Thole No. 2638,

MISCELLANEOUS,

Interesting Railroad Dialogue. the Mauch Chunk Gaz

Votwithstanding our wonderful progress neople—our steam and electricity, our and colleges, there are still here there some people who have never seen | webses. raveled in anything like a railroad car. entire family of this class, consisting a man, wife son aud daughter, residing an adjoining county, took passage one ing last week, for a through trip over Pennsylvania Railroad.

The party-our reporter carefully taking on the platform, and the cars back.

anny-(the daughter,(Hi mommy, so sich labe de kummen hinnersich? Mommy-Well, now, missa mer dort geh in selly longe wegga? Daudy-M-n-a yah, dord gehts nei. Cars stop, and Conductor sings out 'all

Daudy-Schtopp, Schtopp do du, mere a mit, sei now net in so ra hurry. Conductor-Just step in here-this car, is car, politely offering to assist the la-

Mommy-Kumm du, Fanny, bleib zurloss der Daudy forna naus geh. Fanny-yah un der Johnny mag ach na naus geth.

Johnny-Nay ich geh mit der mommy Daudy -Kummet yets-es braucht eich bong set. Mommy-Is ess donn now miglich das

r in selly grosse dinger dort nei geht. Daudy-Kum yusht, net bong sie. Conductor-Just step in-time's upaboard.

All hands in the car-Locomotive

Johnny-Eye Daudy, was awer-sell ft-for was doona sie so ewig loud peifa? Daudy-Ei das die leit ous em weg ne, for wons emohl shpringt donn gehts r alles nous. Cars commence running.

Fanny-New, Mommy, was es drum so rrick springt.

Mommy-Mer mehnt doch now net das sie kennt. Wos alles drum so neis is hin, yusht grand as wie inner shtoob. Fanny-Un was shay mer do sitzt.

Mommy-Yusht about shay, is so waich, per mahnt doch now net das es sei kennt. Daudy-M n-a-yah, des will duh, es ost sich faura dennaweg. Fanny-Was deht awer die Sal Wanne-

nacher do dertzu sage wan sie emohl do in o ma granda wagga fahra kennt? Mommy-Do dummus ding du, des is

ken wagga, des is en car. Johnny-Ich wunner doch now wie das sie es so storrick springe mache kenna.

Cars stop, and the Conductor calls out McVeytown. Mommy-Wie wiet sin mer yets shun

Daudy-Elf odor twelf mile.

Mommy-Ei du Gott noch emohl, mer et doch net denka das es miglich wer so storrick zu travella in som na car; was drum alles so grand ufgefixed is! Daudy-M-n a-yah, un des hot auch

vust about geld kosht. Johnny-Mommy, mommy, wie weit genna mer now noch denna wake?

Mommy-Yah, mei guter bu, des kanna ich der net sauga, do wehs ich nix deruf -des kann yusht de dandy sauga. Daudy-Es geht noch en ordlich shtick

do nunner. Fanny-Nan mommy, gook yusht was es springht-ich glaub net das sies meh

sthoppa kenna. Mommy-Ei du Gott nochemole was mache mer don do.

Daudy- O sie kennas whol shtoppa wann sie wella-net angsht sie. Mommy-O ich set dann auch net den-

ka das sie es so storrick geh macha dehta da es nimmy shtoppt.

Johnny-Es geht awer good-is so glat un so schlick. Daudy-M-n-a-yah, sell is en fact,

Johnny-Eye, mommy, gook emoh! nous dort, was en grosses wasser. Mommy -Sell, is ewa an rever.

Fanny-Nay, mommy, sell is ken rever. Mommy-Was is es dann wans ken rev-

Fanny-Eis sis die Juniata, gell Daudy sell is die Juniata? Daudy-M-n-a-yah, ich denk sis,

Cars again running fast. Mommy-Gott im Himmel wan awer die cars do die Benk nunner springa dehta! Daudy-M n-a-yah, don dehta mer heit

nimmr weiter geh. Fanny-Yah fersoufa dehta mer all mit nanner

Johnny-Ei is daas wasser deef? Daudy-M-n-a-yah, do bin ich goot der-

Mommy-Es deht anyhow iwer die kop

naus geh Cars stop, and the Conductor calls Newton Hamilton.

Mommy-Was sie awer drum so g'shpassiche nauma do hen; dort drows wars Mc-Vey stettel, un yetz is es Newton Hamil-

ton. Awer es is ewe doch orrig neist do in dem car. Daudy-M-n-a-yah, sell is es. Cars going at great speed.

Mommy-Ei du Gott nochemole, sag, wie weit geats dann noch? Daudy-Well noch so an ordlich shtick

Fanny-was hen sie daun dort in sellum kleh shtivvelly dart am onner end? Mommy---Sell wehs ich now net.

Johnny-Ich denk dort duhna sie ihra midage essa nie. Gell, daudy dort duhna sic essa, dort in sellam shtivvelly.

Dandy-M.n.a yah, sell wehs ich ewa net. Ich denk awer seller Kontucktor Mommy-Froke'n doch emohl, ich been

doch wonnerfitzich. The man walks up to to the Conductor and makes the enquiry concerning the apartment, and receives satisfactory infor-

mation. Mommy-Now was hot er g'saght? Daudy-Ei er saught es wer den wasser Klossett, sell ment der platz wo sies wasser drin hen.

Cars stop, and Conductor calls Millcreek - the end of our reporter's journey. The party doubtless continued their investiga-

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, Read in Congress Tuesday, December 3,

1861.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representa-

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In the midst of unprecedented political troubles, we have cause of great gratitude to Golf for unusual good health and most abundant harvests.

You will not be surprised to learn, that in the peculiar exigencies of the times, our intercourse with foreign nations has been attended with profound solicitude, chiefly turning upon our own domestic affairs. A disloyal portion of the American people have, during the whole year, been engaged in an attempt to divide and destroy the Union.

A nation which endures factions domestic division is exposed to disrespect abroad, and one party, if not both, is surce, sooner or later, to invoke foreign intervention. Nations thus tempted to interfere are not always able to resist the counsels of secuning expediency and ungenerous ambition, although measures adopted under such influences seldom fail to be unfortunate, and injurious to those adopting them.

The disloyal citizens of the United States who have offered the ruin of our country in return for the aid and comfort which they have invoked abroad, have received less patronage and encouragement than they probably expected. If it were just to suppose, as the insurgents have seemed to assume, that foreign nations, in this case, discarding all moral, social and treaty obligations, would act solely and selfishly for the most speedy restoration of commerce, including especially the acquisition of conton, these nations appear as yet not to have seen their way to their object more directly or clearly through the destruction, than through the preservation of the Union.

If we could dare to believe that foreign mations are actuated by no higher principle than this, I am quite sure a sound argument could be made to show them that they can reach their aim more readily and easily by aiding to crush this rebellion than by giving encouragement to it. The principal lever relied on by the insurgents for exciting foreign astons to hostility against us, as already intimated, is the em that one strong hation promises more durable peace and a more extensive and reliable commerce, than can the same nation broken into hostile fragments. It is not my purpose to review our discussions with foreign States, because whatever might be their wishes, or dispositions, the integrity of our country and the stability of our government mainly depend not upon them, but on the loyalty, virtue, patriotism and intelligence of the American people.

The correspondence itself with the usual reservations is herewith submitted. I centure to hope it will appear that we have practised prudence and liberality towards foreign powers, averting causes of irritation and with firmness maintaining on own rights at dhonor. Since, however, it is apparent that here, as in every other State, foreign dangers necessarily attend domestic difficulties. I recommend that adequate and ample measures be adopted for maintaining the public defences on every side.

While under this general recommendation provision for defending our seacoast fine occurs to the mind. I also, in the same connection, ask the attention of Congress to our great lakes and rivers. It is believed that some fortifications and depots of arms and munitions, with harbor and navigation improvements, all at well selected points upon these, would be of great importance to the maintain defence and preservation.

nitions, with harbor and navigation improvements, all at well selected points upon these, would be of great importance to the national defence and preservation. I ask attention to the views of the Secretary of War expressed in his report upon the same general subject. I deem it of importance that the loyal regions of East Tennessee and Western North Carolina should be connected with Kentucky and other faithful parts of the Union by railroad. I therefore recommend as a military measure, that Congress provide for the construction of such road as speedily as possible. Kentucky and odula, will co-operate and, through her Legislature, make the most judicious selection of a line. The northern terminus must connect with some existing railroad, and whether the route shall be from Lexington or Nicholasville to the Cumberland Gap, or from Lebanon to the Tennessee line in the direction of Knoxville, or on some still different line can readily be determined. Kentucky and the General Government co-operating, the work can be completed in a very short time, and, when done, it will be not only of vast present usefulness, but also a valuable permanent improvement, with its cost, in all the future.

Some treaties designed chiefly for the interests of commerce, and having no grave political importance, have been negotiated, and will be submitted to the Senate for their consideration.

Although we have failed to induce some of the commercial powers to adopt a desirable metioration of the rigor of a maratume war, we have removed all obstrue-

ercial powers to adopt a desirable melioration of the gor of a maratime war, we have removed all obstruc-ions from the way of this humane reform, except ch as are merely of temporary and accidental oc-

urrenge.
I invite your attention to the correspondence be-ween her Britannic Majesty's Minister, accredited to I invite your attention to the correspondence between her Britannic Majesty's Minister, accredited to this Government, and the Secretary of State relative to the detention of the British'ship Perthshire, in June last, by the United States steamer Massachusetts, for a supposed breach of the blockade. As this detention was occasioned by an obvious misapprehension of the facts, and as justice requires that we should commit no belligerent act not founded in strict right as sanctioned by public law, I recommend that an appropriation be made to satisfy the reasonable demand of the owners of the vessel for her detention.

I repeat the recommendation of my predecessor, in his last annual message to Congress in December last, in regard to the disposition of the surplus which will probably remain after satisfying the claims of American citizens against China, pursuant to the awards of the Commissioners under the act of the 3d of March, 1859.

If, however, it should not be deemed advisable to carry that recommendation into effect, I would suggest that an uniquity he given for investing the minister.

If, however, it should not be deemed advisable to carry that recommendation into effect. I would suggest that authority be given for investing the principal of the proceeds of the surplus referred to in good securities, with a view to the satisfaction of such other just claims of our citizens against China as are not unlikely to arise hereafter in the course of our extensive trade with that empire.

By an act of the 5th of August last, Congress authorized the President to instruct the Commanders of suitable vessels to defend themselves against and capture pirates. This authority has been exercised in a single instance only. For the more effective protection of our extensive and valuable commerciant the Eastern seas, espacially, it seems to ma that it would be advisable to authorize the commanders of salling vessels to recapture any prizes which pirates may make of United States vessels and their cargoes, and the Consular Courts now established by law in Eastern countries to adjudicate the cases, in the event that this should be objected to by the loyal authorities.

If any good reason exists why we should persevere longer in withholding our recognition of the independence of Hayti and Liberia, I am unable to discover it. Unwilling, however, to inaugurate a novel policy in regard to them without the approbation of Congress, I submit for your consideration the expediency of an appropriation for maintaining a charge d'affairs near each of those new states: it does not admit of a doubt that important commercial advantages might be secured by lavorable treasury during the period which has elapsed since your adjournment, has been conducted with signal success. The patriotism of the industrial classes, whose confidence in the country's faith and zeal, for their country's deliverance of the reasury during the period which the large means demanded by the public exigencies.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1861.

ongres.
The large addition to the regular army in connec

tion with the defection that has so considerably di-minished the number of its officers gives peculiar in-portance to his recommendations for increasing the corps of Cadets to the greatest capacity of the Miliorps of Cadets to the greatest capacity of the Mili-ary Academy.

By mere omission, I presume, Congress has failed o provide Chaplains for hospitals occupied by volun-eers. This subject was brought to my notice, and I cas induced to draw up the form of a letter, one copy of which, properly addressed, has been delivered to each of the persons and at the dates, respectively named, and stated in a schedule, containing also the form of the letter (letter marked A), and herewith ransmitted.

orm of the letter (letter marked A), and nerewith ransmitted.

The gentlemen I understood entered upon the duces designated at the times respectively stated in the schedule, and have labored faithfully there ever since, therefore recommend that they be compensated at he same rates as Chaplains in the Army, further suggesting that general provision be made for Chaplains to serve at Hospituls as well as with regiments.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy presents in detail the operations of that branch of the service, the activity and energy which have characterized its administration, and the results of the measures to increase its efficiency and power.

the activity and energy which have characterized its administration, and the results of the measures to increase its efficiency and power.

Such have been the additions by construction and purchase, that it may almost be said a Navy has been created and brought into service since our difficulties commenced. Besides blockading our extensive coast, squadrons larger than ever before assembled under our flag, have been put alloat and performed deeds which have increased our Naval renown.

I would invite special attention to the recommendation of the Secretary for more perfect organization of the Navy, by introducing additional grades in the service. The present organization is defective and unsatisfactory, and the suggestions submitted by the Department will it is believed, if adopted, oberiate the difficulties alluded to promote harmony, and increase the efficiency of the Navy.

There are three vacancies on the bench of the Supreme Court; two by the decease of Justices Daniels and McLean, and one by the resignation of Justice Campbell. I have so far forborne making nominations to fill these vacancies for reasons which I will now state: Two of the outgoing Judges resided within the States now averrum with revolt, so that if their successors were appointed in the same localities, they could not serve upon their circuit, and many of the most competent men there probably would not take the personal hazard of accepting to serve, even here, upon the supreme bench. I have been unwilling to throw all the appointments upon the Northward thus disabling myself from doing justice to the South, on the return of peace, although I may remark that to transfer to the North one which has hitherto been in the South, would not, with reference to territory and populating be unjust.

the system because the adding of Judges to the Supreme Court, enough for the accommodation of all parts of the country with Circuit Courts, would create a court altogether too numerous for a judicial body of any sort. And the evit, if it be one, will increase as new States come into the Circuit Courts are useful, or they are not useful. If useful, no State should be denied them. If not useful, no State should have them. Let them be provided for all, or abolish all.

Three modification occur to me, either of which I think would be an improvement upon our present system. Let the Supreme Court be of convenient number in every event. Then first, let the whole country be divided into circuits of convenient size, the Supreme Judges to serve in a number of them corresponding to their own number, and independent Circuit Judges be provided for all the restion, secondly, let the Supreme Judges be relieved from Circuit duties, and Circuit Judges provided for all the Circuits, and Circuit Judges be relieved from Circuit and Circuit Judges be relieved from Circuit and Circuits of Control of the control of the Circuits of Control of the Circuits of Circuit Judges be relieved from Circuit and C

should have them. Let them be provided for all, or abolish all.

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I respectfully recommend to the consideration of Congress the present condition of the Statute Laws, with the hope that Congress will be able to find an easy remedy for many of the inconveniencies and evils which constantly embarrass those engaged in the practical administration of them. Since the organization of Government, Congress has enacted some five thousand acts and joint resolutions, which fill increthan six thousand closely printed pages, and are scat-

Twe thousand acts and joint resolutions, which fill more than six thousand closely printed pages, and are scattered through many yolumes.

Many of these acts have been drawn in haste and without sufficient caution, so that their provisions are often obscure in themselves, or in conflict with each other, or at least, so doubtful as to render it very difficult for even the best informed person to ascertain precisely what the statute law really is.

It seems to me very important that the statute laws should be made as plain and intelligible as possible, and be reduced to as small a compass as may consist, with the fulness and precision of the Legislation and the perspicuity of its language. This, well done, would, I think, greatly facilitate the labors of those whose duty it is to assist in the administration of the laws, and would be a lasting benefit to the people by placing before them, in a more acceptable. well done, would, I think, greatly facilitate the labors of those whose duty it is to assist in the administration of the laws, and would be a lasting benefit to the people by placing before them, in a more acceptable and intelligible form, the laws which so deeply concern their interests and their duties. I am informed by some whose opinion I respect, that all the acts of Congress now in force, and of a permanent and general nature, might be revised and rewritten, so as to be embraced in one volume, or, at most, in two volumes, of ordinary and commercial size, and I respectfully recommend to Congress to consider the subject, and if my suggestion be approved, to devise such plan as to their wisdom shall seem most proper for the attainment of the end proposed.

One of the unavoidable consequences of the insurrection is the entire suspension, in many places, of all the ordinary means of administering civil natice by the officers and the forms of existing law. This is the case in whole, or in part, in the insurgent states, and as our armies advance and take possession of parts of those States, it becomes more apparent.

There are no courts or officers to which the citizens of other States may apply for the enforcement of their lawful claims, against the citizens of the insurgent states, and their vast amount of debt, constituting such claims, some have estimated at two hundred militiates and their vast amount of othe, constituting such claims, some have estimated at two hundred militiates of dollars due, the large part from insurgents in open rebellion, to loyal citizens who are even now making great sacrifices in the discharge of their patriotic duty to support the Government.

Under these circumstances I have been urgently so licited to establish by military power Courts to administer summary justice in such cases. I have thus far a declined to do it not because I had any doubt that the end proposed, the collection of the debts, was just and right in itself, but because I had any doubt that the end proposed, the

contribute to the support of the Government the whole of their limited aequisitions. The fact imposes meeting rolligations upon us to economy in disburson ment and energy in action.

The revenue are unding on the 30th of June, 1861.
The revenue are suching on the 30th of June, 1861.
The revenue are spenditures for the same period, including payment on the financial year account of the public distribution of 19 July, of \$2.25,005.
The revenue, so I set of July, of \$2.25,005.
The revenue, 1861, the receipts from all sources, including the balance of the 18st of July, were \$102,532-509.
The remaining three quarters of the year, and for the financial year of 1861, together with life yield the secretary of the Fressury.

It is grantfying to know that the expenditures made necessary by the secretary of the Treasury.

It is grantfying to know that the expenditures made necessary by the rebelion are not beyond the resources of the loyal people, and to believe that the same patriotism which has thus far sustained the Government will continue to sustain it fill peace and union shall again bless the land.

I respectfully refer to the report of the Secretary of war for information respecting the numeral strength an increase of its efficiency will be particularly as a substance of the service of the ser

Department:—The revenue from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, including the annual permanent appropriation of seven hundred thousand dollars for the transportation of free mail matter, is nine millions forty-nine thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars and forty cents, being about two per cent, less than the revenue.

For 1890, the expenditures were \$13,606,750 11, showing a decrease of more than eight per cent, as compared with those of the previous year, and leaving an excess of expenditures over the revenue for the hast fiscal year, of \$1,557,462 71. The gross revenue for the year ending June 30th, 1803, is estimated at four per cent, upon that of 1891, making \$8,683,000, to which should be added the earnings of the Department in carrying free matter, viz: \$700,000, making \$9,383,000. The total expenditures for 1863 are estimated at \$12,29,000, leaving an estimated deficiency of three millions, one hundred and forty-five thousand dollars to be supplied from the Treasury, in addition to the permanent appropriation.

The present insurrection shows, I think that the

boundaries thereof, through negotiations with the State of Virginia.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior, with the accompanying documents, exhibits the condition of the several branches of the public service (P 2 and 3) pertaining to that Department. The depressing influences of the insurrection have been especially felt in the operations of the Patent and General Land Offices. The eash receipts from the sales of public lands during the past year have exceeded the expenses of our pland system only about two landered thousand dollars.

ustaining.

The demands upon the pension office will be large

he names of such persons to asion roll.

relations of the Government with the Indian relations of the Government with the Indian tribes have been greatly disturbed by the insurrection, especially in the Southern Superintendency, and in that of New Mexico. The Indian country south of Kansas is in the possession of the insurgents from Texas and Arkansas.

The agents of the United States Government appointed since the 4th of March for this superintency, have been unable to reach their posts, while the most of those who were in the office before that time

suppression of this inhuman traffic, have been re-cently attended with unusual success. Five vessels being fitted out for the slave trade have been seized

being fitted out for the slave tgade have been seized and condemned. Two mates of vessels engaged in the trade, and one person engaged in equipping a slaver, have been convicted and subjected to the penalty of fine and imprisonment; and one captain taken with a cargo of Africans on board his vessel, has been convicted of the highest grade of offence to our laws, the punishment of which is death.

The Territories of Colorado, Dacota and Nevada, captain the convicted of the convicted of the captain transfer. The Territories of Colorado, Dacota and Nevada, and civil administration has been inaugurated therein under auspices especially gratifying; when it is considered that the leven of treason was found existing in some of these new countries when the Federal officers arrived there. The abundant native resources of these Territories, with the security of protection offered by an organized Government, will doubtless invite in them a large immigration, when peace shall restore the business of the country to its accustomed channels.

half restore the business of the Country of Col-ormed channels,
I submit the resolutions of the Legislature of Col-rado, which evidence the patriotic spirit of the peoorado, which evidence the patriotic spirit of the peo-ple of the Territory.

So far the authority of the United States has been upheld in all the Territories, as it is hoped it will be in the future. I commend their interests and de-fence to the enlightened and generous care of Con-

fence to the enlightened and generous care of congress,
I recommend to the favorable consideration of Congress the interests of the District of Columbia. The insurrection has been the cause of nuch suffering and sacrifice to its inhabitants, and as they have no representative, Congress should not overlook their just claims upon the Government.

At your late session a joint resolution was adopted authorizing the President to take measures for facilitating a proper representation of the industrial interests of the United States, at the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, to be holden in London in the

dustry of all Nations, to be holden in London in the ear 1862.

1 regret to say, I have been unable to give personal

Tregret to say, I have been unable to give personal attention to this subject—a subject at once so interesting in itself, and so extensively and intimutely connected with the material prosperity of the world.—Through the Secretaries of the State and the Interior, a plan or system has been devised and partly matured and will be laid before you.

Under the virtue of the Act of Congress, entitled an Act to Confiscate Property, approved August 6th, 1861, the legal claims of certain persons to the labor and service of certain other persons have become forfeited, and numbers of the latter thus liberated are already dependent on the United States, and must be provided for in some way. Besides it is not impossible that some of the States will pass similar enactments for their own benefit respectively, and by operation of which persons of the same class will be thrown upon them for disposal.

In such case I recommend that Congress provide for accepting such persons from such States according to the states of the states according to the states of the states according to the state

In such case I recommend that Congress provide for accepting such persons from such States according to some mode of valuation in lieu pro tanto of direct taxes, or upon some other plan to be agreed upon with such States respectively, that such persons on such acceptances by the General Government he at once deemed free, and that in any event steps be taken for colonizing both classes (on the one first mentioned if the other shall not be brought into existence,) at some place or places in a climate congenial tence,) at some place or places in a climate congenial to them. It might be well to consider too, whether the free colored people already in the United States,

could not, so far as individuals may desire, be it cluded in such colonization.

To carry out the plan of colonization may involve the acquiring of territory and also the appropriation of money beyond that to be expended in the territorial acquisition. Having practiced the acquisition of territory for nearly sixty years, the question of the Constitutional power to do so is no longer at open one with us. The power was questioned at first by Mr. Jefferson, who, however, in the purchase of Louisiana, yielded to his seruples on the plea of great expediency.

Jefferson, who, however, in the purchase of Louisiana, ylelded to his scruples on the plea of great expediency.

If it be said that the only legitimate object of acquiring territory is to furnish homes for white men, this measure effects that object, for emigration of colored men leaves additional room for white men remaining or coming here. Mr. Jefferson, however, placed the importance of procuring Louisiana more on political and commercial grounds, than on providing room for population.

On this whole proposition, including the appropriation of money with the acquisition of territory, does not the expediency amount to absolute necessity—without which the Government itself cannot be perpetuated if the war continues.

In considering over the policy to be adopted for suppressing the insurrection, I have been anxious and careful that the inevitable conflict for his purpose shall not degenerate into a violent and remorseless revolutionary struggle. I have therefore, in every case, thought it proper to keep the integrity of the Umon prominent as the primary object of the contest on our part, leaving all questions which are not of vital military importunce, to the more deliberate action of the Legislature.

In the exercise of my best discretion I have adhered to the blockade of the ports held by the insurgeants, instead of putting in force by proclamation the law of Congress ena-ted at the late session for closing these ports. So also, obeying the dictates of prudence as well the obligations of law, instead of transcending I have adhered to the act of Congress to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes. If a new law upon the same subject shall be

prudence as well the obligations of law, instead of transcending I have adhered to the act of Congress to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes. If a new law upon the same subject shall be proposed, its propriety will be duly considered.

The Union must be preserved, and hence all indispensable means must be employed. We should not be in haste to determine that radical and extreme measures, which may reach the loyal as well as the disloyal, are indispensable.

The Inangural address at the beginning of the Administration and the message to Congress at the late special session, were both mainly devoted to the domestic controversy out of which the insurrection and subsequent war has sprung.

Nothing more occurs to add or substract to or from the principles of general purposes stated and expressed in those documents. The last ray of hope for preserving the Union, peaceably, expired at the assault upon Fort Sumter, and a general review of what has occurred since may be unprofitable.

What was painfully uncertain then, is much better defined and more distinct now, and the progress of events is plainly in the right direction. The insurgents confidently claimed a strong support from North of Mason and Dixon's line, and the friends of the Union were not free from apprehension on that point. This, however, was soon settled definitely and on the right side.

point. This, however, was soon settled definitely and on the right side.

South of the line, noble little Delaware led off right from the first. Maryland was made to seem against the Union. Our soldiers were assaulted, bridges burned, and railroads torn up within her limits, and we were many days, at one time, without the ability to bring a single regiment over her soil to the Capital. Now her bridges and railroads are repaired and open to the Government. She already gives seven regiments to the cause of the Union, and none to the enemy, and her people at the regular election have sustained the Union by a large majority, and a larger aggregate vote than they ever before gave to any candidate on any question.

Kentucky too, for some time in doubt, is now decidedly, and I think, unchangeably, ranged on the side of the Union. Missouri is comparatively quiet, and I believe cannot again be overrun by the insurrectionists. These three States of Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, neither of which would promise a single soldier at first, have now an aggregate of not less than forty thousand in the field for the Union, while of their citizens, certainly not more than a third of that

number, and they of doubtful whereabouts and doubtful existence, are in arms against it. After a somewhat bloody struggle of months winter closes on the Union people of Western Virginia, leaving them masters of their own country.

An insurgent force of about fifteen hundred for months dominating the narrow peninsular region of the counties of Accornac and Northaupton, and known as the Eastern Shore of Virginia, together with some contiguous parts of Maryland, have lain down their arms, and the people there have renewed their allegiance to and accepted the protection of the old flag. They have no armed insurrection north of the Potomac or east of the Chesapeake.

Also, we have obtained a footing at each of the isolated points on the southern coast of Hatteras, Port Royal, Tybee Island, near Savannah, and Ship Island; and we likewise have some general accounts of popular movements in behalf of the Union, in North Carolina and Tennessee. These things demonstrate that the cause of the Union is darrowing to other the care.

na and Tennessee. These things demonstrate that cause of the Union is advancing steadily south ward.

Since your last adjournment, Lieutenant-General Scott has retired from the head of the army. During his long life the nation has not been unmindful of his heart. Yet, on calling to mind how faithfully, ably and brilliantly he has served the country from a time far back in our history, when few of the now living had been born, and thenceforward continually. I caunot but think we are still his debtors. I submit, therefore, for your consideration, what further mark of recognition is due to him and to ourselves, as a grateful people.

With the retirement of General Scott, came the ex-

with the retirement of General Scott, came the executive duty of appointing in his stead a General-in-Chief of the army. It is a fortunate circumstance that neither in council or country was there, so far as I know, any difference of opinion as to the proper person to be sejected. The retiring Chief repeatedly expressed his judgment in favor of General McClellan for the position, and in this the nation decreed to give a unanimous concurrence.

The designation of General McClellan is therefore in a considerable degree, the selection of the country as well as of the Executive, and hence there is better reason to hope that there will be given him the confidence and cordial support thus, by fair implication, promised, and without which he cannot with so full efficiency serve the country. It has been said that one bad General is better than two good ones, and the saying is true, if taken to mean no more than that our army is better directed by a single mind, though inferior, than by two superior ones at variance and cross purposes with each other. And the same is true in all joint observations wherein those engaged can have none but a common end in view and can differ only as to the choice of means.

In a storm at sea, no one can wish the ship to sink, and yet, not unfrequently, all go down together, because too many will direct, and no single mind can be allowed to control.

It continues to develop that the insurrection is large-

and yet, not unfrequently, all go down together, because too many will direct, and no single mind can be
allowed to control.

It continues to develop that the insurrection is largely, if not exclusively, a war upon the first principles
of popular government—the rights of the people.
Conclusive evidence of this is found in the most grave
and maturely considered public documents, as well as
in the general tone of the insurgedts.

In these documents we find the abridgement of the
existing right of suffrage, and the denial to the people
of all right to participate in the selection of public officers, except the Legislature, boldly advocated, with
labored arguments, to prove that large control of the
people in goyerpment is the source of all political evil.
Monarchy itself is sometimes hinted at as a possible
refuge from the power of the people.

In my present position I could scarcely be justified
were I to omit raising a warning voice against this approach of returning despotism.

It is not needed nor fitting here that a general argument should be made in favor of popular institutions.
But there is one point with its connections, not so
hackneyed as most others, to which I ask a brief attention.

It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing

It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with if not above labor, in the structure of the Government. It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital; that nobody labors unless somebody else owning capital, somehow by the use of it, induces him to labor. This presumed, it is next considered whether it is best that capital shall hire laborers, and thus induce them to work by their own consent, or buy them and drive them to it without their consent.

sent, or buy them and drive them to it without their consent.

Having proceeded so far, it is naturally concluded that all laborers are either hired laborers or what we call slaves. And further, it is assumed, that whoever is once a hired laborer, is fixed in that concetton for life. Now there is no such relation between capital and labor, as assumed, nor is there any such thing as a free man being fixed for life in the rendition of a hired labore. Both these assumptions are false, and all inferences from them are groundless. Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed.

Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much higher consideration. Capital has its rights, which are as worthy of protection as any other rights. Nor is it denied that there is and probably always will be a relation between labor and capital, producing mutual benefits. The error is in assuming that the whole labor of the community exists within that relation.

A few men own capital, and that few avoid labor, or

tion.

A few men own capital, and that few avoid labor, or buy another few to labor for them. A large majority belong to neither class, neither working for others, nor have others working for them.

New Series --- Vol. XVI, No. 7.

In most of the Southern States a majority of the whole people, of all colors, are neither slares nor masters, while in the Northern, a large majority are neither hirers nor hired. Men with their families, wives, sons and daughters, work for themselves on their farms, in their houses, and in their shops, taking the whole product to themselves, and asking no favor of capital on the one hand nor of hired laborers or slaves on the other.

It is not forgotten that a considerable number of persons mingle their own labor with their capital-that is, they labor with their own hands and also buy or hire others to labor for them: but this is only a mixed and not a distinct class. No principle stated is disturbed by the existence of this mixed class.

Again, as has already been said, there is not of neces-

Again, as has already been said, there is not of necessity any such thing as the free hired laborer being fixed to that condition for life. Many independent men everywhere in these States, a few years back in their lives, were hired laborers.

The prudent, penniless beginner in the world, labors for wages a while, saves a surplus with which to buy tools or land for himself, then labors on his own account another while, and at length hires another new beginner to help him.

account another while, and at length hires another new beginner to help him.

This is the just, and generous and prosperous system which opens the way to all, gives hope to all, and consequently energy and progress and improvement of condition to all. No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty. None less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them, till all of liberty shall be lost.

and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them, till all of liberty shall be lost.

From the first taking of our national census to the last one, seventy years, we find our population at the end of the period eight times as great as it was at the beginning. The increase of those other things which men deem desirable has been greater.

We thus have at one view what the popular principle applied to Government through the machinery of the States and the Union has produced in a given time, and also what, if firmly maintained, it promises for the future also among us those who, if the Union be preserved, will live to see it contain two hundred and

preserved, will live to see it contain two hundred and fifty millions. The struggle of to-day is not altogeth-er for to-day; it is for a vast future also. With a reli-ation on Providence, all the more firm and carnest, lot us proceed in the great task which events have devol-

Washington, December 3, 1861.

Navy Department.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy is an extremely interesting document. It fully approves the conduct of Captain Wilkes in capturing Mason and Slidell, and pays a merited compliment to the commanders of the fleets who were so brilliantly successful at Fort Hatteras and Port Royal. It also devotes considerable space to a discussion of the rebel privateers.

The rapid increase of the naval force is one of the most marvellous events of the war .--There is now a total of 264 vessels, 2,557 guns, and 218,016 tons; the aggregate number of seamen in service now is 22,000; last March there were but 7,600 men, 42 vessels. and 555 guns. It contains a number of important recommendations in regard to the policy to be pursued in reference to fugitive slaves and other subjects. The following estimates are given of the expenses of the Navy Department for the year ending June 30, 18 61, viz.:

For the Navy proper For the Marine Corps \$41,096,530 25 For the Marine Corps 1,105,656 77
For navy yards, hospitals, &c. 2,423,478 00

\$43,625,665 02 Important Order to Gen. McClellan.

GENERAL: - I am directed by the President call your attention to the following subject: ersons claimed to be held to service or la or under the laws of the State of Virginia and actually employed in hostile service against the Government of the United States frequently escape from the lines of the ene mies forces and are received within the lines of the army of the Potomac. This department understands that such persons afterwards coming into the city of Washington are liable to be arrested by the city police upon the presumption arising from color that they are fugitives from service or labor.

By the 4th section of Act of Congress, approved August 6, 1861, entitled an Act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes,' such hostile employment is made a full and sufficient answer to any further claim to service or labor. Persons thus employed and escaping are received into the military protection of the Unied States, and their arrest as fugitives from service or labor should be immediately followed by the military arrest of the parties making the seizure. Copies of this communication will be sent to the Mayor of the city of Washington and to the Marshal of the District of Columbia, that any collision between the civil and military authorities may be avoided.

I am, General, your very obedient servan's WM. H. SEWARD. [Signed]

UDITOR'S NOTICE .- The undersigned A UDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned and tor, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Mifflin county, to distribute and apportion the balance in the hands of John Peachey, surviving executor of the last will and testament of John Glick, late of Menno township, in said county, dec'd., to and among the legatees of said dec'd., agreeably to said will, taking into consideration advancements made, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Lewistown, on Tuesday, the 17th day of December, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all having claims, are required to present them or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund. J. W. SHAW

Auditor A UDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned has been appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Mifflin county, to distribute the funds in the hands of Jacob Hoover, Administrator of David Rothrock, late of Derry township, in said county, dec'd., and will meet all parties interested at his office, in Lewistown, on Tuesday, the 17th day of December, 1861. JOS. W. PARKER, Auditor

nov20-4t A UDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned has been appointed Auditor to make distribution of the funds in the hands of Andrew Reed, Esq., Trustee appointed by the Orphans' Court of Mifflin county, to sell the real estate of David Brisbin, late of Lancaster county, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Lewistown, on Saturday, the 14th day of December, 1861, at which time and place, all persons interest-

ed are requested to attend. T. M. UTTLY, Auditor.