The Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

B. F. McNEIL. Editor and Proprietor.

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Boetry.

CARELESS HUSBANDS

- My liege lord sits in his library chair, And I sat idly by; My lord wears a grave and studious air, And I dare say so do I.
 - But we look grave from a different of He is buried in study, while I Wonder if this is our drawn of love, And look in the fire and sigh.
- Books, books, books; a forest of books Frown on me from every wall; I suppose I should relish such friends as these, But I don't like reading at all.
- There is plenty to learn, in this life of ours, To love, to enjoy, or to scorn, And I care not what the old Romans did
- Long ages ere I was born And while I look in the fire and sigh,
- And my liege deigns not a word,
 An organ strikes up, in the street outside,
 A tune that I've often heard—
- A tane of my girlhood's wild young days— How strangely it thrills me now! My heart with a bound springs up in my throat, And my head on my brenst I bow.
- I see the dear friends of the "auld lang syne," With their greetings kind and warm; The faces that gathered around me ones
- Alike in sunshine or storm. And 'mid the forms and faces that throng so fast There is one that is cold and pale;
 It looks down on me now in the mystic perch
 Of the moss-grown cut in the vale,
- I hear them this moment, those low sad tones—
 "I could better bear to part
 If I did not know, in the land of the foe,
 Lives the man who claims your heart."
- "A spirit whispers me, love, that soon
 My young life's star shall set;
 And you may smile and mock as you will,
 But you'll marry the Northman yet."
- Five long years since that pale sad face Passed away for aye from my side; lie sleeps in his far-off Southern grave, And I am the Northman's bride.
- But his was the truest and purest heart Of all that ever I met: And in heaven I know that loyal soul Watches over its earth-love yet.
- The dear faces throng, and the kind tones come
 With the tender burden of old;
 I wish I could always have been a girl,
 Or that husband's were not so cold.
- h t husbands wise, do von never reflect When you've caged your pretty birds, y waiting and watching so many days, And wasting such tender words?
- Do you never reflect what great warm hearts We women all have, and how true?

 And that all a man's soul, and half of his time,

 Are nothing more than our due?
- Do you never think in your idle chat With men by night or by de-
- With men by night or by day,
 That your wife is moping alone at home,
 And may wonder why you stay? Or if home once more, with a careless air Do you, siezing on paper or book, E'en notice the favorite dress she has donned
- By so much as a pleasant look ! No tender word for the ear which knows No music like unto this? Do you think she will never ask herself If this can be wedded bliss?
- You marry a girl at whose feet have knelt "Full many before you came;
 And you say, "I will do whatever I please,
 But she must be always the same."
- Take heed, vain sir, while you smoke and read, Or lounge at the club or play,
 Lest she hear a tune on the organ outside,
 That she knew in the olden day!
- And that faces that loved her come not back
- On the music's billowy tide; While her true heart learns its first regret By her careless husband's side

"OUR FAMILY JAR." A Sketch of Early Married Life.

Tom and I never quarrel. It has come to be a sort of byword with the family, when they wish to express an extraordinary degree of connubial felicity, 'As happy as Tom and Louise!' So you see our reputation is established. But we did have a little difficulty once and it had nearly accorded. reputation is established. But we did have a little difficulty once, and it had nearly proved a serious one. Even now, I never hear the story of the young couple who were sundered for life by that miserable little rat or mouse, whichever it was, (I always have ballowed) believed she was right) without shuddering to think of the awful fate that Tom and I escaped.

But though it was providentially averted, I am going to write the history of our quarrel as a warning to all young couples.

to all young couples.

It had always been one of Tom's hobbies that peo-

head with a aigh.

'I should ha' been more patient, sure, mum; wasn't he jist me own husband. after all?' I used to come out of the kitchen after such interviews, feeling quite instructed, and I didn't altogether like to hear Tom laugh, when I told him of our domestic's forgiving spirit.

'How blessings brighten, &c.,' he would say.—'He's the dear departed Macnally, now; he would have been, that ould brute of a Pat, if he had stay-

ed.' But in my secret heart I thought Tom appreciated Mrs Macnally, though he would make fun of her to me. It was one of Tom's failings! in those days to make fun of everything. One of them! He had anothes. He would keep a dog!

Now I am not averse to pets in the abstract, and I have an affections for cats, but a dog! They are my pet aversion! And Tom's dog Rover was no exception. It was not 'love me, love my dog,' in this case, for Tom's dog I did not love, whatever might have been said of Tom.

Now when I say that Tom would keep a dog, I do not mean that he persisted in this course against my expressed wish to the contrary. In fact, there had been a sort of compromise made between us.—If I hated dogs, he detested cats, and a pet cat was one of my fey hobbies. So we signed a sort of hollow truce, and Rover and Tabby became domesticated in our household. They were very good friends themselves, which was a mercy, as they might otherwise have caused a rubture between their master and mistress, each being bound to uphold-and sustain his or her respective appendage.—But for awhile matters went on swimmingly. One afternoon Tom came in to tea rather earlier than usual. 'Lou,' he said, 'Thave a present for you, from grandmother' Thad'a note from her at the office this morning, asking me to call over there, and I went. She had intended to give you something when you were married, but couldn't quite decide then what it should be; and now she wants me to see to getting it over here. I'll drive around, I think in the morning.'

But you havn't told me what it is, Tom!,

thing when you were married, but couldn't quite decide then what it should be; and now she wants me to see to getting it over here. I'll drive around, I think in the morning.

'But you havn't told me what it is, Tom!,
'Ah. my dear! so I havn't. You remember the large jar that has always stood in grandmother's parlor, filled with rose leaves, I believe? Well that's the "dentical thing," as Capen Cuttle used to say.—How do you like it, Miss Lousy?

'O,' I said, the one grandmother thought so much of because it came from Holland, and has always been in the family? I am delighted; it wil look so nicely in the parlor, Tom!

'Glad you're pleased, my dear,' Tom said. 'I used always to be stumbling over the confounded thing at grandmother's but I'm more careful, now I'm a married man!'

I had a few private doubts as to Tom's improvement in that respect, but they did not prevent my pleasure when the next day he brought the jar home. I greatly admired the effect of the blue and white china, with its grotesque figures, against the dark marble of the mantle and hearth. and Tom himself confessed it quite an addition to the room. And when I had filled the jar with rose-leaves, the room smeled like a garden, and my pleasure in the present was wholly unalloyed. It was a week or two afterward, that one afternoon Tom came from the office early to take me to ride. 'Hurry and get ready, Lou,' he said, 'we've no time to spare.'

As there was no mortal reason for our going or returning at a particular time, I could not quite see what the hurry was; but, like a dutiful wife, I made no remarks, and put on my bonnet and shawl as quickly as possible. Tom didn't come into the house at all, but sat on the steps smoking, until I was ready.' Did you shut the parlor door, Lou?' he asked, as I joined him; 'Rover and Tabby are in the house, and might get in there, if the doors are left open.' Oh, I shut them all!' I answered confidently; 'but Tabby could do no harm, at any rate, and you oughta't to leave Rover in house, Tom.' 'Never mind, he s

him again! And, dismissing all care we gave ourselves up to the pleasure of the ride. It was after dark when we came home, and Tom left me at the door, driving the horse to the stable himself. I went in, stepping into the parlor a moment to light the gas before going up stairs. But, as it flashed up, what a sight met my horror-stricken eyes! Alas my beautiful Holland jar was broken in pieces, the fragments lay strewn around, and the rose-leaves were scattered in all directions over the carpet. Oh, that horrible dog l' I exclaimed involuntarily; I wish he was killed!

Just then I heard Tom come in. I rushed to meet 'stark mad with grief.'
m! Tom!' I said 'do but see what that dog of

yours has done? Tom? I sand 'do but see what that dog of yours has done? Tom contemplated the ruins, put his hands in his pockets, and began to whistle. Now if there is one thing more aggravating than another to womankind, it is to hear a man whistle in that way. It is tantalizing, so expressive of doubt, of disbelief, in short, of everything wounding to the feelings of a sensitive peace the country will be able to resume with energy and advantage its former high career of compression.

'You needn't whistle, Tom,' I said rather crossly. I wish somebody would drown that horrid Rover!

'They'd find it a difficult process, my dear,' Tomobserved with a little chuckle. 'Rover swims like a

I began to be a little indignant at Rover's master. as well as at Rover, so I didn't take any notice of that remark. Tom went on a little more seriously: Louise how do you know that Rover did the mischief? You shouldn't condemn even a dog without proof. I Think it is quite as likely to have been Tabby.

Tabby, indeed!' I answered with an involuntary burst of indignation. How could the little thing have knocked over that large heavy jar? Nonsense, Tom, your partiality to Rover makes you blind to his faults and quite unjust to poor Tabby. She was far enough from here, I'm sure. Of course is was

far enough from here, I'm sure. Of course is was your ugly, rough dog.,

Tom's face grew a little red.

'My dear,' he said with great dignity, 'you allow your feelings to run away with you. Perhaps it will be as well to investigate the facts before you decided. If the door had been properly closed neither dog nor cat could have come into the parlor. But the tea-bell has rung, and you had better go up and take off your things immediately.'

the tea-bell has rung, and you had better go up and take off your things immediately. Now ordinarily, Tom would have gone up with me, but to-night he took out his newspaper and seated himself in an easy chair, not vouchsafing a single glance at me. This behavior, with his reference to my having left the door open, was almost too much. Up in my room, alone I was sorely tempted to sit down and have a good cry, poor wo-

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives: Again the blessings of health and abundant har vests claim our profoundest gratitude to Almighty God.

The condition of our foreign affairs is reasonably satisfactory. Mexico continues to be a theatre to civil was. While our political relations with that country have undergone no change we have at the same time strictly maintained neutrality between

the beligerents.
At the request of the States of Costa Rica and Ni caragua, a competent engineer has been authorized to make a survey of the river San Juan, and the port of San Juan. It is a source of much satisfaction that the difficulties which for a moment excited some political apprehensions, and caused a closing of the inter-oceanic transit route, have been amicably adjusted, and that there is a good prospect that the route will soon he recogned, with an increase of the route will soon be reopened, with an increase of capacity and adaptation. We could not exaggerate either the commercial or the political importance of that great improvement.

hat great improvement.

It would be doing injustice to an important South It would be doing injustice to an important South American State not to acknowledge the directness, frankness and cordiality with which the United States of Columbia have entered into intimate relations with this Government. A claims convention has been constituted to complete the unfinished work of the one which closed its session in 1861.

The new liberal Constitution of Venezuela having consistence of the convention of the contract of the

one into effect with the universal acquiescence of the people, the Government under it has been rec the people, the Government under it has been recognized, and diplomatic intercourse with it has opened in a cordial and friendly spirit. The long deferred Aves Island claim has been satisfactory paid and adjusted. Mutual payments have been made of the claims awarded by the late joint commission for the settlement of claims between the United States and Peru. An earnest and cordial friendship continues to exist between the two courties, and such efforts as were in my power have been used to remove misunderstanding and avert a

sed to remove misunderstanding and avert a areatened war between Peru and Spain.

Our relations are of the most friendly nature with Chili, the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Paraguay, San Salvador and Hayti. During the past year no differences of any kind have arisen with any of those Republics, and on the other hand their sympathies with the United States are constantly expressed with cordiality and carnestness.

The claim arising from the seignre at the carro of

The claim arising from the seizure of the cargo of the brig Macedonian, 1821, has been paid in full by the Government of Chili. Civil war continues in the Spanish part of San Domingo, apparently without prospect of an early

close.

Official correspondence has been freefy opened with Liberia, and it gives us a pleasing view of social and political progress in that Republic. It may be expected to derive new vigor from American influences, improved by the rapid disappearance of Slavery in the United States. I solicit your authority to furnish to the Republic a gunboat at moderate cost, to be reimbursed to the United States by instalments. Such a vessel is needed for the safety of that State against the native. African races, and of that State against the native African races, and in Liberian hands it would be more effective in ar esting the African slave trade than a squadron is our own hands. The possession of the least organized naval force would stimulate a generous ambi tion in the Republic, and the confidence which we should manifest by furnishing it would win forbear-ance and favor towards the colony from all civilized

nations.

The proposed overland telegraph between America and Europe, by the way of Behrings Straits and Asiatic Russia, which was sanctioned by Congress at the last session, has been undertaken, under very favorable circumstances, by an association of American citizens, with the cordial good will and support, as well of this Government as of those of Great Britian and Russia. Assurances have been received from most of South American States of their high appreciation of the enterprise, and their readiness to co-operate in constructing lines tributary to that to co-operate in constructing lines tributary to that world-encircling communication. I learn with much satisfaction that the noble design of a tele-

peace the country will be able to resume with energy and advantage its former high career of commerce and civilization.

Our very popular and estimable representive in Egypt died in April last. An unpleasant altercation which arose between the temporary incumbent of the office of the Government of the Pacha resulted in a suspension of intercourse. The evil was promptly corrected on the arrival of the successor in the Consulate, and our relations with Egypt, as well as our relations with the Barbary Powers, are entirely satisfactor.

The rebellion which has so long, been flagrant in China beautiful the Account.

China has at last been suppressed with the co-opera-ting good officers of this Government and of the other Western Commercial States. The Judicial Consular establishment there has become very diffi-cult and onerous, and it will need legislative revis-ion to adapt it to the extension of our commerce, and to the more intimate intercourse which has been instituted with the Government and people of that vast Empire. China seems to be accepting with hearty good-will the conventional laws which regu-late commercial and social intercourse among the

Western nations.

Owing to the peculiar situation of Japan, and the anomalous form of its Government, the action of that Empire in performing treaty stipulations is inconstant and capricious. Nevertheless, good progress has been effected by the Western Powers moved to the property of t ing with enlightened concert. Our own pecuniary claims have been allowed or put in course of settle-ment, and the inland sea has been reopened to com-

merce. There is reason also to believe that these proceedings have increased rather than diminished the friendship of Japan towards the United States. The ports of Norfolk, Fernandina and Pensacola man's usual resort. But there was some anger that foreign merchants will now consider whether cry yet! So I choked down my tears, re-arranged my hair with due deliberation, and walked down well as just to the United States, to resort to thes have been opened by proclamation. It is hoped that foreign merchants will now consider whether

my hair with due deliberation, and walked down stairs with as much dignity as Tom himself.

'Tom,' I said, as I passed the parlor door, 'I am ready for tea now.

I didn't wait for nim as I usually did, but I did go through the hall and down the stairs rather slowly hoping that he would join me. He dld not, however, but rose leisurely, folding up his his newspaper, and sauntered along behind me, whistling. It was the first meal that we had not gone down together. I think Mrs. Macnally must have seen something a little peculiar in our behavior, for she gave us both a keen look, but as she never spoke unless she was spoken to, she 'made no sign,' but performed her offices at the table in the usual way. Indeed, there was almost a silence in the room. Tom looked highly indifferent, and I, extremely sulky.

At last, as Mrs Macnally, her mission being ended, was about to leave the room, Tom spoke—

At last, as Mrs Macnally, her mission feing ended, was about to leave the room, Tom spoke—

Tom,' I said, as I passed the parlor door, 'I am ready for tea now.

He United States, to resort to these and other open ports, than it is to pursue, through many hazards and at a vast cost, a contraband trade with other ports which are closed, if not by actual military occupation, at least by a lawful and effect with the power and due to occupation, at least by a lawful and effect with the power and due to occupation, at least by a lawful and effect with the power and due to occupation, at least by a lawful and effect with the power and due to occupation, at least by a lawful and effect with the power and due to occupation, at least by a lawful and effect with the power and due to occupation, at least by a lawful and effect with the power and t

It had always been one of four same and the plant of the daily should go to housekeeping as soon as they are married.

What do they marr for, he would say, but do mestic comfort? and pray how are they to find it in a crowded hotelor boarding house.'

And as I perfectly agreed with Tom, to bouse keeping we went as soon as we returned from our wedding tour.

We of course experienced the usual amount of mistakes and failures, incident to young married people, but at the end of two months we found our selves fairly settled down. Our sole domestic was a respectable matron of mature age, whose larger half (it was worse, also, in this case) had deserted her some years before, owing to a slight, soupped difficulty, in which, as is postumuated in the horsis, whistly had been an important surning. Mother thanks had taken pity on the deserted wife, and, having trained her in all domestic duties, now made her over to me as help. Notwithstanding the aumenous fallings of her departed spouse Mrs. Macnally will may our lead. Person, also would say, it was pixtly may our lead. Person, also would say, it was pixtly may our lead the proposed of him with lend derives and all the proposed and the proposed of him with lend derived with a sign. And when I mildly hinted that themes as a consequent of the part of the main part of the m justment of the claims of the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Companies, in Oregon, and are now proceeding to the execution of the trust assigned to them. In view of the insecurity of life and property in the region adjacent to the Canadian border, by reason of recent assaults and depredations to committed by intimical and desperate persons who are harbored there, it has been thought proper to give notice that after the expiration of six months—the period conditionally stipulated under the existing agreement with Great Britain—the United States must hold themselves at liberty to increase their naval armament on the Lakes, if they shall find that proceeding necessary. The condition of the bory

der will necessarily come into consideration in consideration in connect on with the question of continuing or modifying the rights of transit from Canada through the United States, as well as the regulation of imposts which were temporarily established by the reciprocity treaty of the 5th of June, 1854.—I desire, however, to be understood while making this statement, that the colonial authorities of Canada are not deemed to be interestimated. ada are not deemed to be intentionally unjust or a friendly towards the United States, but, on the co trary, there is every reason to expect that, with the approval of the Imperial Government, they will take the necessary measures to prevent new incursion across the borders.

across the borders.

The act passed at the last session for the encouragement of emigration, has, so far as was possible, been put into operation. It seems to need amendment which will enable the officers of the Government to prevent the practice of frauds against the emigrants while on their way and on their arrival in the ports, so as to secure them a free choice of avocations and places of settlement. A liberal disposition towards this great national policy is manifested by most of the European States, and ought to be especially on our part, by giving the emigrants effective national protection. I regard our emigrants as one of the principal replenishing streams which are apportioned by Providence to repair the ravages of internal war and its wastes of national strength and nternal war and its wastes of national strength an health. All that is necessary is to secure the flow of that stream in its present fullness, and to that en that estream in its present numers, and to that end the Government must in every way make it manifes that it neither needs nor designs to impose involun-tary military service upon those who come from oth-er lands to east their lot in our country.

The financial affairs of the Government have been

ccessfully administered during the past year. The gislation of the last session of Congress has beneficially affected the revenues, although sufficient

ficially affected the revenues, although sufficient time has not yet elapsed to experience the full effect of several of the provisions of the acts of Congress imposing increased taxation.

The receipts during the year from all sources upon the basis of warrants signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, including loans and the balance the Treasury on the first day of July, 1863, were \$1,394,796,007.62.

And the aggregate disbursements upon the same basis were \$1,198,056,101.89, leaving a balance in the Treasury as shown by warrants, of \$96,739,905.73. Deduct from these amounts the amount of the principal of the public debt redeemed, and the amount of issues in substitution therefor, and the actual cash operations of the Treasury were:—Receipts, \$84,076,645.57; disbursements, \$865,234,087.86, which leaves a cash balance in the Treasury of \$18, h leaves a cash balance in the Treasury of \$18.

842,558.71.

Of the receipts there were derived from customs \$102,316,152.99. From lands, \$588,338.29; from lirect taxes, \$475,648.96; from internal revenue, \$109,741,134.10; from miscellaneous sources, \$471,511,448.10; and from loans applied to actual expenditures, including former balances, \$523,443,029.13.

There were discursed for the civil service \$27,505,900.77, for the Navy Benattment, \$690,791,842.97, for the Navy he War Department, \$690,791,842.97, for the Nav

the War Department, \$690,791,842.97, for the Navy Department \$75,733,292.77, for interest of the public debt, \$53,685,421.68, making an aggregate of \$865,234,087.86, and leaving a balance in the Treasury of \$18,842,558.71, as before stated.

For the actual receipts and disbursements for the first quarter, and the estimated receipts and disbursements for the three remaining quarters of the current fiscal year, and the general operations of the Treasury in detail, I refer you to the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

I concur with him in the opinion that the proportion of moneys required to meet the expenses consequent upon the war derived from taxation, should be still further increased, and I carnestly invite your attention to this subject, to the end that there may be such additional legistation as small the required so meet the just expectations of the Secretary.

neet the just expectations of the Secretary.

The public debt on the 1st day of July lust, as ap The public debt on the 1st day of only last, as ap-are by the books of the treasury, amounted to on llion, seven hundred and forty millions, six hun-ed and ninety thousand, four hundred and eighty ne dellars and eighty—nine cents (\$1,740,690,489 he deflars and eighty fine cents (\$1,140,500,155.

). Probably should the war continue for another ar, that amount may be increased by not far from we hindred millions. Held as it is for the most art by our own people, it has become a branch of ational though private property. For obvious reams, the more nearly this property can be distribud among all the people the better. To favor such eveneral distribution, greater inducements to become where might perhaps effect, and without injury, be bresented to persons of limited means. With this liew I suggest whether it might not be both comperesented to persons or immed means. What this view I suggest whether it might not be both competent and expedient for Congress to provide that a limited amount of some future issue of public securities might be held by any bona fide purchaser exempt from taxation and from seizure for debt, under such restrictions and limitations as might be necessary to guard against abuse of so important a privilege. This would enable every prudent person to set aside a small annuity against a possible day of want. Privileges like these would render the possession of such securities, to the amount limited, most desirable to every person of small means who might be able to save enough for the purpose. The great advantage of citizens being creditors as well as debtors with relation to the public debt, is obvious. Men readily perceive that they cannot be much oppressed by a debt which they owe themselves.

The public debt on the first day of July last, although somewhat exceeding the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury made to congress at the commencement of the last session, falls short of the estimate of that officer made in the preceding De-

offine of that officer made in the preceding De ember, as to its probable amount at the beginning f this year by the sum of \$3,995,097.31. This fac sember, as to its probable amount at the of this year by the sum of \$3,995,097.31.

xhibits a satisfactory condition and conduct of the perations of the Treasury.

The National banking system is proving to be acceptable to capitalists and to the people. On the 25th day of November, 584 National banks had bee organized, a considerable number of which were considerable number of which were considerable. organized, a considerable number of which were con-versions from State banks. Changes from the State systems to the National systems are rapidly taking place, and it is hoped that very soon there will be in the United States no banks of issue not authorized

the United States no banks of issue not authorized by Congress, and no bank note circulation not secured by the Government.

That the Government and the people will derive great benefit from this change in the banking system of the country can hardly be questioned. The National system will create a reliable and permanent influence in support of the National credit, and protect the people against losses in paper money.—
Whether or not any further legislation is advisable for the suppressing of State bank issues, it will be for Whether or not any further legislation is advisable for the suppressing of State bank issues, it will be for Congress to determine. It seems to be quite clear that the Treasury carnot be satisfactorily conducted unless the Government can exercise a restraining power over the bank note circulation of the country.

The Report of the Secretary of War and the accompanying documents will detail the campaigns of the armies in the field since the date of the last annual message, and also the operations of the several armies in the field since the date of the last annual message, and also the operations of the several administrative bueaus of the War Department during the last year. It will also specify the measures deemed necessary for the National defence, and to

deemed necessary for the National defence, and to keep up and supply the requisite military force.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a comprehensive and satisfactory exhibit of the affairs of that Department, and of the naval service. It is a subject of congratulation and landable pride to our countrymen that a navy of such vast proportions has been organized in so brief a period and conducted with so much efficiency and success.

The general exhibit of the navy, including vessels under construction, on the 1st of December, 1864, shows a total of six hundred and seventy one vessels carrying four thousand six hundred and ten guns, and of 510,896 tons, being an actual increase during the year over and above all losses by shipwreck or in battle, of 83 vessels, 167 guns, and 4,247 tons.

in battle, of 83 vessels, 167 guns, and 4,247 tons.

The total number of men at this time in the naval service, including officers, is about fifty one thousand.

service, including officers, is about fifty one thousand. There have been captured by the navy during the year three hundred and twenty-four vessels, and the whole number of naval captures since hostilities commenced is thirteen hundred and seventy-nine, of which two hundred and sixty-seven are steamers.

The gross proceeds arising from the sale of condemned prize property, thus far reported, amount to \$14,362,250,51. A large amount of such proceeds is still under adjudication and yet to be reported. The total expenditure of the Navy Department, of every description including the cost of the immense squadrons that have been called into the existence since the 4th day of March, 1861, to the 1st of November, 1864, are \$238,647,262,35.

Your favorable consideration is invited to to the

Navy, especially in regard to a Navy Yard and suitof iron vessels and the machinery and armature for our ships, to which reference is made in my last annual message. Your attention is also invited to the riews expressed in the report in relation to the leglation of Cyngress at its last session in respect to rizes on our inland waters. I cordially concur in he recommendation of the Secretary as to the pro-riety of creating the new rank of Vice Admiral in

Your attention is invited to the Report of the estmaster General for a detailed account of the op-ation and financial condition of the Post office De rtment. The postal revenues for the year ending eration and financial condition of the Post office Department. The postal revenues for the year ending June 20, 1864, amounted to \$12,438,253,78, and the expenditures to \$12,644,768,20, the excess of expenditures over receipts being \$206,652,42. The views presented by the Postmaster General on the subject of special grants by the government in aid of the establishment of new lines of ocean mail steamships, and the policy he recommends for the development of increased commercial intercourse with adjacent and neighboring countries, should receive the careful consideration of Gongress.

It is of note-worthy interest that the steady expansion of population, improvement and governmental institutions over the new and unoccupied portions

sion of population, improvement and governmental institutions over the new and unoccupied portions of our country have scarcely been checked, much less impeded or destroyed, by our great civil war, which at first glance would seem to have absorbed almost the entire energies of the nation.

The organization and admission of the State of Neveda has been completed in conformity with law, and thus our excellent system is firmly established in the mountains which true seemed a better and

n the mountains which once seemed a barren and minhabitable waste between the Atlantic States and hose which have grown up on the coast of the Pa-

cific ocean.

The Territories of the Union are generally in a condition of prosperity and rapid growth. Idaho and Montana, by reason of their great distance and the interruption of communication with them by Indian hostilities, have been only partially organized. But it is understood these difficulties are about to disappear, which will permit their governments, like those of the others, to go into speedy and full operation.

operation.

As intimately connected with and promotive of this material growth of the nation, I ask the attention of Congress to the valuable information and important recommendations relative to the Public Lands, Indian Affairs, the Pacific Railroad and mineral discoveries, contained in the Report of the Secretary of the Interior, which is herewith transmitted and which report also embraces the subjects of patterns, pensions, and other matters of public interests.

and which report also embraces the subjects of patents, pensions, and other matters of public interest pertaining to his Department.

The quantity of public land disposed of during the five quarters ending 30th December last was 4,221, 342, acres, of which 1,538,614 acres were entered under the homestead law. The remainder was located with military land warrants, agricultural scrip certified to States for milroads and sold for cash.—The cash received from sales and location fees was \$1,019,446. 1,019,446,

\$1,013,446, The moone from sales during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, was \$678,007,21, against \$125,077, 55, received during the preceeding year. The aggregate number of acres surveyed during the year, has been equal to the quantity disposed of, and there sopen to settlement about 133,000,000 acres of surveyed land.

weyed land.

The great enterprise of connecting the Atlantic with the Paoific States by railways and telegraph lines has been entered on with a vigor that gives assurance of success, notwithstanding the embarrassment arising from the prevailing high prices of meterials and labor. The route of the main line of the road has been definitely located for one hundred miles westward from the initial point at Omaha city, Nebraska, and a preliminary location of the Pacific Railroad of California, has been made from Sacramento to the great bend of the Truckee river in Neveda.

Numerous discoveries of gold and silver, and cin-nabar mines have been added to the many hereto-fore known, and the country occupied by the Sierra Neveda and Rocky Mountains and the subordinate ranges, now teems with enterprising labor, which is richly remunerative. It is believed that the product of the mines of precious metals in that region, has, during the year reached if not exceeded, one hun-dred millions in value.

that our Indian system be remodelled. Congress at its last session, acting upon the recommendation, did provide for reorganizing the system in California, and it is believed that under the present organization the management of the Indians there will be attended with reasonable success. Much yet remains to be done to provide for the proper government of the Indians in other parts of the country, to render it secure for the advancing settler, and to provide for the welfare of the Indian. The Secretary reiterates his recommendations, and to them the attention of Congress is invited.

The fiberal provisions made by Congress for paying pensions to invalided soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and to the widows, orphans and dependant mothers of those who have fallen in battle, or died of disease contracted or wounds received in the service of the country, have been diligently administered.

He important fact remains demonstrated that we have more men now than we had when the war because it is important fact remains demonstrated that we have more men now than we had when the war because it is important fact remains demonstrated that we have more men now than we had when the war because it is important fact remains demonstrated that we have more men now than we had when the war because it is important fact remains demonstrated that we have more men now than we had when the war because it is important fact remains demonstrated that we have more men now than we had when the war because it is important fact remains demonstrated that we have more men now than we had when the war because it is important fact remains demonstrated that we have more texhausted, nor in process of exhaustion that we are not exhausted, nor in process of exhaustion that we are not exhausted, nor in process of exhaustion that we are not exhausted, nor in process of exhaustion that we are not exhausted, nor in process of exhaustion that we are not exhausted, nor in process of exhaustion that we are not exhausted, nor in process of exhaustion that Congress at

tered.

There has been added to the pension rolls during the year ending the 30th day of June last the nrmes of 16,770 invalid soldiers, and 271 disabled seameh, making the present number of army invalid pensioners, 22767, and of navy invalid pensioners, 712. sioners, 22767, and of navy invalid pensioners, 712.

Of widows, orphans and mothers 22,188 have been placed on the army pension rolls, and 248 on the navy rolls. The present number of army pensioners of this class is 25,444, and of navy pensioners 793. At the beginning of the year the number of Revolutionary pensioners was 1,430. Only twelve of them were soldiers, of whom seven have since died. The remainder are those who under the laws receive pensions because of relationship to Revolutionary soldiers. During the year ending the 30th of June, 1864, S4,54,64,66,92 have been paid to the pensioners of all classes.

ers of all classes,
I cheerfully recommend to your continued patron age the benevolent institutions of the District of Columbia, which have been established and fostered y Congress, and respectfully refer for informatio oncerning them, and in relation to the Washingto

concerning them, and in relation to the Washington Aqueduct, the Capitol and matters of local interest, to the Report of the Secretary.

The Agricultural Department under the supervision of its present energetic and faithful head, is rapidly commending itself to the great and vital interest it was created to advance. It is particularly the people's department in which they feel more deeply concerned than in any other. I commend it to the continued attention and fostering care of Congress. The war continues. Since the last annual message all the important lines and positions then occupied by our torces have been maintained, and our arms

by our forces have been maintained, and our arms have steadily advanced, thus liberating the regions left in rear, to that Missouri, Kentucky, Tennesses and parts of other States have again produced reasonably fair crops.

The most remarkable feature in the military operations of the year is General Sherman's attempted

rations of the year is General Sherman's attempted march of three hundred miles directly through the insurgent region. It tends to show a great increase in our relative strength, that our General-in-Chief should feel able to confront and hold in check every active force of the enemy, and yet to detach a wel appointed large army, to move on such an expedi-tion. The result is net yet known, conjucture in

tion. The result is net yet known, conjucture in regard to it is not here indulged.

Important movements have also occurred during the year to the effect of moulding society for durability in the Union. Although short of complete success, it is much in the right direction that twelve thousand citizens in each of the States of Arkansas and Lonisiana have organized loyal State Governments with free Constitutions, and are earneftly struggling to maintain and administer them.

The movements in the same directions more extensive though less diffinite in Missouri Kontoke.

struggling to maintain and administer them.

The movements in the same directions more extensive though less difinite, in Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee, should not be overlooked. But Maryland presents the example of complete success. Maryland is secure to Liberty and Union for all the future. The genius of rebelhon will no more claim Maryland. Like another foul spirit, being driven out, it may seek to tear her, but it will woo her no more.

to \$14,395,200,51. A large amount of such proceeds is still under adjudication and yet to be reported. The total expenditure of the Navy Department, of every description including the cost of the immense squadrons that have been called into the existence since the 4th day of March, 1861, to the lat of November, 1864, are \$238,647,262,35.

Your favorable consideration is invited to to the various reacommendations of the Secretary of the

these, who stood in opposition, I venture to recom-mend the reconsideration and passage of the meas

re at the present session. Of course the abstract question is not changed, ut an intervening election shows almost certainly that the next Congress will pass the measure if this one does not; hence there is only a question of time as to when the proposed amendment will go to the States for their action, and as it is to go at all events, may we not agree that the sooner the better

It is not claimed that the election has imposed a duty on members to change their views or their votes any further than as an additional element to votes any further than as an additional element to be considered how far their judgment may be affected by it. It is the voice of the people now for the first time heard upon the question. In a great mational crisis like ours unanimity of action among those seeking a common and is very desirable—al most indispensable—and yet no approach to such unanimity is attainable unless some deference shall be paid to the will of the majority simply because it is, the will of the majority. In this case the common end is the maintenance of the Union and among the means to secure that end, such will through the election, is most clearly declared in favor of such constitutional amendment. The most reliable indication of public purpose in this country is derived through our popular elections. Judging by the recent canvass and its result, the purpose of the people within the loyal States to maintain the integrity of the Union was never more firm, nor more nearly unranimous, than now.

rity of the Union was never more firm, nor more nearly unraimous, than now.

The extraordinary calmness and good order with which the millions of voters met and mingled at the polls give strange assurance of this. Not only all those who supported the Union ticket, so called, but a great majority of the opposing party also may be fairly claimed to entertain and to be actuated by the

fairly claimed to entertain and to be actuated by the same purpose.

It is an unanswerable argument to this effect that no candidate for any office whatever, high or low, has ventured to seek votes on the avowal that he was for giving up the Union. There has been much impugning of motives and much heated controversy as to the proper means and best mode of advancing the Union cause; but on the distinct issue of Union or no Union, the policians have shown their instinctive knowledge that there is no diversity among the people. In affording the people the fair opportunity of showing one to another and to the world this firmness and unanimity of purpose, the election has been of vast value to the National cause.

The election has exhibited another fact, not less

The election has exhibited another fact, not less aluable to be known. The fact that we do not approach exhaustion in the most important branch of pational resources—that of living men. While it is menancholy to reflect that the war has filled so many graves and carried mourning to so many hearts, it, is some relief to know that, compared with the surviving, the fallen have been so few. While corps and divisions and brigades and regiments have formed and fought and dwindled and gone out of existence; a great majority of the men who composed them are still living. The same is true of the aval service.

posed them are still living. The same is true of the naval service.

The agreement of the election returns prove this. So many voters could not be found. The States regularly holding elections, both now and four years ago, to wit: California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusets, Michigan, Minnessota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia and Wisconsin, cast 3,982,011 votes now, against 3,870,222 cast then; showing an aggregate now of 3,982,011. To this is to be added 33,762 cast now, in the new States of Kansas and Nevada, which States did not vote in 1860, thus swelling the aggregate to 4,015,775, and the nett increase during the three years and a half of the war 145,551. A table is appended, showing particulars. To this again should be added the number of all soldiers in the field from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Indiana, Illinois and California, who by the laws of those States could not vote away from their homes, and which number cannot be less than 90,000. Nor yet is this he product gion, has, one hun.

It is not material to inquire how the increase has been produced, or to show that it would have been greater but for the war, which is probably true.—

the important fact remains demonstrated that we have more men now than we had when the war be-

the important fact remains demonstrated that we have more men now than we had when the war began; that we are not exhausted, nor in process of exhaustion that we are gaining strength, and may, if need be maintain the contest indefinitely. This as to men. Material resources are now more complete and abundant than ever.

His declarations to this effect are explicit and oftrepeated. He does not attempt to deceive us. He
saffords us no excuse to deceive ourselves. He cannot voluntarily reaccept the Union; we cannot voluntarily yield. Between him and us the issue is distinct, simple, and inflexible. It is an issue which
can only be tried by war and decided by victory. If
we yield—we are beaten. If the Southern people
fail him, he is beaten. Either way, it would be the
victory and defeat following war. What is true,
however, of him who heads the insurgent cause, is
not necessarily true of those who follow. They can,
at any moment, have peace simply by laying down
their arms and submitting to the National authority
under the Constitution. After so much the Government could not, if it would, maintain war against
them. Although he cannot re-accept the Union,
they can. Some of them, we know, already desire
peace and Union. The number of such may increase.
Loyal people would not sustain or allow it. If questions should remain, we would adjust them by the
peaceful means of legislation, conference, courts and tions should remain, we would adjust them by the peaceful means of legislation, conference, courts and votes, operating only in constitutional and lawful channels. Some certain and other possible questions are, and would be beyond the Executive power to adjust, as, for instance, the admission of members into Congress, and whatever might require the appropriation of money. The Executive power itself would be greatly diminished by the cessation of actual war. Pardons and remissions of forfeitures, however, would still be within Executive control. In whatspirit and temper this control would be exercised, can be fairly judged of by the past.

A year ago general pardon and aimnesty, upon specified terms, were offered to all except certain designated classes, and it was at the same time made

specified terms, were offered to all except certain designated classes, and it was at the same time made known that the accepted classes were still in contemplation of special elemency.

During the year many availed themselves of the general provision, and many more would, only that the signs of bad faith in some led to such precautionary measures as rendered the practical process less easy and certain. During the same time also, special pardons have been granted to individuals of the excepted classes, and no voluntary application has been denied.

Thus practically the door has been for a full year open to all except such as were not in condition to make free choice—that is, such as were in custody or under restraint. It is still so open to all. But the time may come, probably will come, when pub-lic duty shall demand that it be closed, and that in lieu more vigorous measures than heretofore be a-

dopted.

In presenting the abandonment of armed resistance to the National authority on the part of the insurgents as the only indispensable condition to ending the war on the part of the Government, I retract ing the war on the part of the Government, I retract nothing heretofore said as to Slavery. I repeat the declaration made a year ago, that while I remain in my present position I shall not attempt to retract or modify the Emancipation Proclamation; nor shall-I return to Slavery any person who is free by the terms of that proclamation, or by any of the acts of Congress. If the people should, by whatever mode or means, make it an Executive duty to re-enslave such persons, another, and not I, must be their instrument to perform it.

In stating a single condition of peace, I mean simply to say that the war will cease, on the part of the Government, whenever it shall have ceased on the part of those who began it,

(Signed) * ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Washington, December 6, 1864.