

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

AN INDEPENDENT FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

VOL. V.

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NO. 28.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

CHARLES FROCH,
Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS—ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

For one year, \$10.00
For six months, \$6.00
Single copies, 15¢

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Business Cards, \$5 a year; no advertisement, however small, inserted at a lower rate than \$25 per annum.

Advertisements of every description must be paid for before insertion. There will be no reduction in this rate in any event.

The Law of Newspapers:
1—Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.
2—If subscribers or their papers discontinued, publishers may continue them until all charges are paid.
3—If subscribers neglect or refuse to pay their papers from the office or place to which they are sent, they are responsible until they settle the bill and give notice to discontinue them.
4—If subscribers neglect or refuse to pay their papers from the office or place to which they are sent, they are responsible until they settle the bill and give notice to discontinue them.

The Law of Newspapers:
5—The courts have decided that a paper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it unsealed for the printer, is not a contract.
6—The published rates of advertising are in all cases except where special contracts have been made previous to insertion. The courts have repeatedly so decided.
7—If subscribers neglect or refuse to pay their papers from the office or place to which they are sent, they are responsible until they settle the bill and give notice to discontinue them.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives: Since your last assembling, another year of health and bountiful harvest has passed, and while it has pleased the Almighty to bless us with a return of peace, we cannot but press on, guided by the best light He gives us, trusting that in His own time and way we will be well.

The correspondence touching foreign affairs which has taken place during the last year is herewith submitted, in compliance with a request to that effect made by the House of Representatives at the close of the past session of Congress. If the condition of our relations with other nations is less gratifying than it has usually been at other periods, it is certainly more satisfactory than a nation so unhappily distracted as we are might reasonably have apprehended.

In the month of June last, there were some grounds to expect that the maritime powers, which at the beginning of our domestic differences so unwisely and so unnecessarily, we think, recognized the inauguration as a belligerent power, would soon recede from that position, which has proved only less injurious to themselves than to our own country; but the temporary reverses which afterwards befel the National arms, and which were greatly exaggerated by our disloyal citizens abroad, have hitherto debarred that act of simple justice. The civil war, which has so radically changed for the moment the occupations and habits of the American people, has necessarily disturbed the social conditions, and affected very deeply the prosperity of the nations with which we have carried on a commerce that has been steadily increasing throughout a period of half a century—it has at the same time excited the political ambitions and apprehensions which have produced a profound agitation throughout the civilized world. In this unusual agitation we have laboriously taking part in an controversy between parties and factions in any such States. We have attempted no propagandism and acknowledged no revolutions. We have left to every nation the executive conduct and arrangement of its own affairs. Our struggle has been, of course, contemplated by foreign nations with reference less to its own merit than to its supposed and often exaggerated effects and consequences resulting to those nations themselves. Nevertheless, complaint on the part of this Government, even if it were just, would be unwise. The treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade has been put into operation with a good prospect of complete success. It is an occasion of real pleasure to acknowledge that the execution of it on the part of Her Majesty's Government has been marked with a real and a just regard for the rights of the United States and the rights of their moral and loyal citizens. The convention with Hanover for the abolition of the slave trade has been carried into full effect under the Act of Congress for that purpose. A blockade of three thousand miles of seacoast could not be established and vigorously enforced in a season of great commercial activity, like the present, without committing occasional mistakes, and inducing antipathies and jealousies among foreign nations and their subjects. A civil war, occurring in a country where foreigners reside and carry on a trade under treaty stipulations, is necessarily fruitful of complaints of the violation of neutral rights. All such collisions tend to excite misapprehensions and possibly to produce recriminations between nations which have a common interest in preserving peace and friendship. In clear cases of these kinds, I have, as far as possible, heard and redressed the complaints which have been preferred by foreign powers. There is, however, a large and augmenting number of doubtful cases, upon which the Government is unable to agree with the governments whose protection is demanded by the claimants. There are, moreover, many cases in which the United States or their citizens suffer wrongs from naval or military operations of foreign nations, which the government of those nations are not prepared to redress. I have proposed to some of the foreign ministers that introduced mutual conventions to examine and adjust such complaints. This proposition has been made especially to Great Britain, to France, to Spain and to Prussia. In each case it has been kindly received, but has not yet been formally adopted. I deem it my duty to recommend an appropriation to be appropriated to the Norwegian barge *Admiral P. Tromsø*, which vessel was, in May, 1861, prevented by the commander of the blockade force off Charleston from leaving that port with a cargo, notwithstanding a similar privilege had been granted to an English vessel. I have directed the papers in the case to be communicated to the proper committees.

Applications have been made to me by many free Americans of African descent, to favor their emigration, with a view to such colonization as was contemplated in recent Acts of Congress. Other parties at home and abroad come from motives of prejudice, others upon patriotic principles, and still others influenced by philanthropic sentiments, have suggested similar measures, while on the other hand, several of the Spanish American republics have protested against the sending of such colonies to their respective territories. Under these circumstances, I have declined to give any such colony to any State without first obtaining the consent of the Government, with an agreement on its part to receive and protect such parties in all their rights as free men, and I have at the same time offered to the several States situated in the tropics, or having colonies there, to negotiate with them, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate, to favor the voluntary removal of portions of that class to their respective territories, upon conditions which shall be equally just and humane. Liberia and Hayti are yet the only countries to which colonies of African descent could go from here, with a certainty of being received and adopted as citizens, and I regret to say that such persons contemplating colonization do not seem so willing to emigrate to these countries—not so willing, I think, that their interests demand. I believe, however, that their opinion is improving, and that ere long there will be an augmented and considerable emigration to both these countries from the United States.

The new commercial treaty between the United States and the Sultan of Turkey has been carried into execution. A commercial and consular treaty has been negotiated, subject to the Senate's consent, with Liberia; and a similar negotiation is now pending with the Republic of Hayti. A considerable improvement of the national commerce is expected to result from these measures. Our relations with Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Russia, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, Austria and Netherlands, Italy, Rome, and the other European States, remain unaltered. Very favorable relations also continue to be maintained with Turkey, Morocco, China and Japan.

During the last year there has not only been no change of our previous relations with the Independent States of our continent, but more friendly relations than have heretofore existed are believed to be entertained by these neighbors, whose safety and progress are so intimately connected with our own. This statement especially applies to Mexico, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Peru and Chili. The Commission under the Convention with the Republic of New Granada closed its sessions without having audited and passed upon all the claims which were submitted to it; a proposition is pending to revive the Convention, so it may be able to do more complete justice. The Commission between the United States and the Republic of Costa Rica has completed its labors and submitted its report.

I have favored the project of connecting the United States with Europe by an Atlantic telegraph, and a similar project to extend the telegraph from San Francisco to connect by a Pacific telegraph wire with the wire that is being extended across the Russian Empire.

The territories of the United States, with unimportant exceptions, have remained undisturbed by the civil war, and they are exhibiting such evidence of prosperity as justifies an expectation that some of them will soon be in a condition to be organized as States, and be constitutionally admitted into the Federal Union. The immense mineral resources of some of these Territories ought to be developed as rapidly as possible; every step in that direction would have a tendency to improve the resources of Government, and to diminish the burdens of the people. It is worthy of your serious consideration whether some extraordinary measures to promote that end cannot be adopted. The measure which suggests itself as most likely to be effective, is a scientific exploration of the mineral regions of these Territories, with a view to the publication of its results at home and in foreign countries—results which cannot fail to be auspicious.

The condition of the finances will claim your most diligent consideration. The vast expenditures incident to the military and naval operations required for the suppression of the rebellion have hitherto been met promptly and certainly, and unusual in similar circumstances, and the Republic's credit has been fully maintained. The continuance of the war, however, and the increased disbursements made necessary by the augmented forces now in the field, demand your self-reflection as to the best means of providing the necessary revenues, without injury to business and with the least possible burdens upon the people. The suspension of specie payment by the banks, soon after the commencement of your last session, made large issues of United States notes unavoidable. In no other way could the payment of the troops and other just demands be so economically or so well provided for. The judicial legislation of Congress, securing the convertibility of these notes for loans and internal duties, and making them a legal tender for other debts, has made them a universal currency, and has satisfied, partially, at least, and for the time, the long felt want of a uniform circulating medium, leaving thereby to the people immense sums in discount and exchange. A return to specie payments, however, at the earliest period compatible with a due regard to all interests, should ever be kept in view. Fluctuations in the value of currency are always injurious, and to reduce these fluctuations to the lowest possible point will always be a leading purpose in wise legislation. Prompt and certain convertibility into coin is generally acknowledged to be the best and surest protection against them, and it is extremely doubtful whether the circulation of United States notes, payable in coin, and sufficiently large for the wants of the people, can be currently, usefully, and safely maintained.

Many wise and prudent men have been impressed with the belief that the opportunity offered by the provision for the public wants can be made, and the advantages of a safe and uniform currency neglected to furnish the protection which their treaty stipulations required.

In the month of August last, the Sioux Indians, in Minnesota, attacked the settlers in their vicinity with extreme ferocity, killing indiscriminately men, women and children. These attacks were wholly unprovoked, and therefore so deplorable had been prepared. It is estimated that not less than two hundred persons were killed by the Indians, and a large amount of property was destroyed. How this outbreak was induced is not definitely known, and suspicious which may be unjust need not be stated. Information was received by the Indian Bureau from different sources, about the time heretofore mentioned, that a simultaneous attack was to be made on the white settlements by all the tribes between the Missouri river and the Rocky Mountains. Minnesota has suffered severely. The people of that State manifest a strong anxiety for the removal of the tribes beyond the limits of the State, as a guarantee against hostilities. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will furnish full details, and I submit for your special consideration whether our Indian system shall not be reformed. Many wise and prudent men have been impressed with the belief that this can be profitably done.

I submit a statement of the proceedings of the Commissioners, which shows the progress that has been made in the enterprise of constructing the Pacific Railroad, and suggests the earliest completion of the road, and also the favorable action of Congress on the project now pending before them, for enlarging the capacities of the great canals in New York and Illinois, so being of vital and rapidly increasing importance to the whole nation, especially to the vast interior region hereinafter mentioned at greater length. I propose having prepared and laid before you, at an early day, some interesting and valuable statistical information upon these subjects. The military and commercial importance of enlarging the Illinois and Michigan canals, and improving the Illinois river, is presented in the report of Col. Foster to the Secretary of War and now transmitted to Congress.

I respectfully ask your attention to carrying out the provisions of the Act of the 15th of May last. I have caused the department of Agriculture of the United States to be organized. The Commission informs me that within the period of a few months, this department has established an extensive system of correspondence and exchange both at home and abroad, which promises to effect highly beneficial results in the development of a correct knowledge of the recent improvement in agriculture, in the introduction of new products, and in the collection of agricultural statistics in the different States. I am also informed that it will soon be prepared to distribute largely, seeds, plants and cuttings, and has already published and liberally diffused much valuable information in relation to the most improved modes of agriculture in the United States, which will be of the most valuable nature, and which will be of the most valuable nature, and which will be of the most valuable nature.

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