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### JOHN B. BRATTON. TERMS:

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Jon-Printing.—Such as Hand-bills, Posting bills Pamphlets, Blanks, Labels, &c. &c., executed with courage and at the shortest notice.

#### WINTER CARE OF STOCK.

Every intelligent and thrifty farmer under-Every intelligent and thrifty farmer understands perfectly well the importance of properly caring for his stock during the wintermonths. While it is a true saying that stock well wintered is half summered, it is equally true that stock coming to the barn in the fall in good condition and good heattean 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 animal from a low to a fair or high condition on hay alone—the usual feed for young cattle, sheep and colts during winter—but if in a good state of health and flesh on the ap-proach 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 rega-lar feeding, good, pure water, and suitable shelter from the most inclement weather du-ring the winter months of our northern climate. Variety of food is very essential to the thrift of most animals, while it is too often disregarded by those having care of them. No good breeder will overlook this most im-

tant matter. Roots, such as turnips, caarrots, etc., canbe produced in great abundance upon almost my farm in the country, and are a very great help to eke out a short supply of hay, while they are of the greatest advantage to almost any kind of farm stock. At the oresent high price of all kinds of grain there are tat few farmers that will feed it, especially to store cattle or sheep. Its place may be supplied in a great measure by roots, and that farmer is wise who has laid in a good quantity for winter feeding. A little corn in this way will, often times, save whole flocks and herds from diseases incidental to insufficient keep

or want of change in feed. 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 the first 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 grass season to recover what flesh and strength they have lost during the winter, for want of that would seem to dictate. The most successful attention to their young animals through their first winter, and are sure that they have good shelter, the best of food, and abundance of pure water all the time. Their growth should at no time be checked for want of attention

these important considerations.
While every branch of husbandry requires e closest and most careful attention 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 a little courage. 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 ad only been induced to begin, would in al probability, have gone great lengths in the sareer of fame. The fact is, that in doing anything in the world worth doing, we must not stand shivering on the bank, thinking of he cold and danger, but jump in and scramle through as well as we can.

"It will not do to be perpetually calculatwin not do to, or perpetually entended ing risks and adjusting nice chances; it did all very well before the flood, when a man could consult his friends upon an intended publication for a hundred and fifty years, nd live to see its success for six or sever tenturies afterwards; but at present a man waits and doubts, and consults his brothers, and his uncles, and his particular friends, till one day he finds that he is sixty-five years o ge, that he has lost so much time in consult g first cousins and particular friends that no more time to follow their advice. here is so little time for oversqueamishnes present; that the opportunity slips away if ever: is so confined, that it is no d rule to preach up the necessity, in such ances, of a little violence done to the feel gs, and efforts made in defidence of strict and

Would on the Sandwich Islands. - A ady writing from Honolulu, thus discourses on the native women and their free and

The women are erect, wide in the shoulders ad carry their heads like queens; many o m are truly handsome, wearing their hai illing over their shoulders in curls, and sur unted with little straw hats garlanded ith wreaths of levely native flowers. They the themselves modestly and prettily earing the dress to cover neck and arms nd falling loosely from the shoulders to the of the feet, which are often bare. Not g civilized like us they have not bee shtened into compressing their ribs with and whalebone corsets, nor to disturb and ure their feet with overtight shoes, nor to ut honnets on their heads that run up into ets of silk and artificial flower, and leavng the ears at the mercy of the bitter winds, or to make up forty-five yards of steel wire o cages and fasten themselves within them to carry an extra half yard of dress stuff rely after them on the pavement through k and thin. Yet these women have the antage of us, for are we not forced by the oncies of custom, when we come with our garments upon any impurities of the way, to shut our eyes and clench our and push blindly over them, whereas e Kanaka women, at the sight of even a ot of water, lift their light garments gin-rly and pass over, clean and unsullid from

contact? Can this be barbarous?

#### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of 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.

Mexico continues to be 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 belligerents.

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 that there is a good prospect that the route will soon be reopened with an increase of capacity and admitsible. We could not exaggerate either the commercial of the political im-portance of that great improvement.

portance of that great improvement.

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 Culumbia 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 gone into effect, with the universal

acquiescence of the people, the Government under it has been recognized and diploinatic intercourse has been opened with it in a cordial and friendly spirit.

The long-deferred Aresis land claim has been satisfacturely paid and dispersed.

been satisfactorily paid and discharged.
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 cordini friendship confin-

ues to exist between the two countries, and such efforts as were in my power have been used to remove misunderstanding and avert a threatened war between Peru and Spain. Our relations are of the most friendly pa-ture 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 Repub-lics, and on the other hand their sympathies with the United States are cordially expressed with cordiality and earnestness The claims arising from the seizure of the cargo of the brig Macedonia, in 1821, have been paid in full by the Government

of Chili. of Chili.

Civil war continues in the Spanish part of San Domingo, apparently without prospect of an early close. Official correspondence has been freely 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 influence improved by the

from American influence, improved by the rapid dizappearance of slavery in the Unit-ed States. I solicit your authority to fur-nish to the Republic a gunboat of moderate coat, to be reimbursed to the United States coat, to be reimbursed to the United States by instalments. Such a vessel is needed for the salety of that State against the na-tive African races, and in Liberian hands it would be more effective in arresting the Af-rican slave trade than a squadron in our o'n hands. The possession of the least or-ganized naval force would stimulate a gen-erous ambition in the Republic, and the confidence which we should manifest by vor towards the Colony from all civilized

The proposed Gyerland Tolegraph be tween America and Europe, by the way of Behrings Straits and Asiatic Russia, which was salutioned by Congress at the last ses-sion, has been undertaken under very fa-vorable auspices by an association of American citizens, with the cordial good will and support as well of this Government as of those of Great Britain and Russia.

Assurances have been received from most of the South American States of preciation of the enterprise and their readiness to co-operate in constructing lines tributary to that world encircling communi-cating. I learn with much satisfaction that the noble design of a telegraphic commu-nication between the eastern coast of America and Great Britain has been renewed with full expectation of its accomplishment Thus it is hoped that with the return of domestic peace the country will be able to resume with energy and advantage its for mer high career of commerce and civiliza-

Our very popular and estimable represen-tative in Egypt died in April last. Au un-pleasant altercation which arose between the temporary incumbent of the office and the Government of the Pacha resulted in suspension of intercourse. The evil was promptly corrected on the arrival of the successor of the consulate, and our relations with Egypt, as well as our relations with the Barbary powers, are entirely sat-

isfactory.

The rebellion which has been to long raging in China has been suppressed, with the co-operation and offices of this Government and most of the other Western commercial

The judicial consular establishment there The judicial consular establishment there has become very difficult and onersus, and it will need legislative revision to adapt it to the extension of our commerce, and to the more intimate intercourse which has been instituted with the Government of

China seems to be accepting with hearty

good will the conventional laws which reg-tildto 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 a treaty stipulation is inconstant and capricious. Nevertheless good progress has been made effected by the Western Powers mov-ing with enlightened concort.

Our own pecuniary claims have been allowed or put in course of settlement, and the inland sea has been opened to commerce. There is reason to believe that these proceedings have increased rather than diminished the friendship of Japan towards the United States.

THE CONTRAGAN'S TRADE WITH THE REBELS. The ports of Norfolk, Fernandina, and Pensacola have been opened by proclama-tion. It is hoped that foreign merchants will now consider whether it is not safer and more profitable to themselves as well as just to the United States, to resort to these and other open ports, than it is to pursue through many hazards and at vast cost a contraband trade with other ports which are closed, if not by actual military occupation, at least by a lawful and effective blockade. For myself, I have no doubt the Eventive. of the power and duty of the Executive. under the law of nations, to exclude enemies of the human race from an asylum in

the United States.
If Congress should think that the proceedings in such cases lack the authority o the law or ought to be further regulated by it, I recommend that provision be made for effectually preventing foreign clave traders from acquiring domicile and facilities for their criminal occupation in our country. It is possible that if it were a new and an

open question, the maratime powers, with the lights they now enjoy, would not con-cede the privileges of a naval belligerent to the insurgents of the United States, destitute as they are and always have been equally of ships of war and of ports and hatbors. Disloyal emissaries have been neither less assiduous nor 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 Governments of the maritime seats to detect that desires hellows. feat that design are believed to be as sincere, and cannot be more earnest than our

Nevertheless, unforeseen political difficulties have arisen, especially in Brazilian 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 above set Hallenger of the spirit of the nent of the claims of the Hudson's Bay and Puger's Sound Agricultural Compan-les, in Oregon, and are now proceeding to the execution of the trust assigned to them.

TAE RAIDS FROM CANADA. In view of the insecurity of life and prop-In view of the insecurity of life and property in the region adjacent to the Canadian border, by reason of secret assaults and depredations committed by inimical and desperate persons who are harbored there it has been thought proper to give notice that after the expiration of sig months, the period conditionally stipulated on the existing arrangement with Great Britain, the United States may hold themselves at liberty to increase their naval armament upon ty to increase their naval armament upon the lakes, if they shall find that proceeding necessary. The condition of the border 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 Canda through the United States, as well as the regulation of imposts which were temporarily established by the Reciprocity treaty of June 5, 1854.

I desire, however, to be understood, that while making this statement, that the Colonial authorities of Canada are not deemed to be intentionally unjust or unfriendly to.

to be intentionally unjust or unfriendly to-wards the United States, but on the contrawarus and United States, but on the contra-ry, there is every reason to expect that, with the approval of the Imperial Govern-ment, they will take the necessary measures to prevent new incursions across the border.

EMIGRATION. The act passed at the last ression for the encouragement of emancipation 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 immigrants while on their way, and on their immigrants while on their way, and on their arrival in the ports, so as to secure them here a free choice of avocations and places

A liberal disposition towards this great national policy is manifested by most of the European States, and ought to be re-orbroxated on, out part by giving the im-migrants effective national protection. I regard our immigrants as one of the principal, replenishing streams which are appointed by Providence to repair the rav-

ages of internal war, and its waste of mate-All that is necessary to becure the flow of that stream in its present fullness, and to that end the Government must in every way make it manifest that it neither needs nor designs to impose involuntary military service upon those who come from lands to cast their lot in our country.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The financial affairs of the Government have been successfully administered during

The legislation of the last session of Congress has beneficially affected the revenues, although sufficient time has not elapsed to experience the full effect of several of the provisions of the acts of Congress imposing

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 in the Treasury on the 1st day of July, 1868, were \$1,394,796,007 62, and the laggregate disbursements upon the same basis, were \$1,298,066,101.89, leaving a balance in the treasury, as shown by warrants, of \$95,589,005 78. Deduct from these amounts it he 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, \$884,076,846,577 Disbursements \$865,284,087 86; which leaves a cash balance in the treasury of \$18,842,558 71. \$18,842,558 71.

Of the receipts there were derived from customs, \$102,816,152 99, from lands, \$588,833 29; from direct taxes, \$475.648, 96; from internal revenue, 109,741,134 10 from miscellaneous sources \$47.511.448 19. and from loans applied to actual expenditures, including former balance, \$628,448,-929 18.

There were disbursed for the civil service \$27,508,599 46; for pensions and Indians. \$7.517,980 97; for the war department, \$690,791,842-97; for the navy department, 85,783 292 77; for interest on the public debt. \$53,685,421 69; making an aggregate of \$865,234,087 86, and leaving a balance in the treasury of \$18,842,558 71, as before

For the actual receipts and disbursements for the first quarter, and the estimated re-ceipts 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

Treasury.
I concur with him in the opinion that the proportion of moneys required to meet the expenses consequent upon the war, de-rived from taxation, should be still further increased; and curnestly invite your attention to this subject, to the end that there may be such additional legislation as aball be required to meet the just expectations of

## THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The public debt on the first day of July last, as appears by the books of the Secre-tary of the Treasury, amounted to one bill-lot. seven hundred and forty millions lons, six hundred and interly thousand four hundred and eighty-nine dollars and forty-nine cents. Probably, should the forty-nine cents. Probably, should the war continue for another year, that amount may be increased by not far from five hundred millions. Held as it is for the most part by our own people, it has become a substantial branch of national though private property. For obvious reasons, the more nearly this property can be distributed among all the people the better.

To favor such a general distribution, greater inducements to become owners

greater inducements to become owners might perhaps, with good effect, and with-out injury, be presented to persons of lim-ited means. With this view, 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 re-

strictions and limitations as might, be necessary to guard against abuse of so important a privilege. This would enable every prudent person to bet 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 public debt, is obvious. They readily perceive that they cannot be much oppressed by a debt which they owe to themselves.

The public debt on the 1st day of July last although somewhat exceeding the esti-mate 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 December as to its probable amount at the heginning of this year by the sum of \$3,995, 007.31.

This fact exhibits a satisfactory condition and conduct of the operations of the Treasury. The National Banking system is proving to be acceptable to capitalists and

to the people.
On the 25th day of November five hundred and eighty-four National Banks had been organized, a considerable number of which were concessions from State Banks. Changes from the State systems to the Na-tional 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 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 systems 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 the issue of paper money. Whether or not any further legislation is advisable for the suppression of State bank issues, it will be for Congress to determine.

It seems quite clear that the Treasury cannot be satisfactorily conducted unless the Government can exercise a restraining power over the bank note circulation of the country.

#### 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, and also the operations of the several administrative bureaus of the War Department during the next respect to the secretary of the secretary than the se ment during the past year. It will also specify the measures essential for the na-tional defense, 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 con-gratulation and laudable 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

The general exhibit of the navy, including vessels under construction, on the 1st of December, 1864, shows a total of 671 vessels, carrying 4610 guns, and of 510,396 tons, being an actual increase during the year over and above all losses by shipwreck year over and above all losses by snipwreck and battle, of 83 vessels, 167 guns, and 42, 427 tons. The total number of men at this time in payal service, including officers is about 51,000.

There have been captured by the navy during the year 324 vessels, and the whole number of naval captures since postilities.

number of naval captures since hostilities commenced is 1379, of which 267 are steam-

ers. The gross proceeds arising from the sale of condemned prize property thus reported amount to \$14,395,250,51. A large amount of such proceeds is still under adjudication, and yet to be reported.

The total expenditure of the Navy Bepartment of every description, including the boat of the immiense squadrons that have been called into existence, from the 4th of March, 1861, to the 1st of November, 1864, is \$238,647,562,35. Your favorable consideration is invited to the vafavorable consideration is invited to the various recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy, especially in regard to a Navy Yard and suitable establishments for the construction of iron vessels, and the ma-chinery and armature for our ships, to which reference has been made in my last

Annual Message.
Your attention is also invited to the view expressed in the report in relation to the legislation of Congress at the last session in respect to prizes in our inland waters. I cordially concur in the recommendation of the Secretary as to the propriety of creating the new rank of rear-admiral in our na-

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. Your attention is invited to the report of the Postmuster General for a detailed ac-count of the operations and financial condi-tion of the Post Office Department. The postal revenue for the year, ending Jiffa 89th, 1864, amounted to \$12,488,253.78; and the expenditures to \$12,646,786.29; the excess of expenditures over receipts being \$206,658.42.

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 he policy he recommends for the develop ment of increased commercial intercourse with adjacent and neighboring countries, should receive the careful consideration of

longress.
It is of noteworthy interest that the steady expansion of population, improvement, and government institutions over the new and noccupied portions of our country has scargely been checked, much less impeded or loyed, by our great civil war, which at the first glance would seem to have absorbed almost the entire energies of the nation.

A NEW STATE. The organization and admission of the State of Nevada has been completed in conformity with law, and thus our excellent system is firmly established in the mountains which once seemed a barren and uninhabit able waste between the Atlantic States and those which have grown up on the pacific

Ocean. THE TERRITORIES.

The ferritories 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 communica-tion with them by Indian hostilities, have heen only partially organized; but it is un-derstood that these difficulties are about to disappear, which will permit their Govern-ments, like those of the others, to go into speedy and full 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, recommendation relating to the public lands, Indian affairs, he Pacific Railroad, and mineral discoveries contained in the report of the Secretary of he Interior, which is berewith transmitted. and which report also embraces the subjects f patents, pensions, and other topics of publie interests pertaining to this Department.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

during the five quarters ending on the 30th of September last was 4,221,342 acres, of It is not claimed that the election has imwhich 1,338,614 acres were entered under

The income from sales during the fiscal car ending June 30, 1864, was \$678,007-27. against \$136,077 65 received diving 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 load.

### f surveyed land.

THE PACIFO PAILROAD. The great enterprise of cornecting he Atand 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 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 en made from Sacraniento castward to the Great Bend of the Sruckee river in Nevada. Numerous discoveries of gold, silver, and cinnabar mines have been added to the many pretofore known in the country occupied by the Sierra Nevada and Bocky Mountains, and the subordinate ranges now teem with enterprising labor, which is richly remuner-

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 annua ssage that our Indian system be remodelled. Congress, at its last session, acting up-on the recommendation, did provide for reon 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 cettler and to receive the for the advancing settler, and to provide for the Indians. The Secretary reiterates his recommendations, and to them the attention of Congress is invited,

## PENSIONS, ETC.

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 adminis

There have been added to the pension rolls during the year ending the 30th day of June last the names of 16,779 invalid soldiers, and of 271 disabled scamen, making the present number of army invalid pensioners 22,767 and of navy invalid pensioners 712 Ot widows, orphans, and mothers. 22.198

have been placed on the army pension rolls. and 248 on the navy rolls. The present number of army pensioners of this class is 25,433, and of navy pensioners 793. At the beginning of the year the number of revolutionary pensioners, was 1430; only twelve of were soldiers, of whom

The remainder are those who, under the aws, receive pensions because of relationhip to Revolutionary soldiers. During the year ending 30th of June, 1864,

4,504,616 92 has been paid to pensioner. of I cheerfully commend to your continued natronage the benevolent institutions of the District of Columbia, which have hitherto been established or fostered by Congress, and respectfully refer, for information concerning them, and in relation to the Washington aqreduct, the Capitol, and other matters of l al interest, to the report of the Secretary.

The Agricultural Department, under the apervision of its present energetic and faithsupervision of its present energetic and faithful bead, is rapidly commending itself to the great and vital interest it was created to advance. It is peculiarly the People's Departpartment, 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 lives and posi-tions then occupied by our forces have been naintained, and our arms have been steadily dvanced, thus liberating the regions left in the rear; so that Missouri, Kentucky, Tennsee, and parts of other States have again

produced reasonably fair crops. The most remarkable feature in the military operations of the year is General Sher man's attempted march of three hundred miles, directly through the insurgent region. It tends to show a great increase of our relative strength, that our General-in-Ohief should feel able to confront and hold in check every active force of the enemy, and yet to detach a well appointed large army to move on such an expedition. The result not yet being known, conjecture in regard to it is not iere indulged.

Important movements have also occurred during the year to the effect of moulding so-ciety 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. are earnestly struggling to maintain and ad-

minister them.

The movements in the same direction, more extensive, though less definite, in Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee, should not be over looked, but Maryland presents the example of complete success. Maryland is secured to liberty and Union for all the future. The genius of Rebellion will no more claim Mary-land. Like another foul spirit, being driven

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, in the House of Representatives. Although the present is the same Congress, and nearly the same members, and without questioning the wisdom or patriolism of those who stood in opposition. I venture or those who stond in opposition. I venture to recommend the reconsideration and pas-sage of the measure at the present session.— Of course the abstract question is not chang-ed, but an intervening election shows almost certainly that the next Congress will pass the measure if this does not. Hence there is only by a question of time as to when the proposed the past. A year ago a general pardon and

ament will go to the States for their action, The quantity of public land disposed of and as it is to go at all events, may we not

posed a duty on members to change the views the homestead law. The remainder was located with military land warrents, agricultural scrip certified to States for railroads, and sold for cash. The cash received from sales and location fees was \$1,019,446.

The income from sales during the feed ment may be affected by it. It is the voice of the people, now for the first time heard upon the question, in a great national crisis like 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 deference shall be paid to the will of the majority, simply because it is the will of the majority.

ence 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 a Constitutional amendment. The most reliable indication of public purpose in this country, is derived through our popular elections, Judging by the recent canvage and its results, the purpose of the people within the loyal States to maintain the integrity of the Union was never more irrementation. This 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 constraint. It is still so open to all except such as were not in condition to make free choice; that is, such as were in custody or under constraint. It is still so open to all except such as were not in condition to make free choice; that is, such as were in custody or under constraint. It is still so open to all except such as were not in condition to make free choice; that is, such as were not in condition to make free choice; that is, such as were in custody or under constraint. It is still so open to all except such as were not in condition to make free choice; that is, such as were not in condition to make free choice; that is, such as were in custody or under constraint. It is still so open to all except such as were not in condition to make free choice; that is, such as were not in condition to make free choice; that is, such as were not in condition to make free choice; that is, such as were not in condition to make free choice; that is, such as were not in condition to make free choice; that is, such as were not in condition to make free choice; that is, such as were not in condition to make free choice; that is, such as were not in condition to make free choice; that is, such as were not in condition to make free choice; that is, such as were not in condition the Union was never more firm or more nearly unanimous than now.

The extraordinary calmness and good or-

der with which the millions of voters min-gled at the polls, gave strong 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 claim ed to entertain and to be actuated by the same purpose. It is an unanswerable argument to this of

fect, that no candidates for any office, however high or low, has ventured to seek votes on he avowal that he was for giving up the Un-

There have been much impuning of mothe Union cause, but on the distinct issue of Union or no Union the politicians have shown their instinctive knowledge that there is no diversity among the people. In affording to the people the fair opportunity of showing one to another and to the world this firmness end 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 lo not approach exhaustion in the most important branch of national recources—that of living men. While it is melancholy to reflect that the war has filled so many graves, and carried mourning to so many hearths, it is some relief to know that compared with the surviving, the fallen have been so few.—
While corps and divisions, and brigades and regimens, have formed and fought, and dwindled and gone out of existence, a great major, which is the surviving the fallen and some out of existence, a great major, which is the surviving the fallen and some out of existence, a great major, which is the surviving the fallen and some out of existence, a great major, which is the surviving the fallen and some out of existence and some out of ex flect that the war has filled so many graves, dled and gone out of existence, a great major-ity of the men who composed them are still living. The same is true of the naval service.
The election returns prove this. So many voters could not else be found.

The States regularly holding elections both

States did not vote in 1860, thus swelling the aggregate to 4,015,773, and the net increase during the three years and a half of war to 145,551. A table is appended showing par and a moderate amount of roots, meal and ticulars.

To this again should be added the number of soldiers in the field from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Indiana, Illinois, and California who, by the laws of these States, could not vote away from their homes, and which number cannot be hay he has secured during the summer. A all. The number in the unorganized territoago, while thousands, white and black

So much is shown, affirmatively and negatively, by the election. 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

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 .-The natural resources, then, are unexhausted and, as we believe, inexhaustible. The public purpose to re-establish and maintain the national authority is unchanged, and, as we believe, unchangeable.

## CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

The manner of continuing the conflict remaining to choose. On careful consideration of all the evidence accessible, it seems to me that no attempt at negotiation with the insurgent leader could result in any good. He would accept nothing short of severance of the Union—precisely what we will not and cannot give. His declarations to this effect are explicit and oft-repeated.

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

ible.

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 find defeat following war. What is true, however, of him who heads the insurgent cause, is not necessarily true of those who fol-

Although he cannot re-accept the Usion, they can. Some of them, he knows, already desire peace and re union. The number of such may increase. They can at any mo-ment have peace simply by laying down their arms and submitting to the national author-ity under the Constitution. After so much the Government could not,

if it would, maintain war against them. The loyal citizens would not sustain or allow it. If questions should remain, we would ad just them by the peaceful means of Legislation, conferences, 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 admiss

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.

amnesty, upon specified terms, were offered to all, except certain designated classes, and it was at the same time made known that the excepted classes were still within contempla-

During the year many dvailed themselves of the general provisions, and many more would only that the signs of bad faith in

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 nothing

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 shell I return to slavery any person who is free by the erms of that proclamation, or by any of the

acts of Congress.

If the people should, by whatever word 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 tives and much heated controversy as to the the Government, whenever it shall have ceased on the part of those who began it. Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

# Want of Calculation in Stock Feeding.

A cotemporary states that a large farmer t the West sold last fall twenty tons of hay at six dollars per ton; and agair, in January, twenty tons more at ten dollars per ton, and thought that he was making his fortune. In the spring, however, he was compelled to go long distances to buy hay at twenty dollars a ton, giving his note, to save his stock from starvation.

Such occurrences as this show the common with the seasons—a long and cold winter re-quiring more than a mild one. If the ani-mals are exposed to the weather and wintry winds, the difference will be very considerable, say twenty-five or thirty per cent; if they The States regularly holding elections both now, and four years ago, to wit:—California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indianna, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachus ette, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Western Virginia, or Wisconsin, cast 3,982,011 votes now, against 3,880,222 cast then, showing an aggregate now of 3,982,011.

To this is to be added 33,762 cast in the new States of Kansas and Nevada, which States did not vote in 1860, thus swelling the 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 a week

less than ninety thousand. Nor yet is this all. The number in the unorganized territories is a trifle now to what it was four years would soon pay for itself, by enabling the join owner to determine his whereabouts accurateus as the national armies press back the in-surgent lines. ble him to guess the amount hot very far from the mark. Hay, cut early, when the stalks are soft and flexible; will settle closer than such as is cut when nearly ripe, or when the stalks are stiff and dry. But as an averimportant fact remains demonstrated that we have more men now than when the war hegan; that we are not exhausted nor in process of exhaustion.

The stakes are still and dry. But as an average, good timothy hay in a mow or stack, will yield a ton for every five hundred cubic feet—the top, 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 the ton. A little practice in 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 stated, will not only enable him to meet his calculation with accuracy and conomy, but will save him from muc siness and anxiety occasioned by the fear of starving his animals .- Country Gentlemen.

> Don'r Squeeze.-While we are growing very sensible, indeed, in the matter of dress as far as boots, Balmoral skirts, warm stock, ings, and high necks, we are degenerating in some other matters quite as important. The corset is now a necessary part of a worden's wardrobe, and, alas! when a worden does begin to waat corsets, the will wear their to small, and will tug at the laces until her breath becomes short, and she feels it necessary to refrain from anything like a comfort-ible meal. We say nothing against a well-shaped corset worn loose, but there lies the difficulty. A loose corset injures the appearance of the figure instead of improving it, and people wear corsets that they may have small waists. All we can say is, don't squeeze, whatever you do; you may have small waists, but you are exposing yourself to a dozen misfortunes which, are as had as a large waist. First, you'll surely have dyspensia, and grow yellow and cross, and un-happy; secondly, your bands will grow red; thirdly, your nose; fourthly, you will be un-able to walk a mile at once; fifthly, dinner will be a misery; sixthly, your shoulder blades will increase in size and attitude; sexenthly, your eyes will grow weak; eightly, you will break down at thirty or thereabouts, and be a sickly old woman from that time forth. If these truths do not trighten women from tight corsets, perhaps the information that gentlemen generall 140 not admire, what dressmakers call a "pretty figure" so much as a natural one, may have some influ-

A man in Detroit had a woman of ill fame put in prison for robbing him, and then married her to get her out.

The "loyal" Provont Marshal of the Dayton District has come to grief, and has been arrested, charged with doing a big busi-

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