BEAVER ARGUS.
BEAVER, PENN'A.
Wednesday, Dec. 10th, 1862.
T. C. NICHOLSON & Co., Proprietors.
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BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 38—No. 50. Beaver, Wednesday, December 10, 1862. Established 1818

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Read in Congress, Dec. 1st, 1862.

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

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The correspondence touching foreign affairs, which has taken place during the past year, is herewith submitted in virtual compliance with a request to that effect, made by the House of Representatives, near the close of the last session of Congress. If the condition of our relations with other nations is less gratifying than it has usually been at former 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 difficulties, so unwisely and unnecessarily, as we think, recognized the insurgents as belligerents 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 befell the National arms, and which were exaggerated by our disloyal citizens abroad, have hitherto delayed that act of simple justice.

The Civil War, which has so radically changed for a moment the occupations and habits of the American people, has necessarily disturbed the social conditions and affected very deeply 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 political ambitions and apprehensions, which have produced a profound agitation throughout the civilized world. In unusual agitation, we have forborne from taking part in any controversy between foreign States, and between parties or factions in such States. We have attempted no propagandism and acknowledged no revolution. But we have left to every nation the exclusive conduct and management of its own affairs. Our struggle has been, of course, contemplated by foreign nations with reference less to its own merits than to the influence it would have upon their own political welfare and fortunes. Nevertheless complaint on account of this course, even if it were just, would certainly be unwise.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the African Slave trade has been put in operation with a good prospect of complete success. It is an auxiliary [illegible] action on the part of Her Majesty's Government, has been marked with a loyalty unexpected for the authority of the U. States, and the rights of their several and loyal citizens.

SAO PAOLO.

The Government of Hanover promises the abolition of the Stade dues, has been carried into full effect under the Act of Congress for that purpose.

THE ARGUS.

A blockade of sixty thousand miles of a coast could not be established and vigorously enforced in a season of great commercial activity like the present, without committing occasional mistakes and inflicting unintentional injuries upon foreign nations and their subjects. A civil war occurring in a country where foreigners reside and carry on trade under treaty stipulations, is necessarily fruitful of complaints of the violations of neutral rights; all such collisions tend to excite misapprehensions, and possibly to produce mutual reclamations between nations which have a common interest in preserving peace and friendship. In clear cases of these kind, I have, so far as possible, heard and redressed complaints which have been presented by friendly 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 the naval or military authorities of foreign nations, which the governments of these States are not at once prepared to redress. I have proposed to some of the foreign States, thus interested, 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 in behalf of the owners of the Norwegian bark Admiral P. Tordens Rivla, which vessel was, in May, 1862, prevented by the commander of the blockading force, of Charleston, from leaving that port with her cargo, notwithstanding a similar privilege had shortly before been granted to an English vessel. I have directed the Secretary of State to cause the papers in the case to be communicated to the proper committee.

THE COLONIZATION SCHEME.

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, some from interested motives, others upon patriotic considerations, 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 move any such colony to any State without first obtaining the consent of its government, with an agreement on its part to receive and to protect such emigrants in all their rights of freemen, 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 emigration of persons of that class to their respective territories, upon conditions which shall be equal, just and humane.

Liberia and Hayti are as yet the only countries to which colonists of African descent from here could go with 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 those countries as to some others, nor as willing as I think, their interest demands. I believe, however, the opinion among them in this respect is improving, and that ere long there will be an augmented and considerable emigration to these new countries from the United States.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

The new commercial treaty between the U. 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 and Austria, Netherlands, Italy, Rome, and the other European States, remain undisturbed. 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 own continent, but more friendly sentiments 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, Guatemala, Honduras, Peru and Chili. The unfortunate war between the Republics of New Grenada and Venezuela still continues. The Republic of New Grenada closed its session without having definitely acted upon all the claims which were submitted to it. A proposition is pending to revive the convention, that 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 for 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 with the wire which is being extended across the Russian Empire.

TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS.

The Territories of the U. 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 material resources of those territories ought to be developed as speedily as possible. Every step in that direction would have a tendency to improve the revenues of the government and diminish the burdens of the people. It is worthy of your serious consideration whether some extraordinary measures to promote the end cannot be adopted. The means which suggested itself most likely to be effective is a scientific exploration of the mineral regions in 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.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The vast expenditure incident to the military and naval operations required for the suppression of the rebellion, have hitherto been met with a promptitude, and certainly unusual in similar circumstances, and the public 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 best reflections as to the best mode of providing necessary revenue without injury to business, and with the least possible burden upon labor. 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 troops and the satisfaction of other just demands be so economically or as well provided for. The judicious legislation of Congress, securing the receivability of these notes for loans and internal duties, and making them a legal tender for other debts, has made them universal currency, and has satisfied, partially at least, and for the time, the long-felt want of an uniform circulating medium, saving thereby to the people immense sums in discounts and exchange. A return to specie payments, however, at the earliest period compatible with 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.

Convertibility, prompt and certain convertibility into coin, is generally acknowledged to the *best* and *surest* guard against them, and it is extremely doubtful whether circulation of United States, payable in coin, and sufficiently large for wants of the people can be permanently, usefully and safely maintained. Is there then any other mode in which the necessary provisions for the public wants can be made, and the great advantages of a safe and uniform currency secured. I know of none which promises so certain results, and at the same time so unobjectionable, as the organization of Banking Associations under a general act of Congress, well guarded in its provisions. To such associations the Government might furnish circulating notes, on the security of U. S. Bonds deposited in the Treasury.—These notes, prepared under the supervision proper officers, being uniform in appearance and security, and convertible always into coin, would at once protect labor against the evils of a vicious currency and facilitate commerce by cheap and safe exchanges. A moderate reservation from the interest on the bonds would compensate the United States for the preparation and distribution of the notes, and a general supervision of the system, and would lighten the burden of that part of the public debt employed as security.

The public credit, moreover, would be greatly improved, and the negotiation of new loans greatly facilitated by the steady market demand for Government bonds which the adoption of the proposed system create. It is an additional recommendation of the measure of considerable weight, in my judgment, that it would reconcile as far as possible all existing interests by the opportunity offered to existing institutions to recognize under the act, substituting only the secured uniform national circulation for the local and various circulation, secured and unsecured, now issued by them.

TREASURY RECEIPTS.

The receipts into the Treasury from all sources, including loans and balance from the preceding year, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1862, were $583,885,247 05 of which sum $49,656,297 62 were derived from customs; $1,795,331 73 from the direct tax; from public lands, $152,203-77 3 from miscellaneous sources, $861,-787 64, from loans in all forms, $529,-602,460 59. The remainder, $2,257,-055 80, was the balance from last year.

EXPENDITURES.

The disbursements during the same period were: For Congressional, Executive and Judicial purpose, $5,939,-009 29, for foreign intercourse, $1,339,-710 35; for miscellaneous expenses, including the mints, loans, post office deficiencies, collection of revenue, and other like charges, $14,129,771 50; for expenses under the Interior Department, $3,102,985 52; under the War Department, $394,368,497 36; under the Navy Department, $42,674,569 69; for interest on the public debt, $13,-190,324 45, and for the payment of the public debt, including reimbursement of temporary loan and redemptions, $96,096,922 09; making an aggregate of $570,844,700 25, and leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of July, 1862, of $13,043,546 81. It should be observed that the sum of $96,076,922 00, expended for reimbursement and redemption of the public debt, being included also in the loans made, may be properly deducted from both the receipts and expenditures, leaving the actual receipts for the year $187,788,324 97, and the expenditures $474,744,788 16. Other information on the subject of the finances will be found in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to whose statements and views I invite your most candid and considerate attention.

NAVY AND WAR REPORTS.

The reports of the Secretaries of the Navy and War are herewith transmitted. These reports though lengthy, are certainly nothing more than brief abstracts of the very numerous and extensive transactions and operations conducted through these Departments. Nor could I give a summary of them here upon any principle which would admit of its being much shorter than the reports themselves. I therefore content myself with laying the reports before you, and asking your attention to them.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

It gives me pleasure to report a decided improvement in the financial condition of the Post Office Department as compared with several preceding years. The receipts for the fiscal year 1862, amounted to $8,349,-296 40, which embraced the revenue from all the States of the Union for three quarters of that year, notwithstanding the cessation of revenue from the so-called seceded States during the last fiscal year. The increase of the correspondence of the loyal States has been sufficient to produce a revenue during the same year of $8,299,820 90, being only $50,000 less than was derived from all the States of the Union during the previous year. The expenditures show a still more favorable result. The amount expended in 1861 was $13,606,759 11. For the last year the amount has been reduced to $11,125,864 13, showing a decrease of about $2,481,000 in the expenditures as compared with the preceding years; about $3,750,000 as compared with the fiscal year 1861.—The deficiency in the department for the previous year was $4,551,966 98. For the last fiscal year it was reduced $2,112,814 57. These favorable results are in part owing to the cessation of mail service in the insurrectionary States, and in part to a casual review of the expenditures in that Department, in the interest of economy.—The efficiency of the postal service, it is believed, has also been much improved.

The Postmaster General also opened a correspondence through the Department of State with foreign governments, proposing a convention of postal representatives, for the purpose of simplifying the rates of foreign postage, and to expedite the foreign mails. This proposition, equally important to our adopted citizens and to the commercial interests of this country, has been favorably entertained and agreed to by all the governments from whom replies have been received. I ask the attention of Congress to the suggestions of the Postmaster General, in his report, respecting the further legislation required, in his opinion, for the benefits of the postal service.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The Secretary of the Interior reports as follows in regard to the public lands: The public lands have ceased to be a source of revenue. From the 1st of July, 1861, to the 30th of September, 1862, the entire cash receipts from the sale of lands were $137,476 26, a sum much less than the expense of our land system during the same period. The Homestead Law, which will take effect on the 1st of January next, offers such inducements to settlers that sales for cash cannot be expected to an extent sufficient to meet the expenses of the general land office, and the cost of surveying and bringing the land into market.

The discrepancy between the sum here stated as arising from the sales of the public lands, and the sum derived from the same source as reported from the Treasury Department, arises, as I understand, from the fact that the periods of time, though apparently were not really co-incident at the beginning points. The Treasury report including a considerable sum now, which had previously been reported from the Interior; sufficiently large as to greatly overreach the sum derived from the three months now reported upon by the Interior, and not by the Treasury.

INDIAN TREATIES.

The Indian tribes upon our frontiers have, during the past year, manifested a spirit of insubordination, and at every points have engaged in open hostilities against the white settlements in their vicinity. The tribes occupying the Indian country south of Kansas, renouncing the allegiance to the United State, and entered into treaties with the insurgents. Those who remained loyal to the United States were driven from the country. The chief of the Cherokees has visited the city of Washington for the purpose of restoring the former relations of the tribe with the United States. He alleges that they were constrained by superior force to enter into treaties with the insurgents; and that the United States neglected to furnish the protection, which their treaty stipulations required. In the month of August last, the Sioux Indians in Minnesota attacked the settlements in their vicinity, with extreme ferocity, killing indiscriminately, men, woman and children. This attack was wholly unexpected, and, there, no means of defense had been provided. It is estimated that not less eight 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 suspicions, which may be unjust, may not be stated. Information was received by the Indian Bureau, from different sources, about the time hostilities were commenced that a simultaneous attack was to be made upon the white settlements by all the tribes between the Mississippi river and the Rocky Mountains. The State of Minnesota has suffered great injury from this Indian war. A large portion of her territory has been depopulated, and a severe loss has been sustained by the destruction of property. The people of that State manifest much anxiety for the removal of the tribes beyond the limits of the State as a guarantee against future hostilities. The Commissioners of Indian Affairs will furnish full details. I submit for your especially consideration whether our Indian system shall not be remodeled. Many wise and good men have been impressed with the belief that this can be profitably done.

MILITARY ROADS.

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 thus suggests the earliest completion of the road, and also the favorable action of Congress upon projects now pending before them for enlarging the capacities of the great canals in New York and and Illinois as being of vital and rapidly increasing importance to the whole nation, and especially to the vast interior region, hereinafter to be noticed at some greater length. I propose having prepared and laid before you at an early day some interesting and valuable statistical information upon this subject. The military and commercial importance of enlarging the Illinois and Michigan Canal and improving the Illinois River is presented in the report of Colonel Webster, to the Secretary of War, and now transmitted to Congress. I respectfully ask attention to it.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

To carry out the provisions of the act of Congress of the 15th of May last, I have caused the department of agriculture of the United States to be organized. The commissioner informs me that within the period of a few months the department has established an extensive system of correspondence and exchanges, both at home and abroad, which promise to effect highly beneficial results in the development of a correct knowledge of recent improvements in agriculture; in the introduction of new products and in the collection of the agricultural statistics of the different States; also that it will soon be prepared to distribute largely seeds, cereals, plants and has already published and liberally diffused much valuable information, in anticipation of a more elaborate report, which will in due time be furnished, embracing some valuable tests in chemical science, now in progress in the laboratory. The Commissioner of this department was for the more immediate benefit of a large class of our most valuable citizens, and I trust that the liberal basis upon which it has been organized will not only meet your approbation, but that it will realize, at no distant day, all the fondest anticipations of its most sanguine friends, and become the fruitful source of advantage to all our people.

On the 22d day of September last, a proclamation was issued by the Executive, a copy of which is herewith submitted:

COMPENSATED EMANCIPATION.

In accordance with the purpose expressed in the second paragraph of that paper, I now respectfully recall your attention to what may be called "Compensated Emancipation." A nation may be said to consist of its territory, its people and its laws.—The territory is the only part which is of certain durability. One generation passeth away, and another generation cometh, but the earth abideth forever. It is of the first importance to duly consider and estimate this ever enduring part. That portion of the earth's surface which is owned and inhabited by the people of the United States is well adapted to be the home of one national family, and it is not well adapted for two or more. Its vast extent and its variety of climate and production are of advantage in the age of one people, whatever they might have been in former ages. Steam and telegraphs in intelligence have brought these to be an advantageous combination for one united people.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

In the Inaugural Address I briefly pointed out the total inadequacy of disunion as a remedy for the differences between the people of the two sections. I did so in language which I cannot improve, and which therefore, I beg to repeat: "One section of our country believes slavery is right, and ought to be extended, while the other believes it is wrong and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute. The fugitive slave clause of the Constitution, and the law for the suppression of the African slave trade are each as well enforced, perhaps, as any law can ever be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself. The great body of the people abide by the dry legal obligation in both cases, and a few break over in each. This I think cannot be perfectly cured and it would be worse in both cases after the separation of the sections than before.—The foreign slave trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived without restriction in one section, while fugitive slaves, now only partially surrendered would not be surrendered at all by the others.

Physically speaking, we cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassible wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced, and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other, but the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face, and intercourse either amicable or hostile must continue between them. Is it impossible, then, to make that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separation than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws can among friends? Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always; and when after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you."

NO NATURAL LINE OF DIVISION.

There is no line, straight or crooked, suitable for a natural boundary upon which to divide. Trace through from east to west upon the line between the free and slave country, and we shall find a little more than one-third of its length are rivers easy to be crossed and populated, or soon to be populated, thickly upon both sides, while nearly all its remaining length are merely surveyors' lines, over which people may walk back and forth, without any consciousness of their presence. No part of this line can be made any more difficult to pass by writing it down on paper or parchment, as a national boundary. The fact of separation, if it comes, gives up on the part of the sectional obligations upon the seceding section, the fugitive slave clauses along with all other constitutional obligations upon the section seceded from. While I should expect no treaty stipulation would ever be made to take its place.

TERRITORIAL MAGNITUDE.

But there is another difficulty. The great interior region bounded east by the Alleghanies, north by the British dominions, west by the Rocky Mountains, south by the line along which the culture of cotton and corn meets, and which includes part of Virginia, part of Tennessee, all of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, and the territories of Dakotah, Nebraska, and part of Colorado, has above ten millions of people, and will have fifty millions within fifty years, if not prevented by any political folly or mistake. It contains more than one-third of the country owned by the United States, certainly more than one million of square miles, once half as populous as Massachusetts already is, it would have more than seventy-five millions of people. At glance at the map shows that territorially speaking it is the great body of the Republic. The other parts are but marginal borders to it, the magnificent region sloping west from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific being the deepest and also the richest in undeveloped resources in the production of provisions, grains, grasses, and all which proceed from them this great interior region is naturally one of the most important in the world.

INTERIOR OUTLETS.

Ascertain from the statistics the small proportion of the region which has as yet been brought into cultivation, and a large and rapidly increasing amount of its products, and we shall be overwhelmed with the magnitude of the prospect presented, and yet this region has no sea coast, touches no ocean anywhere. As part of one nation, its people now find, and may forever find, their way to Europe by New York, to South America and Africa by New Orleans, and to Asia by San Francisco. But separate our common country into two nations as designed by the present rebellion, and every man of the great interior region is hereby cut off from some one or more of these outlets, not perhaps, by a physical barrier, but by embarrassing and onerous trade regulations, and this is true whenever a dividing or boundary line may be fixed. Place it between the now free and slave country, or place it South of Kentucky, or North of Ohio, and still the truth remains, that none south of it can trade to any part or place north of it, and none north of it can trade to any part or place south of it except upon terms dictated by a government foreign to them.

These outlets east, west and south are indispensable to the well being of the people inhabiting and to inhabit this vast interior region. Which of the three may be the best, is no proper question. All are better than either, and all of right belong to the people and to their successors forever. True to themselves they will not ask where a line of separation shall be, but will vow rather that there shall be no such line. Nor are the marginal regions less interested in these communications to and through them to the great outside world. They too and each of them have access to this Egypt of the West, without paying toll at the crossing of any national boundary.—Our national strife sprung not from our permanent part, not from the land we inhabit, not from our national homestead. There is no possible severing of this but would multiply and not mitigate, evils among us. In all its adaptations and aptitudes it demands union and abhors separation. In fact it would ere long force reunion, however much of blood and treasure the separation might have cost. Our strife pertains to ourselves, to passing generations of men, and it cannot without convulsion be hushed forever with the passing of one generation.

PROPOSITION TO ABOLISH SLAVERY

In this view I recommend the adoption of the following resolution and articles amendatory to the Constitution of the United States:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following Articles be proposed to the Legislatures or Conventions of the several States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all or any of which Articles when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures or Conventions, to be valid as part or parts of the said Constitution, viz:

COMPENSATION.

Article—Every State wherein slavery now exists, which shall abolish the same at any time or times before the first of January in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred, shall receive compensation from the United States, as follows, to wit:—The President of the United States shall deliver to every such State, bonds of the United States, bearing interest at the rate of——for each slave shown to have been therein by the eighth census of the United States; said bonds to be delivered to such State by installments, or in one parcel, at the completion of the abolishment, accordingly as the same shall have been gradual or one time within such State; and interest shall begin to run upon any such bond only from the proper time of its delivery as aforesaid and afterwards. Any State having received bonds as aforesaid, and afterwards introducing or tolerating slavery therein, shall refund to the United States, and the bonds so received or the value thereof, and all interest paid thereon.

Article—All slaves who shall have enjoyed actual freedom, by the chances of war, at any time before the end of the rebellion, shall be forever free; but all owners of such who shall not have been disloyal shall be compensated for them at the same rates as provided for States adopting abolishment of slavery, but in such a way that no slave shall be twice accounted for.

Article—Congress may appropriate money and otherwise provide for colonizing free colored persons, with their consent, at such place or places without the United States.

WANT OF HARMONY.

I beg indulgence to discuss these proposed articles at some length.—Without slavery the rebellion could never have existed, without slavery it could not continue. Among the friends of the Union there is great diversity of sentiment and of policy in regard to slavery and the African amongst us. Some would abolish it suddenly—and without compensation, some abolish it gradually and with compensation, some would remove the freed people from us, and some would retain them with us, and there are yet other minor diversities. Because of these diversities we waste much strength in struggles among ourselves, by mutual concession we should harmonize and act together.—This would be a compromise among the friends and not with the enemies of the Union. These articles are intended to embody a plan of such mutual concessions. If the plan shall be adopted, it is assumed that emancipation will follow, at least in several of the States. As to the first article, the main points are:

EMANCIPATION TO BE GRADUAL.

First, the emancipation; secondly, the length of time for consumating, (thirty-seven years;) and thirdly, the compensation. The emancipation will be unsatisfactory to the advocates of perpetual slavery, but the length of time should greatly mitigate their dissatisfaction. The time spares both races from the evils of sudden derangement. In fact, from the necessity of any derangement, while most of those whose habitual course of thought will be disturbed by the measure, will have passed away before its consummation. They never see it. Another class will hail the prospect of emancipation, but will deprecate the length of time. They will feel that it gives too little to the now living slaves.—But it really gives them much. It save them from the vagrant destitution which must largely attend immediate emancipation, in localities where their numbers are very great, and it gives the inspiriting assurance that their posterity shall be free forever.

The plan leaves to each State choosing to act under it to abolish slavery now, or at the end of the century, or at any intermediate time or by degrees extending over the whole or any part of the period, and it obliges no two States to proceed alike. It also provides for compensation, and generally the mode of making it. This, it would seem, must further mitigate the dissatisfaction of those who favor perpetual slavery, and especially of those who are to receive compensation. Doubtless some of those who are to pay and not to receive, will