

Clearfield



Republican

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Again the blessing of health and abundant harvests claim our profoundest gratitude to Almighty God. The condition of our foreign affairs is reasonably satisfactory. Mexico continues to be the theatre of civil war. While our political relations with that country have undergone no change, we have at the same time strictly maintained 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 inner-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 capability, and adaptation. We would not exaggerate either the commercial or the political importance 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 Columbia have entered into intimate relations with this Government. A claim convention has been constituted to complete the unfinished work of the one which closed its sessions 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 diplomatic intercourse with it has been opened in a cordial and friendly spirit. The long deferred Avis Island claim has been satisfactorily paid and discharged. Mutual payments have been made of the claims awarded by the Joint Commission for the settlement of claims between the United States and Peru. An earnest and cordial friendship continues 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 nature with Chili, the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Paragua, San Salvador and Haiti. During the past 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 constantly expressed.

The claim arising from the seizure of the cargo of the brig Macedonian, in 1861, has been paid in full by the Government of Chili. Civil war continues in the Spanish coast of San Domingo, apparently without prospect of an early close.

Official correspondence has been opened with Liberia, and it gives us a pleasing view of social and political progress in that Republic. It is expected to derive new vigor from American influence, improved by the rapid disappearance of slavery in the United States.

I solicit your authority to furnish the Republic a gunboat at a moderate cost, to be reimbursed to the United States by installments. Such a vessel is needed for the safety of that State against the African race, and in Liberian hands. The possession of the least organized naval force should stimulate a generous ambition on the part of the Republic, and the confidence which we should manifest by furnishing it would win forbearance and favor towards the colonies from all the civilized nations.

The proposed overland telegraph between America and Europe, by way of Behring 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 of this Government, as well as those of Great Britain and Russia. Assurances have been received from most of the American States, and their readiness to co-operate in constructing lines tributary to that world encircling communication: I learn with much satisfaction, that the noble design of a telegraphic communication between the eastern coast of America and Great Britain has been renewed with full expectation of its early accomplishment. Thus, it is hoped that, with the return of domestic peace, the country will be able to resume, with energy and advantage, their former high career of commerce and civilization. Our very popular and estimable representative in Egypt died in April last. An unpleasant altercation arose between the temporary incumbent of the office and the Government of Pasha, resulting in a suspension of the intercourse.

The error was promptly corrected on the arrival of the successor in the Consulate, and our relations with Egypt as well as the relation with the Barbary powers are entirely satisfactory. The rebellion which has so long been fragrant with China has at last been suppressed with the co-operating good offices of this Government and of the other commercial States.

The Judicial Consular establishment has become very difficult and onerous, and it will need Legislation to adopt 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 regulate commercial and social intercourse among the western nations. Owing to the peculiar situation of Japan and the anomalous form of this Government the action of that empire is performing treaty stipulations is inconsistent and capricious. Nevertheless good progress, has been effected by the Western powers, moving with enlightened concert our own peculiar claims have been all lowered or put in course of settlement and the inland sea has been

reopened to commerce. 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 have been opened by proclamation. It is hoped that foreign merchants will now consider whether it is not safer and more profitable to themselves, as well as more just to the 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 operations, at least by a naval and effective blockade. For myself, I have no doubt of the power and duty of the executive under the laws of nations to exclude the enemies of the human race an asylum in the United States.

If Congress should think that proceedings in such cases lack the authority of law, or ought to be further regulated by it, I recommend that provisions be made for effectually preventing foreign slave-traders from acquiring domicile and facilities for their criminal occupation in our country. It is possible that if it were a new and open question the maritime powers, with the light they now enjoy, would not concede the privileges of a naval belligerent to the insurgents of the United States, destitute as they are, and always have been equally of ships and of ports and harbors. Disloyal emigrants 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 maritime States to defeat the design are believed to be as sincere and cannot be more earnest than Europe. Nevertheless unforeseen difficulties have arisen, especially in Brazil and British points and on the northern boundary of the United States as well 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 Bay and Puget's 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 in the region adjacent to the Canadian border, by recent 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 six months, the period conditionally stipulated in the existing arrangements with Great Britain, the United States must hold themselves at liberty to increase their naval armament upon the lakes if they shall find that proceeding necessary.

The condition of the border will necessarily come into consideration in connection with the question of continuing or modifying the rights of transit from Canada through the United States, as well as the regulation of imports 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 are not deemed to be intentionally unjust or unfriendly towards 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 new incursions across the border.—The act passed at the last session for their encouragement of emigration has, as 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 here 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 reciprocated on our part by giving the immigrant effective national protection. I regard our emigrants as one of the principle replenishing streams which are appointed by Providence to repair the ravages of internal war and its waste of national strength and health. All that is necessary is to secure the flow of that stream in its present fullness, and to that and the government must in every way make it manifest that it neither needs nor designs to oppose 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 requisition of the last session of Congress has beneficially effected the revenue, 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 in the Treasury on the last day of July, 1863, were \$1,394,706,007.62, and the aggregate disbursement upon the same basis, were \$1,253,058,101.09, leaving a balance in the Treasury as shown by warrants, of \$96,739,905.73. Deduct from these amounts the amount of the principle of the public debt redeemed and the amount of issues in substitution, therefore, and the actual cash operations of the Treasury were: receipts, \$884,066,616.71; disbursements, \$896,234,087.89; which leaves a balance cash in the treasury of \$18,842,558.71. Of the receipts there were derived from customs, \$102,316,152.99; from lands, \$580,223.28; from direct taxes, \$476,648.59; from internal revenue, \$100,741,134.10; from miscellaneous sources, \$47,511,413.81; and from loans applied to actual expenditures, including former balances, \$632,443,929.13. They were disbursed for the civil service, \$27,505,299.46; for pensions and Indians, \$7,517,930.

96; for the War Department, \$90,791,842.97; for the Navy Department, \$35,433,292.79; for interest of the public debt, \$53,685,421.53, making an aggregate of \$864,234,087.89, and leaving a balance in Treasury of \$1,884,448.71, as before stated. For the actual receipts and disbursements for the first quarter; and the estimated receipts and disbursements of 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 the moneys required to meet the expenses consequent upon the war, derived from taxation, should be still further increased, and I earnestly invite your attention to this subject to the end that there may be such additional legislation as shall be required to meet the just expectations of the Secretary.

The public debt on the first day of July last, as appears by the books of the Secretary of the Treasury, amounted to one billion seven hundred and forty thousand millions, six hundred and ninety thousand four hundred and eighty-nine dollars and 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 distribution, greater inducements to become owners might perhaps, with good effect and without injury, be presented to persons of limited means. With 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 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 have enough for the purpose.

The Secretary reiterates his recommendations, and to them the attention of Congress is invited.

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.

The great advantages 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 to 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 December, as to its probable amount at the beginning of this year by a sum of \$3,795,097.31. 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 584 National Banks had been organized, a considerable number of which were conversions from State banks. Changes from State systems to the National system 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 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 permanent and reliable influence in support of the National credit, and protect the people against losses in the use 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 to be quite clear that the Treasury cannot be satisfactorily conducted unless the Government can exercise a restraining power over the bank circulation of the country.

The report of the Secretary of War and the accompanying documents, will detail the campaign 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 last year. It will also specify the measures 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 officers of that Department and of the naval service. It is a subject of congratulation 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 success.—The general exhibit of the navy, including vessels under contract on the list of December, 1864, shows a total exhibit of six hundred and seventy-one vessels, carrying four thousand six hundred and ten guns, and of 510,395 tons, being an actual increase during the year over and above all losses by shipment or 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 51,000. There have been captured by the navy during the year, 324 vessels, and the whole number of naval captures since hostilities commenced, is 1,379, of which 267 are steamers. The gross proceeds arising from the sale of condemned prize property, thus far 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 Naval Department of every description, including the cost of the immense squadrons that have been called into existence since the 4th day of March, 1860 to the 1st of November, 1864, are \$238,647,262.35.

Your favorable consideration is invited to the various recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy, especially in regard to a navy yard and suitable establishment for the construction and repair of 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 views expressed in the report in relation to the legislation of Congress at its last session in respect to prizes on inland waters. I cordially concur in the recommendation of the Secretary as to the propriety of creating the new rank of Vice Admiral.

Your attention is invited to the report of the Postmaster General for a detailed account of the operation and financial condition of the Post Office Department. The postal resources for the year ending June 30, 1861, amounts to \$12,438,253.78, and the expenditures to \$12,644,739.29. The excess of expenditures over receipts being \$206,655.24.

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 Congress. It is of noteworthy interest that the steady expansion of population, improvement and governmental institutions over the new and unoccupied portion 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 Nevada has been completed in conformity with law, and thus our excellent system is firmly established in the mountains which were once deemed a barren and uninhabitable waste between the Atlantic States and those which have grown up on the coast of the Pacific 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 speedily and full operation, as intimated and 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 patents, pensions and other topics of public interest pertaining to his Department. The quantity of public land disposed of during the five quarters ending 30th December last, was 3,521,342 acres, of which 1,438,614 were entered under the Homestead law. The remainder was located with military land warrants, agricultural scrip, certified to State for railroads and sold for cash. The cash received from sales and location fees, was \$1,016,465, and the income from sales during the fiscal year ending June 30th 1864, \$678,097.21, against \$430,078.75 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 great enterprise of connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific States by railways and telegraph lines, has been entered upon with a vigor which give assurance of success. Notwithstanding the embarrassment arising from the prevailing high prices of material 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 Trace river, in Nevada.

Numerous discoveries of gold and silver, and similar mines, have been added to the many already known, and the country occupied by the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains, and the suburban ranges, now teem with enterprising labor, which is richly remunerative. It is believed that the product of the mines of precious minerals in that region has already reached, if not exceeded, one hundred millions in value.

It was recommended in my last annual message that our Indian system be reorganized. Congress, at its last session, acting upon the recommendation, did provide for a reorganization of the system in California, and it is believed that under the present organization the management of the Indians there will be attended with considerable success. Much remains to be done to provide for the proper management 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 Indians.

There has been added to the pension rolls during the year ending the 30th day of June last, the names of 16,770 invalid soldiers, and 271 disabled seamen, making the present number of army invalid pensioners, 21,767. Of widows, orphans, and mothers, 22,197 have been placed on the army pension rolls, and 248 on the navy pension 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 1,430. Only twelve of them 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, \$4,504,616.92 have been paid to pensioners of all classes.

I cheerfully commend to your continued patronage the benevolent institutions of the District of Columbia, which have hitherto been fostered by Congress, and respectfully refer for information concerning them, and in relation to the Washington Aqueduct, the Capitol and other matters of local interest, to the report of the Secretary of the Interior.

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 department in which the people feel more directly 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 forces, have been maintained, and our armies have steadily advanced, thus liberating the region 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 directly 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 to detail a well appointed large army to move on such an expedition. The result not yet being known, conjecture in regard to it is not here indulged.

Independent movements have also occurred during the year to the effect of modelling society for durability in the Union.

Although it is much in the right direction that twelve thousand citizens in each of the States of Arkansas and Louisiana have organized loyal State Governments with Free Constitutions, and earnestly struggling to maintain and administer them, the movements in the same direction, more extensive though less definite, in Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee should not be overlooked.

But Maryland presents the example of complete success. Maryland is secure to Liberty and the Union for all the future. The genius of rebellion 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.

At the last session of Congress a proposed amendment to the Constitution, abolishing slavery throughout the United States, passed the Senate, but failed for lack 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 patriotism of those who stood in opposition, I 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, if this one does not; hence it is only a question of time 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 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 be considered how far their judgment may be affected by it. It is the voice of the people 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 difference shall be paid to the will of the majority, simply because it is the will of the majority. In this case the common end the maintenance of the Union, and among the means to secure that end each 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 results, the purpose of the people within the loyal States to maintain the integrity of the Union was never more firm, nor more nearly unanimous than now.

The extraordinary calmness and good order with which the millions of voters met and mingled 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 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 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 in the distinct issue of Union or no Union, the politicians have shown their instinctive knowledge that there is no diversity among the people in awarding 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 valuable to be known—the fact that we do not approach exhaustion in the most important branch of the National resources, that of living men. While it is melancholy to reflect that the war has filled so many graves, and caused mourning to so many homes, it is some relief to know that, compared with the surviving, the fallen have been so few. Whole corps, and divisions, and brigades, and regiments, have been formed and fought, and dwindled and gone out of existence.

A great majority of men who composed them are still living. The same is true of the naval service. The election returns prove this. So many votes could not else be found. The States regularly holding elections, both now and four years ago, to wit: California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, 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 6,852,231, to which is to be added 36,750 cast now in the new States of Kansas and Nevada, which States did not vote in 1860, thus swelling the aggregate to 4,105,774, and the net increase during the three years and a half of war, \$145,751. A table is appended, showing particulars. 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 law of those States, could not vote away from their homes, and which number cannot be less than 90,000. Nor yet is this all. The number in organized territories is triple now what it was four years ago, while thousands white and black join us as the national armies press back the insurgent's lines. 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. 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. Thus as to men and material resources, they are now more complete and abundant than ever. The national resources then are exhausted and, as we believe, inexhaustible.

The public purpose to re-establish and maintain the national authority is unchanged, and, as we believe, unchangeable. The manner of continuing the effort remains to choose one careful consideration of all the evidence. It seems to me that no attempt at negotiation with the insurgent leader could result in any good. He would accept of nothing short of the sovereignty of the Union. His declarations to that effect are explicit and oft repeated; he does not attempt to deceive us. He affords us no excuse to deceive ourselves. We cannot voluntarily yield it.

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, although he cannot re-occupy the Union, they can. Some of them, we know, already desire peace and re-union. The number of such may increase. They can at any moment lay 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. The 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 votes. Operating only in constitutional and lawful channels, some certain and possible questions are and would be beyond the Executive power to adjust; for instance, 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 forfeiture, however, would still be within Executive control. In what spirit and temper this control would be exercised can be fairly judged of the past. A year ago general pardon and 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 contemplation of special clemency. During the year many availed themselves of the general provision, and many more would only that the signs of bad faith in some speculation measures as rendered the practical process less easy and certain.

During the same time also special pardons have been granted to individuals of excepted classes, and no voluntary application has been denied. Thus, practically, the door has been open a full year to all, except such who were not in condition to make free choice, that is, such as were in custody or under constraint. It is still open to all, but the time may come, and probably will come, when public duty shall demand that it be closed, and that in view, more vigorous measures than heretofore shall be adopted.

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 nothing heretofore said as to slavery. I repeat the declaration made a year ago,