

American Volunteer.

"OUR COUNTRY—MAY IT ALWAYS BE LIGHT—BUT RIGHT OR WRONG OUR COUNTRY."

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1864.

NO. 27.

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

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WINTER CARE OF STOCK.

Every intelligent and thrifty farmer understands perfectly well the importance of properly caring for his stock during the winter months. While the weather is not so severe as it was in the fall, it is equally true that stock coming to the barn in the fall in good condition and good health can be wintered much more cheaply than that which comes in poor condition. It is almost impossible for the most skillful manager to bring an animal from a low to a fair or high condition on his alone—the usual food for young stock, sheep and goats during winter—but if in a good state of health and flesh on the approach of winter, with a suitable amount and quality of hay, their condition may and should be kept good, and the young stock growing until the season for turning again to grass. This can only be done by careful and regular feeding, good pure water, and suitable shelter from the most inclement weather during the winter months of our northern climate. Variety of food is very essential to the health of most animals, while it is top of all regarded by those having care of them. No good breeder will overlook this most important matter.

Roots, such as turnips, carrots, &c., can be produced in great abundance upon almost any farm in the country, and are a very great help to the stock during winter. While they are of the greatest advantage to almost any kind of farm stock. At the present high price of all kinds of grain there are few farmers who will feed it, especially to store cattle or sheep. Pure water and suitable shelter in a great measure by roots, and that farmer is wise who has laid in a good quantity for winter feeding. A little care in this way will, often times, save whole flocks and herds from diseases incidental to insufficient food or want of change in food.

Young animals particularly should be well fed and cared for through the first winter of their existence. It is too often the case that calves, colts, and lambs are neglected and left to shift for themselves during winter, and as a consequence are barely able to get from the barn to pasture in the spring. In this condition it takes almost the entire spring season to recover what flesh and strength they have lost during the winter, for want of that care and comfort which they should have had. The most successful breeders and stock raisers give the utmost attention to their young animals through the first winter, and are sure that they have good shelter, the best food, and that they have pure water all the time. They also make it a rule to check for want of attention to these important considerations.

While every branch of husbandry requires the closest and most careful attention of an interested and skilful manager, none suffers for want of it so much as stock during the winter season.—*American Stock Journal.*

WANT OF DECISION.—Sidney Smith, in his work on Moral Philosophy, speaks in this wise of what men lose for want of a little "brass," as it is termed.

"A great deal of talent is lost in the world for the want of it. Every day sends to their graves a number of obscure men, who have only remained in obscurity because their timidity has prevented them from making a first effort, and who, if they had been more courageous, would have probably, have gone great lengths in the career of fame. The fact is, that in doing anything in the world worth doing, we must not stand shivering on the bank, thinking of the cold and danger, but jump in and scramble through as well as we can.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Again the blessings of health and an abundant harvest claim our profoundest gratitude to Almighty God.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The condition of our foreign affairs is reasonably satisfactory. Most of our relations are a theatre of civil war. While our political relations with that country have undergone no change, we have at the same time strictly maintained a neutrality between the conflicting parties. At the request of the States of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, 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 there is a good prospect that the route will soon be reopened with an increase of capacity for the transit of goods. It is not exaggerated to say that the commercial and political importance of that great improvement.

It would be unjust to neglect an important American State not to acknowledge the friendly and cordial relations which the United States of Colombia have entered into intimate relations with this Government. A Claims Convention has been convened to settle the unadjusted claims of the United States against that Republic. The new liberal constitution of Venezuela having been adopted, the Government acquiescence of the people, the Government under it has been recognized, and diplomatic intercourse has been opened with that Republic.

The long-deferred Aresis land claim has been satisfactorily paid and discharged. Mutual payments have been made of the claims of the United States against the United States of Peru. An earnest and cordial friendship continues to exist between the United States and such other friendly nations as Bolivia, Costa Rica, Paraguay, San Salvador, and Hayti.

At the present year no differences of any kind have arisen with any of these Republics, and on the other hand their sympathies with the United States are cordially expressed. The Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Paraguay, San Salvador, and Hayti.

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from acquiring domicile and facilities for their original occupation in our country. It is possible that if it were a new citizen, the privilege of the maritime power, with the lights they now enjoy, would not be the privilege of a naval belligerent to the insurgents of the United States, desirous as they are to have equal rights with the citizens of the United States, and to share equally the privileges of war and of ports and harbors. Diplomatic emissaries have been both, or less successful more successful during the last year than they were before that time in their efforts, under favor of that privilege, to embroil our country in foreign war. The desire and determination of the Government of the United States to defeat that design are believed to be as sincere, and cannot be more earnest than our own.

Nevertheless, unforeseen political difficulties have arisen, especially in Brazil and British ports, and on the northern boundary of the United States, which have required, and are likely to continue to require, the practice of constant vigilance, and a just and conciliatory spirit on the part of the United States, as well as of the nations concerned and their Governments.

Commissioners have been appointed under the treaty with Great Britain on the adjustment of the claims of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the Agricultural Company, in Oregon, and are now proceeding to the execution of the trust assigned to them.

TARIFFS FROM CANADA.

In view of the insecurity of life and property in the region adjacent to the Canadian border, by reason of secret assassinations and depredations committed by the Indians and other persons who are harbored there, it has been thought proper to give notice that after the expiration of six months, the period conditionally stipulated in the existing arrangement with Great Britain, the United States may hold themselves at liberty to increase their naval armament upon the lakes, if they shall find it necessary. The condition of the border will necessarily come into consideration in connection with the question of continuing or modifying the right of transit from Canada through the United States, as well as the regulation of imports which was temporarily established by the Reciprocity Treaty of June 5, 1854.

It is desired, however, to be understood, that while making this statement, that the Colonial authorities of Canada are not deemed to be intentionally hostile to the United States, but on the contrary, there is every reason to expect that, with the approval of the Imperial Government, they will take the necessary measures to prevent incursions across the border.

EMIGRATION.

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 additional legislation to enable the officers of the Government to prevent the practice of frauds against the immigrants, and to give them the benefit of the law in the ports of arrival. It is desired to have a free choice of vocations and places of settlement.

The general disposition towards this great national policy is manifested by the United States, and ought to be re-energized on our part, by giving the immigrants the most favorable treatment, and by the principal replenishing streams which are appointed by Providence to repair the ravages of war, and its waste of native strength and vigor.

All that is necessary to secure the flow of that stream in its present fullness, and to extend the Government, must in every way make it manifest to the emigrant, by no design to impose, involuntary military service upon those who come from other lands to cast their lot in our country.

The financial affairs of the Government have been successfully administered during the last year. The legislation of the last session of Congress has beneficially affected the revenue, although sufficient time has not 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 on hand, were \$1,894,658,771. Of the receipts there were derived from Customs, \$1,025,616,102.99; from lands, \$388,929.23; from interest on the public debt, \$679,184.97; from the navy department, \$5,773,292.77; for interest on the public debt, \$23,635,695.69; making an aggregate of \$2,053,237,807.86; and in the treasury of \$13,842,568.71, as before stated.

The public debt on the 1st day of July last, as reported by the Secretary of the Treasury, amounted to one billion, seven hundred and forty millions, four hundred and eighty thousand, four hundred and eighty cents. Probably, should the war continue for another year, that amount may be increased by not far from five hundred millions. It is to be understood that this does not include the substantial branch of national though private property. For obvious reasons, the more rapidly this property is distributed among the people the better.

To favor such a general distribution, greater inducements to become owners of public securities, with good effect, and without injury, are presented to excite interest in them. With this view, suggest whether it might not be both competent and expedient for Congress to provide that a limited amount of money be issued 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 citizen to hold a small annuity against a possible day of war. Privileges like these would render the possession of such securities, to the amount limited, means which might be able to save enough for the purpose. The great advantage of citizens being credited as well as debtors, in their relation to public debt, is obvious. They would perceive that they could be much oppressed by a debt which they owe to themselves.

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THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The quantity of public lands disposed of during the five quarters ending on the 30th of September last was 4,221,342 acres, of which 1,338,614 acres were entered under the homestead law. The remainder was located with military land warrants, agricultural scrip, certificates for States for railroad, and sold for cash. The only receipts from sales and location fees was \$1,019,440.

The income from sales during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, was \$678,007.21, against \$1,019,077.65 received during the preceding year. The aggregate number of acres surveyed during the year has been equal to the quantity disposed of, and there is open to settlement about 133,000,000 acres of surveyed land.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The great enterprise of constructing the Atlantic and Pacific States by railroads and telegraph lines has been entered upon with a vigor that gives assurance of success notwithstanding the embarrassments arising from the high prices of materials and labor. The route of the main line of the road has been defined 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 eastward to the Great Salt Lake river in Nevada. Numerous discoveries of gold and silver, and circular mines have been added to the many heretofore known in the country occupied by the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains, which will range north and south, and 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, \$100,000,000.

RELATIONS WITH THE INDIANS.

It was recommended in my last annual message that our Indian system be re-organized. Congress, at its last session, acting upon the recommendation, did provide for re-organizing the system in California, and it is believed that the present organization of 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 resources for the advancing settler, and to provide for the management of the Indians there will be attended with reasonable success.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

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. They will show the progress of the administrative bureau of the War Department during the past year. It will also specify the measures essential for the national defense, the proper organization and supply of the requisite military force.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a comprehensive and satisfactory account of the operations of that department and of the naval service of our country. It is gratifying to find 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, consisted of 671 vessels, carrying 4010 guns, and of 610,396 tons, being an actual increase during the year over and above all lost by shipwreck and other causes, and including 112,427 tons. The total number of men at this time in naval service, including officers is about 51,000.

The liberal provisions made by Congress for paying pensions to invalid soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and to the widows, orphans, and dependent 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.

There have been added to the pension rolls during the year ending the 30th day of June last the names of 16,719 invalid soldiers, and of 271 disabled seamen, making the present number of army invalid pensioners 22,767, and of navy invalid pensioners 712. Of widows, orphans, and mothers, 22,108 have been placed on the army pension rolls, and 248 on the navy rolls. The present number of army pensioners of this class is 25,983, and of navy pensioners 793. At the beginning of the year the number of revolutionary pensioners was 1430; only twelve of whom 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 30th of June, 1864, \$4,504,610.92 has been paid to pensioners of all classes.

I heartily commend to your continued patronage the benevolent institutions of the District of Columbia, which have hitherto been established or fostered by Congress, and respectfully refer for information concerning them to the report of the Washington Agent, the Capitol, and other matters of public interest, to the report of the Secretary.

The Agricultural Department, under the supervision of its present energetic and faithful head, has been commencing itself to the great and vital interest it was created to advance. It is peculiarly the People's Department, in which they feel more directly concerned than in any other. I commend it to the continued attention and fostering care of Congress.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The war continues. Since the last Annual Message all the important lines and positions then occupied by our forces have been maintained, and our arms have been steadily advanced, thus liberating the regions left in the rear; so that Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, 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 march of three hundred miles through the insurgent region.

It tends to show a great increase of 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 reach a well appointed army to move on such an expedition. The result not yet being known, conjecture in regard to it is not here indulged.

Important movements have also occurred during the year to the effect of molding society for the durability of 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 Louisiana have organized local State Governments, with free constitutions, and are earnestly struggling to maintain and administer them.

The movements in this direction, those of Kentucky, and Tennessee, should not be overlooked, but Maryland presents the example of complete success. Maryland is restored to liberty and Union for all the future. The genius of Maryland will no more claim Maryland. Like another free State, being driven out it may seek to tear her, but it will drive her no more.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

At the last session of Congress a proposed amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery throughout the United States passed the Senate, but failed for want of the requisite two-thirds vote; if the House of Representatives, although the present is the same Congress, and nearly the same members, and without questioning the wisdom or patriotism of those who stood in opposition, venture to recommend the reconsideration and passage of the measure at the present session.—Of course the abstract question is not changed, but an intervening election shows almost certainly that the next Congress will pass the measure. This does not mean, however, there is any 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 the views or their votes any further than, as an additional element to be considered, 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 measure, and it is ours unanimity of action among those seeking a common end is very desirable, almost indispensable, and yet no approach to such unanimity is attainable, unless some deferential mode 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 by which the millions of free men of this country, as well as the millions of free men of the world, are to be secured, the most reliable indication of public purpose in this country, is derived through our popular elections. Owing to the recent canvass, and the views of the people, it is believed that the loyal States to maintain the integrity of the Union was never more firm or more nearly unanimous than now.

The extraordinary earnestness and good order with which the millions of free men of this country, as well as the millions of free men of the world, are to be secured, the most reliable indication of public purpose in this country, is derived through our popular elections. Owing to the recent canvass, and the views of the people, it is believed that the loyal States to maintain the integrity of the Union was never more firm or more nearly unanimous than now.

It is an unanswerable argument to this effect, that no candidate for any office, however high or low, has ventured to seek votes on the avowal that he was for giving up the Union. There have 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 millions of free men of this country have shown a unanimity of opinion that there is no diversity among the people. In affording to the people the fair opportunity of showing their own opinion, and to the world this firmness and unanimity of purpose, the election has been of vast value to the national cause.

THE NATIONAL RESOURCES INEXHAUSTIBLE.

The election has exhibited another fact not less valuable to be known—the fact that we do not approach exhaustion in the most important branch of national resources—that of our manly and to the world this firmness and unanimity of purpose, the election has been of vast value to the national cause.

Such occurrences as this show the common want of calculation among farmers in providing winter food for their stock. Every man who has kept cattle and horses as long as three years, ought to know the average amount of hay which will consume per head of winter. The amount will, of course, vary with the seasons—a long and cold winter requiring more than a mild one. If the animals are exposed to the weather and wintry winds, the difference will be very considerable, say twenty-five or thirty percent; if they are well sheltered, it will be quite small, say not more than ten per cent. The farmer must make his calculations accordingly, and be sure to have enough for every contingency, for it will not be profitable for him to starve them well through three-fourths of the winter, and then starve them to death at last.—The amount required per head will also vary with the quality of the hay, and the size of the animals, and the general character of the management. Perhaps it may be taken as an average in the Northern States that a horse will consume three tons of good hay, and a cow two tons, where good care is given and a moderate amount of roots and other food. It is important that farmers should inform themselves well on this point, in doing which, approximate results may be easily obtained, by occasionally weighing the food given them during the winter.

Every farmer should know the amount of hay he has secured during the summer. A weighing scale for this purpose (which may be also used for weighing fattening animals) is a most valuable acquisition, and the owner to determine his whereabouts accurately; but in the absence of such a scale, the occasional weighing of a load will soon enable him to guess the amount not very far from the truth. Hay, or wheat, or other stalks are soft and flexible, and weigh more than such as is cut when nearly ripe, or when the stalks are stiff and dry. But as an average, good timothy hay in a mow or stack, will weigh for every acre of ground, eight or nine tons; of course, will be lighter, and the bottom heavier, but this will be the average. Clover hay will be nearly one-half lighter—that is it will require some seven hundred feet to equal a ton of timothy hay, and this way, with hay which has been weighed, will enable the farmer to judge nearly the amount of hay he has stored. And this knowledge should, not only enable him to meet the exigencies of the winter, but to believe, unshakably.

CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

The manner of conducting the conflict remaining to choose. On careful consideration of all the evidence accessible, it seems to me that no attempt at negotiation with the insurgents would result in any good. He would be accepting of the terms of the Union—precisely what we will not and cannot give. His declarations to this effect are explicit and repeated.

He does not attempt to deceive us; he affords us no cause to deceive ourselves. He cannot voluntarily yield the Union. He cannot voluntarily yield it. Between him and us the issue is distinct, single, and inflexible.

As is an issue which can only be tried by war and decided by victory or by our own defeat. If the Southern people fall 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.

Although he cannot re-accept the Union, they can. Some of them, he knows, already desire peace and re-union. The number of such is not small. They can be won to re-union by peace simply by laying down their arms and submitting to the national authority under the Constitution.

After so much the Government could not, in what spirit and temper this contest would be waged, if it were not for the fact that the loyal States would not sustain or allow it.

If questions 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, and in what spirit and temper this contest would be waged, if it were not for the fact that the loyal States would not sustain or allow it.

A man in Detroit had a vision of it, and married her to get her out.

The "Loyal Protectors" of the Dayton District has come to grief, and has been arrested, charged with doing a big business in the county.

A man choked his wife to death the other day in Springfield, Mass.