THE EVENING NEWS. | THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

rus faring Week WE present our readers to-night with the copy of President Grant's Message, which, we believe, is the first complete copy published by any paper in in the Territory.

DISASTERS CONTINUE.

THE reported success of Trochu and Ducrot in their sorties from Paris, last week, do not seem to have produced as favorable a change in the aspect of af. fairs in France as was hoped, for according to the dispatches to-day, the French army are meeting defeat at all points, and the capitulation of Paris is confidently looked for in two or three weeks at the longest. There seems to be nothing now to prevent this event, and it will complete the humiliation of did after so protracted and devastating the French nation and people, for no a war. power can avert the dismemberment of the French empire, and King William will be enabled to consummate, what is said to be one of the darling objects of his ambition,-namely, dictate terms of peace to the French, in their own Capital, as France once did to Prussia, in Berlin, the Prussian Capital.

There have been periods in the world's history, when the trying circumstances in which nations and people have been surrounded have evoked spirit, genius and energy equal to extricate them from the ordeals through which they have been called to pass; and, at least, twice has this been the case in the history of France; -once, in the 15th century, when the immortal "Maid of Orleans" led the French troops to victory, and expelled the English, then overrunning France; and later, when that cyclopean genius, the First Napoleon, reared empire, order and government from the horrible chaos creat-

The Reconstructed States. A year of peace and general prosperi-y to this nation has passed since the ast assembling of Congress. We have, through a kind Providence, been blessed with abundant crops, and have been spared from complications and war with foreign nations. In our midst parative harmony has been restored.

new year; and then, let us hope, will be completed the work of reconstruc-tion. With an acquiescence on the part of the people in the national obli-gation, to pay the public debt created as the price of our union, the pensions to our disabled soldiers and sailors and their widows and orphans, and in the changes to the Constitution which have These rece 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

French territory, Instructions were issued to grant the protection. This has been followed by an extension of American protection to citizens of Sax opy, Heass, Saxe-Coburg Gotas, Coll umbia, Portugal, Uruguay, the Domin ican Republic, Equador, Chili, Para gusy and Venezula in Paris, The charge was fan onerous one requiring

constant and severe labor, as well as the exercise of patience, prudence and good judgment. It has been performed to the entire satisfaction of this government, and, as I am officially informed, equally so to the satisfaction of the government of North Germany.

Attitude of the U. S. to the French Re Mana of publicon

As soon as I learned that a republic had been proclaimed in Paris and the people of France had acquiesced in the change, the minister of the United States was directed, by telegraph, to recognize it and tender my congratutions of Europe, which appeared to be a proper subject for the felicitations of Americans. Should the present struggle result in attaching the hearts of the French to our simpler forms of representative government, it will be a subect of still further satisfaction to our mose our institutions upon the inhabitants of other countries; and while we adhere to the traditional neutrality la civil interests be indifferent to the spread of American political ideas in a great and highly ere asked by the new government to use our good offices, jointly with those of European powers, in the interest of peace. The answer was made that the established policy, and the true inter-ests of the United States, forbade them to interfere in European questions jointly with European powers. I ascertained informally and unofficially, that the government of North Germany was not then disposed to listen to such representations from any powers; and, though earnestly wisning to see the blessings of peace restored to the bel-ligerents with all of whom the United States are on terms of friendship, I declined on the part of the Government to take a step which could only result in injury to our true interests without advancing the object for which our inis verified as it seems to indicate only additional defeat, reverse and disaster United States can besten the rather of peace by a single hour, that action will be heartily taken.

each claimant would be required to prove his case. On the other hand, Spain would be at liberty to traverse every material foot and thus complete equity would be done. A case which at one time threatened seriously to affect the relations between the United States and Spain has already been disat one time threatened seriously to affect the relations between the United States and Spain has already been dis-posed of this way. The claims of the *Lloyd*, Aspinwall, for the illegal sizz-ure and detention of that vessel, was re-ferred to arbitration by mutual consent, ferred to arbitration by mutual consent, has resulted in an award to the las United States, for the owners of the extinguished, with a balance of trade ernments, and submit herewith esti-same, of nineteen thousand seven hun-against us, including interest of bonds mates of the expense of such a commis-dred and two dollars and fifty cents in held by foreigners; and the money ship- sion on the part of the United States,

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, and in several of the States lately in rebellion; and the verdict of the people has thereby been reversed. The States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas have been restored to representation in our national councils. Georgia, the only state new 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 borious nous I bmitted by the two mony ments, and awarded to States the sum of one hundred thou sand seven hundred dollars and him cents, in gold, which has since been paid by the imperial government. These recent examples show that the mode which the United States has proposed to Spein for adjusting the proposed to Spain, for adjusting the pending claims, is just and feasible, and that it may be agreed to by other na-tions without dishonor. It is to be with the necessaries of every day life tions without dishonor. It is to be with the necessaries of every day life hoped that this moderate demand will at cheaper rates than ever before; and American Protection in France. Soon after the existing war broke ont in Europe, the protection of the U.S. Minister in Paris was invoked in fat wor of the North Germans domiciled in my duty to communicate that fact to

The South American Republics. question, I earnestly urge upon Con-The long deferred peace conference being ress early action and an expression of tween Spain and the allied South Ameri-its views as to the best means of ac-can Republics, has been inaugurated in quiring San Domingo. My suggestion Washington under the auspices of the United States. Pursuant to a recommendation contained in the reso-intion of the House of Representatives, of the 17th December, 1866, the execuof the 17th December, 1866, the execu-tive department of the Government quisition of that Island, and that an ap-offered its friendly offices for the pro-propriation be made to defray the ex-

motion of peace and harmony between penses of such commission. The ques-Spain and the allied Republics. Hesi- tion may then be determined by the tation and obstacles occurred to the ac- action of the two Houses of Congress, ceptance of the offer. Ultimately how- upon a resolution of annexation, as in ever, a conference was arranged and the case of the acquisition of Texas. So was opened in this city on the 29th of convinced am Lof all the advantages to October, at which I authorized the Sec. flow from the acquisition of San Domretary of State to preside. It was at-tended by the Ministers of Spain, Peru, Chili and Equador. In consequence of from non-acquisition, that I believe the the absence of a representative from Bo-subject has only to be investigated to be approved. ernment from the horrible chaos creat-ed by revolutionists and tyrants, the most bloodthirsty mentioned in the pages of modern history. In vain and other Republics of Spanish origin on this continent, may uses in this fact a new proof of our sincere interest in their welfare, of our desire to see them blessed with good governments, capable of maintaining order and preserving their respective territorial integrity; and of our sincere wish to extend our own commarme is not, probably, far distant when in the natural course of events, the European political connection with this continent will cease. Our policy should be shaped in view of this probability, so as to ally the continental interests of these Spanish states more closely to ours, and thus give the United States all the pre-eminence and all the advantage which Monroe, Adams and Clay contemplated, when they propos-ed to join to the Congress of Panama.

against us, including interest of bonds mates of the expense of such a commis-heid by foreigners; and the money ship-ment of our citizens traveling in foreign and recommend that an appropriation ment of our citizens traveling in foreign and recommend that an appropriation is a like unfriendly disposition has been made for that purpose. The land manifested on the part of Canada in the boundary is already fixed and marked from the second for the line boundary is already fixed and marked from the second for the United from the Bummis of the Rocky Mount should the citizens of the United States from the navigation of the St. Lawrence. This river constitutes a natural outlet to the ocean for eight of the Rocky Mount of the Rocky Mount is states from the navigation of the St. Lawrence. This river constitutes a natural outlet to the ocean for eight of the Rocky Mount of the Rocky Mount is states, with an aggregate population of the aggregate population of the aggregate population of the states, with an aggregate population of the aggregate population of the aggregate population of the aggregate population of the states information of the states, with an aggregate population of the states information of the states of the manner. ing influence over the great commercial traffic, soon to flow from the west to the east by way of the Isthmus of Darien; it is to build up our merchant marine; it is to furnish new markets for the products of our farms, shops and manufacturers; it is to make assers unsupportable in Cuba and Porto Rico at once, and ultimately so in Brazil; it is to settle the unhappy condition of Cuber and end an exterminating conflicts in is to provide an honest means of paying our honest debts without overtaxing

Early Action Urged

In view of the importance of this

The Imperial Government is understood to have delegated the whole or a share of its jurisdiction or control of these in more grounds, to the Colonial authority known as the Dominion of lanada, and this same independent, but irresponsible agent, has exercised its delegated powers in an unfriendly way. Vessels have been siezed without notice or warning, in violation of the customs previously prevailing, and have been taken into the Colonial ports, their veyages broken up and the vessels condemned. There is reason to believe that this unfriendly treatment that this unfriendly treatment was de-signed to bear harshly on the United States, with a view to a political effect upon this Government. Extradition. The statutes of the Dominion of Canuntenable in their jurisdiction over vessels of the United States; they auetal of the Central American republics and other are in progres. The venezueta claims. The sense of Congress is desired as early m may be convenient upon the proceedings of the commission on claims against Venezueta, which were commu-nicated in the messages of March 2th, 1869, March 1st, 1870, and March 21st a pecuniary penalty. If answers are not given, and if such a vessel is found prepared to fish within three marine leagues of any such coasts, bays, creeks leagues of any such coasts, bays, creeks expiration of period named in the last license granted, they provide that the vessel, with her tackle, etc. shall be forfeited. It is not known that any condemnations have been made under these statutes. Should the authorities of Canada attempt to enforce them, it will become my doty to take such steps as may be necessary to protect the rights ineditated and to indicate a purpose among the populace to exterminate foreign residents in the Chinese Fur-pire. The evidence fails to establish united States have us right to enter the open ports of the British Possessions in North America, except for the purpose It has been claimed by Her Majesty's officers, that the fishing vessels of the United States have no right to enter the open ports of the British Persessions in provinces have urged her adhernob. The government at Pekin, how- of shelter and repairing damages, of ten millions of people in luxury. The mob. The government at Pekin, how-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 issues and civilization. Shall we refuse them? The acquisition of San Domingo is desirable because of possessed with the idea that this con-of San Domingo is desirable because of inst extending to Chinese waters would trade except in the purchase of wood and water; and that they must depart within twenty-four hours after notice to leave. It is not known that any seiz-ure of fishing vessels carrying the fiag of the United States has been made under this claim, So fast as the claim is founded on the alleged construction of the convention of 1818, it cannot be acquiested in by the United States. It is hoped that it will not be insisted on by Her Majesty's roverment of the insisted on by Her Majesty's the negotiation of the Convention of \$18, the British commissioners proposed to expressly enclude the fishermen of the United States from the privilege of carrying on trade with any of His Brittanic Majesty's subjects, residing within the limits assigned for their use, tested it, we like it much better than any other substance we know about. We are told that it is as durable as coal oil, and it can be furnished at as low, or lower price than oil, and we are of the opinion that it will give a far better light at a less price than oil, and then it professes the great ad-

Free navigation of the St. Lawren such an impertial tribunal, can be furnished with food, tools and that the line, when furn on what is now ed to be the true position of that parallel, would leave the fort of the Bey company, at Pembina, within the territory of the com-Status. This information in municated to the British gov

I regret to say that no conclusion has been reached for the adjustment of the claims against Great Britsin, growing out of the coarse adopted by that gov-ernment during the rebellion. The cabinet of Liondon, 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 the in fereign hands, their vessels on cause of complaint. Our firm and unalterable convictions are directly the reverse. I therefore recommend to Con-gress to sinhorize the appenditment of a commission to take propror the amounts and the ownership, and of their claims, on notice to the representative of her Majesty at Washington; and that au-thority be given for the settlement of these claims by the United States, so that government shall have the owner-ship d private claims as well as the re-sponsible contract stall demands against Great Britsin. Whenever her Majesty's

overnment shall entertain a desire for a full and friendly adjustment of these chaims, the United States will enter upon their consideration with an carnest desire for a conclusion consistent with the honor and dignity of both nations.

The Fighery Question, The course pursued by the Canadian suthorities toward the fishermen of the United States during the past season has not been marked by a friendly feeling. By the first article of the son-vention of 1818, between Great Britian and the United States, it was agreed that the inhabitants of the United States should have forever in common with British subjects, the right of taking fish in certain waters, not included in the limits named in the Convention, within three miles of ports on the Brit-ish coast. It has been the custom for many years to give intruding fishermen

Anticipating that an attempt possibly be made by the Canadia de thorities in the coming season to repeat their unneighborly act toward our fishermen, I recommend you to confer upon the Executive the power to sus-pend, by proclamation, the operation of he laws authorizing the transit of coods, wares and merchandise, in bond, cross the territory of the United States o Canada; and further, should such an extreme measure be necessary, to whereby the vessels of the Dominion of Canada are permitted to enter the wat-ors of the United States.

gregate tonnage of 661,367 tons upon the waters which discharge into it. The foreign commerce of their ports on these waters is open to British competition, and the major part of it is done

in British bottems. If American seamen be excluded from the natural avenue to the ocean othe monopoly of the direct commerce of be in fereign hands, their vessels on transatiantic veyages having no access to our Lake ports, which would be de-nied to American vessels on similar voyages. To state such a proposition is to refute its justice. During the administration of John Quincy Adams, Mr. Clay unquestionably demonstrated the natural right of the citizens of the United States to the navigation of this river, claiming the Act of Congress of Vienna upon the Rhine and other rivers, and all nations to have the judgment European jurists and statesmen. that the inhabitants of Ca coun-

try through which a navigable river passes, have a natural right to enjoy the navigation of that to and into the sea, even though fassing through the territory of another power. Since Mr. Clay advanced his argumen in behalf of our right, the principle for which he contended has been frequenty and by various nations recognized by law, and by treaty has been extended to several other great rivers. By the treaty concluded at Mayence, in 1831, the Rhine was declared free from the point where it is navigable into the sea. By the convention between Spain and Portugal, concluded in 1835, the navi-gation of the Douro throughout its whole extent, was made free for the subjects of both crowns. In 1853 the Argentine Confederation, by treaty, threw open the free navigation of the Parana to Uruguay and to the merchant vessels of both nations. In 1856 the Crimean war was closed by a treaty which provided for the free navigation

t the Danube. In 1850, Bolivia, by

friends of France waited see some such a turn, the third time in French affairs; but greatness seems to have departed from the French nation, and mediocrity alone to remain, the result being, seemingly irretrievable humiliation and ruin.

It is deplorable to see a great nation thus humbled; but however much it may be regretted, all must admit that France forced the guage of battle upon Prussia, and though the latter has need, civilized country like France.Othe her power and superiority cruelly, she was dealing with a determined and hereditary foe, and it is extremely doubtful whether France would have shown greater magnanimity to Prussia had their present relative positions been reversed by the fortunes of war. Sentiment and generosity, under such circumstances, seldom have any influence.

It is said in to-day's telegrams that in two or three weeks 800,000 Frenchwill be under arms; but viewed in the light of every move yet made the commencement of the campaign, it will be a pity if the sta tement for the French nation. To retrieve themselve, seems now hopeless, and as well submit to the best terms of peace that can be obtained from Prussia, as to continue a bloody struggle under such circumstances.

'NEW LIGHTS.'-We live in a day of great inventions, and every day something new that is adapted to increase the convenience and comfort of man is brought to view. Every reader of the public prints must have noticed the frequency with which sccidents have occurred in the East through the explosion of burning fluids, coal oil and other substances used for illuminating es. Hundreds of deaths have refrom this cause, and readers have ocked by the perusal of the sad de-But Enoch Reese & Co. came up our office a day or two ago, and changing the burners of one or two coal oil lamps. the burners of one of two coal oil lamps, exhibited to us the light of a fluid which they have introduced into the Territory, and for which they are sole agents. It is called the "Danforth non-Explosive Pe-troleum Fluid." Lamps in which it is burned can not explode. The substance is, we are told, as its dame indicates is a beauti-ful, brilliant, white light, much superior to that of coal oil or of gas. It is clear, free from odor and will not grease the lamp or cloth of any kind, and so far as we have tested it, we like it much better than any other substance we know about. We are told that it is as durable as coal oil, and it

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deemed it prudent, in view of the number of persons of German 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 obligations of persons residing within their territory to observe their laws and the laws of nations. The proclamation was followed by others, as circumstan-crassement to call for them. The peo-ple thus acquainted in advance of their duties and obligations, have assitted in preventing violations of the neutrality of the United States.

The United States and Spain.

It is not understood that the condition of the insurrection in Gubs has materially changed since the close of the last session of Congress. In an trary arrests, of close confinement, or military trial and execution of persons suspected of complicity with the insurthe persons or property of citizens of the United States, were in violation of the provisions of the treaty of 1795, between the United States and Spain.

San Domingan Annexation.

During the last session of Congress, teaty for the annexation of the Reput liced 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, commercially and materially, demanded its ratification. Time has only confirmed me in this States have entirely abandoned the project of accepting as a part of its ter-ritory the island of San Domingo, a free port will be negotiated for by Enropean nations in the bay of Samana. A large commercial city will spring up, to

ceiving corresponding benefits. The government of San Domingo has vol-untarily sought this annexation. It is a weak power, numbering probably less than one hundred and twenty thousa proclamation defining the duties of and souls, and yet possessing one of the United States as a neutral, and the the richest localities under the sun, capable of supporting a population of ten millions of people in luxury. The people of San Domingo are not capable of San Domingo is desirable because of its geographical position. It commands mos to the Carribean Sea and the en the Isthmus transit of commerce. It nosapacious harbors, the most salubriou early stage of the contest the authorities climate, and the most valuable products of Spain inaugurated a system of arbif of the forest and mines and soil of any of the West India islands. Its possession by us will in a few years build up a coast-wise commerce of immense magnitude, which will go far toward restoring to gents, and of summary embargo of their property and the sequestration of their revenues by executive warrant. Such proceedings, as far as they affected sume greatly and do not produce, thus sume greatly and do not produce, thus equalizing our exports and imports. In case of fereign war, it will give as com-mand of all the islands referred to, and

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 is even pro-posed in that country to extend the limits within which the privilege adverted to has hitherto been in operation. The expedience of looking into and giving your serious consideration to the policy referred to, it is presumed engage your earnest attention,

It is the obvious interest, especially of neighboring nations, to provide against injury to those who may have commit-ted high orimes within their border and who may have sought refuge abroad. For this purpose extradition treaties have been concluded with sev-eral of the Central American republics

ed by some to have been pretest extending to Chinese waters would neutralize the Christian influence and, power, and that the time was coming when the superstitious mass might ex-pel all torefguers and restore Mandaria influence. Anticipating trouble from this cause, I invited France and North Germany to make an authorized suspension of hestilities in the East, when they were temporarily suspended by act of the commanders, to act together for the future promotion in Obine of the lives and property of Americans and Europeans.

treaty, declared it regarded the rivers Amazon and La Plata in accordance with fixed pirnciples of inter-national law, as highways or channels opened by nature for the commerce of all pations. In 1859, the Paraguay was made free by treaty; and in December, 1866, the Em-peror of Brazil, by imperial decree, de clared the Amazon to be open to the frontier of Brazil for the merchant ships of all nations. The greatest living British authorities on this subject, while asserting the abstract rights of the British claim, say it seems difficult to deny that Great Britain may ground so doing she exercises harshly an ex-treme and hard law; secondly, that her conduct with respect to the navigation of the St. Lawrence is in glaring and discreditable inconsistency : Lake Michigan, through which the rives flows, are the property of the United States. The whole nation is interested in securing chesp transporta-tion from the States of the West to the Atlantic. To the cities of those States it secures a greater return for fabo the inhabitants of the seaboard it offe heaper food; to the nation an increase in the annual surplus of exports. It is ance.

Tours, 6.-Reports of the battles

At the last Session of Cong respectfully recommended that an n to have new bills on such pape dation, I take this occasion to say that the banking system of the country Appears to be well managed and to an-swer reasonably the purpose for which it was established. It is no doubt true that treasury notes, in presenting an

