE OF

Ladies', Men's, Misses, Boys, Youth's

AND CHILDREN'S

BOOTS & SHOES

OF ALL kinds and descriptions. Our Stock was bought at reduced prices, and will be sold at small

Profits. We also MAKE BOOTS & SHOES TO ORDER, and think we can please all who patronize us with their custom. Our Stock is such

That no one can fail to be Satisfied who may Give us a call.

27 Store on the South side of New and Woodward's Block, at the Sign of the Big Boot.

Plymouth, Indiana, July 27, '65—n47ly.

E. PAUL.

Cabinet Ware-Rooms.

ALLEMAN & BRO.

(SUCCESSORS TO JONATHAN WRIGHT & CO.)

MANUFACTURERS

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FURNITURE,

South of Rice & Bro's Store, Michigan Street,

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

THESE gentlemen having purchased the

Furniture of J. Wright & Co. to

announce to the citizens of Marshall and adjoining

counties, that they have on hand, and are

constantly manufacturing the best and

most

AMERICAN COOKING STOVE

as a COFFEE HEATER, or from a cross bar,

paper of 4 or 6 inches. They have

STOVES

of every kind; Elevated Ovens, Square, Barker

TRIMMINGS

to match. SHELF GOODS of every description,

House Trimmings, DOOR and WINDOW hang

ings, Carpets and Sash; Carpenters' Tools.

NAILS

By the Keg or Pound; Mill saws, Log and Dog

Chains; the best Axes in the West.

Of all kinds;

PLOWS, SHOVELS,

and all manner of Agricultural Implements, including

Plows, that load and unload hay by horse power

a splendid assortment of

CUTLERY.

FISH HOOKS & LINES,

ROPE WIRE, BELTING

AND COW BELLS,

IRON AND

STEEL IN BARS,

ROLLS, SHEETS

AND BUNCHES

&c., &c.

In fact every thing that any one ever thought of

buying in a Hardware Store, and a thousand things

besides, with

NEW STOCK

constantly arriving, which they propose selling

CHEAPER

than the same can be bought at any other place

this side of Pittsburgh.

All kinds of tin, sheet iron, copper and brass

were made and repaired on reasonable terms and

short notice.

H. B. DICKSON & CO

June 1 1865—19n38-4f.

STATE OF INDIANA,)

IN Common Pleas Court, January Term, 1866.

George W. Boyd

vs.

Arthur E. Ladd, Eliza

both Ahees, Charles Ahees, Partition.

Robert Craig, and the

unknown heirs of Charles

Craig, deceased.

The plaintiff in the above entitled cause by his

attorney, has filed in my office his complaint

against the defendants, and it appearing to the

clerk of a competent person that the defendants

Arthur E. Ladd, Elizabeth Ahees, Charles Ahees,

Robert Craig, and the heirs of Charles Craig,

deceased, are non residents of the State of Indi-

ana, they are therefore hereby notified of the pen-

alty of said complaint against them, and unless

they appear answer or demur thereto at the call-

ing of said cause, on the first day of the next