E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA: Thursday Morning, December 4, 1862.

A WORD TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The recent unprecedented rise in the price of printing paper, and other materials used in printing, has made it necessary for the publishers of papers to seek some means by which they can save themselves from loss and ruin. Without going into particulars, it is only necessary to say to our subscribers that at the rate which we now pay for paper-always a cash article-the white sheet upon which the REPORTER is printed costs nearly the amount paid by the subscriber, to say nothing of the labor bestowed upon it.

has raised the price of his paper to one dollar and fifty cents a year. We are loth to make such a change, but it may become necessary. We must do this, or in some other way save the hundreds of dollars which the increased price of paper will cost us per year. We shall first, however, try to retrench by sending the REPORTER only to those who have paid for it. We have a great many subscribers, who have, a century. It has at the same time excited through their inadvertance and our proverbial good nature, received the paper for years without paying anything. To gratify them longer is pecuniary ruin. Self preservation being the first law of nature, we shall strike from our subscription list on the first day of January, the name of every subscriber in arrears. At the present high price of paper, they have become too expensive a luxury for s printer to enjoy. We trust they will "see the point," and save their own credit and ours, by paying arrears. We do not say that we shall increase the price of our paper on the 1st of January-but up to that time we will receive subscriptions at present rates.

Those knowing themselves indebted are requested to settle-and save us the mortification of publishing a dun-a thing we have not done for years.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Message of President LINCOLN, which we publish at length in this issue, is a concise, clear and perspicuous document. It will of course be read by every one able to read in this country, and by every person in Europe and over the world, who affairs of this Government and people.



FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVS : Since your last annual assembling, another year of health and bountiful harvests has passed; and while it has not pleased the Almighty to bless us with a return of peace, we can but press on, guided by the best light He gives us, trusting that, in His own good time and wise way, all will he well

The correspondence touching foreign affairs which hes taken place during the last year is herewith submitted, in virtual compliance with a request to that effect made by the House of Representatives near the close of the last session of Congress. If the condition of our relation with other nations is less gratifying than it has usually been at former periods, it is certainly more satisfactory than a nation so unhe ppily distracted as we are might reasonbly have apprehended. In the month of June last there were some grounds to expect that the maratime Powers, which, at the beginning of domestic difficulties, so unwisely and unnecessarily, as we think, recognize the insurgents as a belligerent, would soon recede from the position, which has proved only less We observe that our neighbor of the Argus injurious to themselves than to our own coun-

try. But the temporary reverses which afterward befel the National arms and which were exaggerated by our disloyal citizens abroad, have hitherto delayed that act of simple jus-

The civil war which has so radically changed for the moment the oc-upations and habits of the American people, has necessarily disturbed the social conditions and affected very deeply the prosperity of the nations with which we have carried on a commerce that has been steadily increasing thoughout a period of half political ambition and apprehensions, which ave produced a profound agitation through. out the civilized world. In this unusual agitation we have foreborne taking part in any controversy between foreign States, and between parties or factions in such States. We have attempted no propagandism, and acknowledged no revolution. But we have left to every nation the exclusive conduct and management of its own affairs. Our struggle has been, of course, comtemplated by foreign nations, with reference less to its own merits than to its supposed and often exaggerated effects, and the consequence resulting to those nations themselves. Nevertheless, complaint on the part of this Government, even if it were just, would certainly be unwise.

The treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the African Slave trade has been put into operation with a good prospect of complete success. It is an occasion of specal pleasure to acknowledge that the execution of it on the part of Her Majesty's Government has been marked with a jealous respect for the authority of the United States and the right of their moral and loyal citizens.

The Convention with Hanover for the abolition of the Stade dues has been carried into full effect under the act of Congress for that purpose. A blockade of 3,000 miles of sea coast could not be established and vigorously enforced, in a season of great commercial activity like the present, without committing oc casional mistakes, and unintentional injuries upon foreign nations and their subjects. A civil war occurring in a constry where foreignthe people immense sums in discounts and exers reside and carry on trade under treaty changes. takes an interest in the civil and military stipulations, is necessarily fruitfal of complaints of the violation of neutral rights. All such The view which it presents of the progress colisions tend to excite misapprehensions and possibly to produce mutual reclamation between of the war for quelling the rebelliou, if nations which have a common interest in prenot as brilliant as could be wished for, is serving peace and friendship. In clear cases of these kinds I have, so far as possible, heard still sufficiently encouraging to stimulate and redressed complaints which have been presented by friendly Powers There is, how-The document runs rapidly over the ever, a large and augmenting number of doubtful cases upon which the Government is nonhistory of events during the year, noticing ble to agree with the Government whose proin turn, and briefly, our foreign relations tection is demanded by the claimants. There -the Anglo-American Slave trade treaty are, moreover, masy cases in which the Uni--the convention with Hanover for the ted States or men cutzens super wrongs nonted States or their citizens suffer wrongs from abolition of the States duties-the ques- tions, which the Government of those States tion of neutral rights-the case of the are not at once prepared to redress. I have Norwegian bark Admiral P. Tordenskiola proposed to some of the foreign States thus -negro colonization in Africa and else- and adjust such complaints. This proposition where-the new treaties with Turkey and has been made especially to Great Britain, to Hayti-our relations with various Powers France, to Spain, and to Prus-ia. In each Hayti—our relations with various Powers in Europe, Asia, and on the Continent— ease it has been kindly received, but has not vet been formally adopted. I deem it my du telegraphic communication with Europe- ty to recommend an appropriation in behalf of the condition and prospects of our West- the owner of the Norwegian bark Admiral P. Tordenskiola, which vessel was, in May, 1861. prevented by the Commander of the blockadnances-the War and Navy Department ing force off Charleston from leaving that port reports-the financial condition of the with cargo, notwithstanding a similar privil-Post-Office Department-the affairs of the ere had shortly before been granted to an English vessel. I have directed the Secretary Department of the Interior-the Home- of State to cause the papers in the case to be stead Law-the condition of the Indians, communicated to the proper committees. Ap and the Indian massacres in Minnesota- plications have been made to me by many free Americans of African decent, to favor their emigration, with a view to such colonization provements-the new Department of Agri- as we contemplated, in recent acts of Congress. culture and its labors : after all of which Other parties, at home and abroad, some from the President recalls attention to, and dis- interested motives, others upon patriotic considerations, and still others, influenced by cusses at some length, the question of philanthropic sentiments, have suggested simiwhat he terms "Compensated Emancipa- lar measures ; while, on the others hand sevtion," and closes the discussion and the eral of the Spanish American Republics have Message by an earnest appeal on the subject to Congress and his fellow citizens, - circumstances, I have declined to move any adding that "The fiery trial through such colony to any State, without first obwhich we are now passing will light us taining the consent of its Government, with an agreement on its part to receive and prodown in honor or dishonor to the latest tect such emigrants in all their rights of freemen, and I have at the same time offered to the several States situated in the tropics, of having colonies there, to negotiate with them subject to the advice and consent of the Senate, to favor the voluntary emigration of persons of that class to their respective territolasted several hours, and our victory was ries, upon conditions which shall be equal, inst complete. Sixty rebels were killed and a and humane. Liberia and Hayti are, as yet. the only countries to which colonists of African descent from here could go ith certainty of being received and adopted as citizens, and I regret to say that such persons contemplating colonization do not seem so willing to emi grate to those countries as to some others, nor as willing, as I think, their interest demands. that the gunboat Eilis recently made a recon- I believe, however, the opinion among them noissance in New Topsail Inlet, within twelve in this respect is improving, and that ere long there will be an augmented and considerable emigration to both of these countries from the United States. The new commercial treaty between the United States and the Sultan of Turkey has been carried into execution, A commercial and Consular treaty has been negotiated, subject to the Senate's consent, with Liberia, and a similar negotiation is now pending with the Republic of Hayti. A con. Treasury on the 1st day of July, 1862, of and valuable statistical information upon the locean anywhere. As part of one nation its promptly accepted by even some of the Sa

siderable improvement of the national com merce is expected to result from the measures. Our relations with Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Russia, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden and Austria. The Netherlands, Italy, Rome and other European States remain undisturbed. Very favorable relations continue to be maintained with Turkey, Morrocco, China and Japan. During the last year there mation on the subject of the finances will be has not only been no change of our previous relations with the independent States of our own continent, but more friendly sentiments than have heretofore existed, are believed to be entertained by these neighbors, whose safety and progress are so intimately connected with our own. This statement especially applies to Mexico, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Perue aud Chili. The Commission under the Convention with the Republic of New-Granada closed its session without having audited and passed upon all the claims which were submitted to it. A proposition is pending to receive the Convention, that it may be able to do more complete justice. The Com mission between the United States and the Republic of Costa Rica has completed its la bors, and submitted its report. I have favored the project for the United States with Enrope by an Atlantic telegraph, and a similar project to extend the telegraph from San Francisco to connect by a Pacific telegraph with the wire is being extended across the Russian Empire.

unimportant exceptions, have remained undisturbed by the civil war, and they are exhibiting such evidence of prosperity as justifies our expectation that some of them will soon be in a condition to be organized as States, and be constitutionally admitted into the Federal pended in 1861 was \$13,606,759 11. For the Union The immense mineral resources of some of these territories ought to be developed as rapidly as possible. Every step in that direction would have a tendency to improve the revenues of the Government and diminish the burdens of the people. It is worthy of your serious consideration whether some extraordinary measures to promote that end cannot be adopted. The means which suggests itself as most likely to be effective is a scientific exploration of the mineral regions in these territories, with a view to the publication of results at home and in foreign countries, results which cannot fail to be auspicious. The condition of the finances will claim your most diligent consideration. The vast expenditures incident to the military and naval operations required for the suppression of the rebellion, have hitherto been met with a promptitude and certainty unusual in similar circumstances. and the public credit has been fully maintain

The continuance of the war, however, ed. and the increased disbursements made necessary by the augmented forces now in the field, demand your best reflections, as to the best mode of providing the necessary revenue without injury to business, and with the least possible burdens upon labor. The suspension of specie payments by the banks, soon after the commencement of your last session, made large issues of United States notes unavoidable. In no other way could the payment of the troops and the satisfaction of other just demands be so economically or as well provided for. The judicious legislation of Congress securing the responsibility of these notes for loans and internal duties, and making them a "legal tender " for other debts, has made them universal currency, and has satisfied, partially at least, and for the time, the long-felt want of an uniform circulating medium, saving thereby to

the sum of \$96,096,922 09, expended for redebt, being included also in the loans made, may be properly deducted both from the receipts and expenditures, leaving the actual receipts for the year \$487,788,324 97, and the it expenditures \$474,744,788 16. Other infor-Treasury, to whose statement and views I in vite your most candid and considerate attention. The reports of the Secretaries of the Navy and War are herewith transmitted .-These reports, though lengthy, are scarcely nore than brief abstracts of the very numerous and extensive transactions and operations con-I give a summary of them here upon any principle which would admit of its being much of the Union for three quarters of that year.

duce a revenue during the same year of \$8, guine friends, and become the fruitful source 298,820 90, being only \$50,000 less than was derived from all the States of the Union dur ing the previous year. The expenditures show a still more favorable result. The amount exlast year the amount has been reduced to \$11, 125,364 13, showing a decrease of about \$2,-481,000 in the expenditures, as compared with the preceding year ; about \$3,750,000 as com cy in the Department for the previous year it was reduced to \$2,112,814 57. These fation of mail service in the insurrectionary States, and in part to a casual review of all This proposition, equally important to our A return to specie payments, how-

\$13,043,546 81. It should be observed that subject. The military and commercial impor- people now find, and may forever find, their

To carry out the provisions of the Act of Congress of the 15th of May last, I have physical barrier, but by embarrassing and found in the report of the Secretary of the caused the Department of Agriculture of the United States to be organized. The Commissioner informs me that within the period of a few months this Department has established an extensive correspondence and exchanges, both at home and abroad, which promise to effect highly beneficial results in the development of a correct knowledge of recent im ducted through these Departments. Nor could provements in Agriculture, in the introduction of new products, and in the collection of the agricultural statistics of the different States ; shorter than the reports themselves. I there also, that it will soon be prepared to distrib fore content myself with laying the reports ute largely, seeds, cereal, plants and cuttings, before you, and asking your attention to them and has already published and liberally diffus It gives me pleasure to report a decided im- ed much valuable information, in anticipation provement in the financial condition of the of a more elaborate report, which will in due Post Office Department, as compared with time be furnished, embracing some valuable several preceding years. The receipts for the tests in chemical science, now in progress in fiscal year, 1861, amounted to \$8 349,296 40. the laboratory. The creation of this Departwhich embraced the revenue from all the States ment was for the more immediate benefit of large class of our most valuable citizens, and I Notwithstanding the cessation of revenue from trust the liberal basis upon which it has been the so called seceded States during the last organized, will not only meet your approba fiscal year, the increase of the correspondence tion, but that it will realize at no distant day The territories of the United States, with of the loyal States has been sufficient to pro- all the fondest anticipations of its most san-

of advantage to all our people. On the 22d day of September last, a proclamation was issued by the Executive, a copy of which is herewith submitted. In accord ance with the purpose expressed in the second paragraph of that paper, I now respectfully recall your attention to what may be called Compensated Emancipation." A nation may have cost. Our strife pertains to ourselve be said to consist of its territory, its people, pared with the fiscal year 1860. The deficien- and its laws The territory is the only part cannot without convulsion be hushed foreve which is of certain durability. One generation was \$4,551,966 98. For the last fiscal year passeth away, and another generation cometh, but the Earth abideth forever ! It is of the vorable results are in part owing to the cessa- first importance to duty, to consider and esti- ry the Constitution of the United States: mate this ever enduring part. That portion of the earth's surface which is owned and inexpenditures in that Department, in the in habited by the people of the United States is the terest of economy. The efficiency of the Pos- well adapted to be the home of one national tal service, it is believed, has also been much family, and it is not well adapted for two or improved. The Postmaster General also open- more. Its vast extent and its variety of clied a correspondence through the Department mate and productions are of advantage in this of State with foreign Governments, proposing age for one people, whatever they might have a Convention of Postal representatives, for been in former ages. Steam and telegraph, in the purpose of simplifying the rates of foreign intelligence, have brought these to be an adpostage, and to expedite the foreign mails -- vantageous combination for one united people In the Inaugural Address I briefly pointed adopted citizens and to the commercial inter- out the total inadequacy of disunion as a remests of this country, has been favorably enter- edy for the difference between the people of tained and agreed to by all the Governments the two sections. I did so in language which from whom replies have been received. I ask I cannot improve, and which, therefore, I beg the attention of Congress to the suggestions to repeat : " One section of our country beof the Postmaster General in his report res- lieves slavery is right, and ought to be extendpecting the further legislation required, in his ed, while the other believes it is wrong, and pinion, for the benefit of the postal service, ought not to be extended. This is the only sub-The Secretary of the Interior reports as fol stantial dispute. The Fugitive Slave clause lows in regard to the public lands : " The pub- of the Constitution and the law for the suplic lands have cessed to be a source of reve- pression of the African Slave trade, are each uue. From 1st July, 1861, to 30th Septem as well enforced, perhaps, as any law can ever ber, 1862, the entire cash receipts from the be in a community where the moral sense of sale of lands were \$137,476 26, a sum much the people imperfectly supports the law itself. less than the expense of our land system dur. The great body of the people abide by the dry ing the same period. The Homestead Law, legal obligation in both cases, and a few break which will take effect on the 1st of January over in each. This, I think, cannot be pernext, offers such inducements to settlers that feetly cured, and it would be worse in both sales for cash cannot be expected to an extent cases, after the separation of the sections, than sufficient to meet the expenses of the general before. The foreign Slave trade, now imperland office, and the cost of surveying and fectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived friends of the Union there is great diversit bringing the land into market. The discrep- without restriction in one section, while fugi- sentiment and of policy in regard to Slave ever, at the earliest period compatible with ancy between the sum here stated as arising tive slaves, now only partially surrendered, and the African race amongst us. S

tance of enlarging the Illinois and Michigan way to Europe by New York, to South Amer the sum of \$96,096,922 09, expended for re- tance of enlarging the fillinois River, is ica and Africa by New Orleans, and to Asia improving the Illinois River, is ica and Africa by New Orleans, and to Asia presented in the report of Col. Webster to by San Francisco. But separate our common the Secretary of War, and now transmitted country into two nations, as designed by the to Congress I respectfully ask attention to present rebellion, and every man of this great interior region is thereby cut off from

one more of these outlets, not perhaps by a roneous trade regulations. And this is tra wherever a dividing or boundary line may h fixed. Place it between the now free and slave country, or place it south of Kentucky or north of Ohio, and still the truth remains that none south of it can trade to any port or place north of it, and none north of trade to any port or place south of it, except upon terms dictated by a government foreign to them. These outlets East, West and South are indispensible to the well being of the people inhabiting and to inhabit this vast interior region. Which of the three may be the best is no proper question All are better than either, and all of right belong to that people and their successors, forever. True to hemselves, they will not ask where a line a eparation shall be, but will vow, rather, that here shall be no such line. Nor are the mar. rinal regions less interested in these communication cations to and through them to the great on side worl . They, too, and each of them most have access to this Egypt of the West, with out paying toll at the crossing of any national boundary. Our national strife springs no from our permanent part, not from the land we inhabit, not from our national homestead There is no possible severing of this but would multiply, and not mitigate evils amongst as In all its adaptions and attributes it demand union, and abhors separation. In fact, p would, ere long, force reunion, however mae of blood and treasure the separation might and to the passing generations of men, and i

with the passing of one generation. In this view, I recommend the adoption of the following resolution and articles amendato

Resolved, By the Senute and the House of Penn

tives of the United States of America, in Con sembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurrin the following articles be proposed to the Leg or Conventions of the several States as amend institution of the United States, all articles, when ratified by three fourthon or Conventions, to be valid as part or

the said Constitution, viz : Aarne E—Every State wherein Slavery hich shall abolish the same therein at a nesk before the first day of January, in the such State, bonds of the United States st at the rate of _____, for each share e been therein by the eighth census es; said bonds to be delivered to such liments, or in one parcel, at the com ishment, accordingly as the same dual or at one time, within such S

tate having receive ard introducing or tolerating Slavery the nd to the United States the bonds so rece thereot, and all interest paid thereon. ARTICLE-All slaves who shall have enjoyed freedom, by the chances of the war at any time the end of the rebellion, shall be forever free; i

vners of such, who shall not have been Slavery ARTICLE-Congress may appropriate money vise provide for colonizi g free colored wn consent, at any place or pla ed States

I beg indulgence to discuss these prop articles at some length. Without Slavery rebellion could never have existed ; with Slavery it could not continue: Among would abolish it suddenly, and without factory to the advocate of perpetual Slave but the length of time should greatly mitig the dissatisfaction The time spares both ces from the evil of sudden derangement fact, from the necessity of any derangeme while most of those whose habitual cours thoughts will be disturted by the measure ave passed away before its con-unmatio They will never see it Another class hail the pospect of emancipation, but will preciate the length of time They will that it gives too little to the now living sh But it really gives them much. It saves from the vagrant destitution which must y attend immediate emancipation in loc where their numbers are very great, an gives the inspiring assurance that their terity shall be free forever. The plan! to each State choosing to act under it to a ish Slavery, now or at the end of the cer ry, or at any intermediate time, or by de xtending over the whole or any part period, and it obliges no two States b ceed alike. It also provides for compet and generally the mode of making it. it would seem must further mitigate th satisfaction of those who favor perpetus very, and especially of those who are to rec compensation. Doubtless some of those are to pay, and not to receive, will obj yet, that the measure is both just and eco omical, is certaia.

hopes of speedy and decisive results.

ern Territories-the state of the public fithe Pacific Railroad and other internal imgenerations."

On the 20th ult., Gen. BLUNT, after a forced march with his division, attacked and routed 8,000 rebels at Cane Hill, Ark. The battle proportionate number wounded. Gen. BLUNT thinks the rebels will not again venture north of the Boston Mountains this winter.

We have advices from Newbern, N. C., to the 24th ult. From the Progress we learn miles of Wilmington, and destroyed some very extensive salt works, which were producing 500 bushels per day.

The Petersburg (Va.) Express says pork is held at \$20 per hundred in that city. At Lynchburg, last week, two shipping hogsheads of tobacco brought \$29 per cwt.

due regard to all interests should ever be kept from the sales of the public lands, and the would not be surrendered at all by the other. Fluctuations in the value of currency are always injurious, and to reduce these fluctuations to the lowest possible point will always be a leading purpose in wise legislation. Convertibility-prompt and certain convertibility-into coin, is generally acknowl edged to be the best and surest against them, and it is extremely doubtful whether a circulation of United States Notes, payable in coin. and sufficiently large for the wants of the people can be permanently, usefully and safely maintained. Is there, then, any other mode in which the necessary provision for the public wan's can be made, and the great advantages of a safe and uniform currency secured? I know of none which promises so certain results and at the same time so unobjectionahle as the organization of Banking Associations under a general act of Congress, well guarded in its provisions. To such associations the Government might furnish circulating notes on the security of United States Bonds deposited in the Treasury. These notes, prepared under the supervision of proper officers, being uniform in appearance and security, and convertible always into coin, would at once protect labor against the evils of a vicious currency, and facilitate commerce by cheap and safe exchanges. A moderate reservation from the interest on the bonds would compensate the United States for the preparation and distribution of the notes, and a general supervision of the system, and would lighten the burden of that part of the public debt employed as securities. The public credit, moreover, would be greatly improved, and the negotiations of new loans greatly facilitated by the steady market demand for Government bonds, which the adoption of the proposed system would create. It is an additional recommendation of the measure, of considerable weight in my judgment, that it would reconcile, as far as possible, all existing interests, by the opportunity offered to existing institutions to reorganize under the act, substituting only the secured uniform National circulation for the local and various circulation, secured and unsecured, now issued by them. The receipts into the Treasury from all sources, including loans and balance from on June 30, 1862, were \$583,885,247 06, of which sum \$49,056,397 62 were derived from from public lands, \$152.203 77; from misyear. The disbursements during the same period were, for Congressional, Executive and done. Judicial purposes, \$5,939,009 29 ; for Foreign intercourse, \$1,339,710 35 ; for miscellaneons expenses, including the mints, loans, post office deficiencies, collection of revenue. expenses under the Interior Department, \$3.-102.985 52"; under the War Department, \$393,368,407 36 ; under the Navy Department, \$42,674,569 69 ; for interest on the public debt, \$13,190,324 45, and for the payment on the public debt, including reimburse ment of temporary ioan and redemptions, \$96.-

same derived from the same source as report- Physically speaking, we cannot separate ; we pensation ; s ed from the Treasury Department, arises, as I cannot remove our respective sections from and with compensation, some would rem understand, from the fact that the periods of each other, nor build an impassable wall be the freed people from us, and some wo time, though apparently, were not really coin- tween them A busband and wife may be di- retain them with us ; and there are yet other cident at the beginning point. The Treasury vorced, and go out of the presence, and be minor diversities. Because of these diversit Report including a considerable sum now, youd the reach of each other, but the different we waste much strength in struggles and which had previously been reported from the parts of our country cannot do this. They ourselves ; by mutual concession we sho Interior, sufficiently large to greatly overreach cannot but remain face to face, and inter- barmonize a d act together. This would be the sum derived from the three months now course, either amicable or hostile, must con- a compromise among the friends and not w reported upon by the Interior, and not by the time between them. Is it possible, then, to the enemies of the Union. These article Treasury.

during the past year, manifested a spirit of Can aliens make treaties easier than friends assumed that emancipation will follow at le nsubordination, and at several points have en- can make laws? Can treaties be more faith in several of the States. As to the first a gaged is open hostilities against the white set- fully enforced between aliens than laws can cle, the main points are : First-Emand tlements in their vicinity. The tribes occupy- among friends? Suppose you go to war-you tion ; second, the length of time for consult ing the Indian country south of Kansas, re- cannot fight always ; and when, after much ing (thirty-seven years,) and thirdly the co nounced their allegiance to the United States, loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you pensation. The emancipation will be ons and entered into treaties with the insurgents. cease fighting, the identical old questions as to Those who remained loyal to the States were terms of intercourse are again upon you driven from the country. The Chief of the Cherokees has visited this city for the pur- ble for a national boundary upon which to di pose of restoring the former relations of the vide. Trace through from east to west mon tribe with the United States. He alleges that the line between the free and slave country they were constrained by superior force to es and we shall find a little more than one third ter into treaties with the insurgents, and that of its length are rivers easy to be crossed and the United States neglected to furnish the populated, or soon to be populated, thickly protection which their treaty stipulations re- upon both sides, while nearly all its remaining quired. In the month of August last, the length are merely surveyor's hors over which youx Indians in Minnesota attacked the set- people may walk back and forth without any tlements in their vicinity with extreme feroci- conscionsness of their presence. No part of ty, killing indiscriminately men, woman and this line can be made any more diffi ult to pass children. This attack was wholly unexpect by writing it down on paper or parchment as ed, and therefore no means of defence had a national boundary. The fact of separation, been provided. It is estimated that not less if it comes, gives up on the part of the secedthan eight hundred persons were killed by the ing section, the Fugitive Slave clause, along Indians, and a large amount of property was with all other constitutional obligations upon destroyed. How this outbreak was induced the section seceded from, while I should exis not definitely known, and suspicions, which pect no treaty stipulations would ever be made may be unjust, need not to be stated. Infor- to take its place.

I submit a statement of the proceedings of the Commissioners, which shows the progress that has been made in the enterprise of con Pacific being the deepest and also the richest structing the Pacific Railroad, and this sug and other like charges, \$14,129,771 50; for gests the earliest completion of the roa 4, and provisions, grains, grasses and all of which this property is to be sacrificed, is it not also the favorable action of Congress upon the projects now pending before them for engion hereinafter to be noticed at some greater products, and we shall be overwhelmed with have expended in the war since compet 096,922 09; making an aggregate of \$570, length. I purpose having prepared and laid the magnitude of the presented; and emancipation was proposed last March 841,700 25, and leaving a balance in the before you, at an early day, some interesting yet this region has no sea coast-touches no consider whether if that measure had

make that intercourse more advantageous or intended to embody a plan of such mutual c The Indian tribes upon our frontiers have, more satisfactony after separation than before? cessions. If the plan shall be adopted,

There is no line, straight or crooked, sni'a

mation was received by the Indian Bureau Bat there is another difficulty. The great from different sources about the time hostili interior, bounded east by the Alleghanies, ties were commenced, that a simultaneous at north by the British dominions, west by the tack was to be made upon the white settle- Rocky Mountains, and south by the line along ments by all the tribes between the Mississip which the culture of cor., and cotton meets, pi River and the Rocky Mountains. The State and which includes part of Tennessee, all of of Minnesota has suffered great injury from Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconthis Indian war. A large portion of her ter- sin, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, and ritory has been depopulated and a severe loss the territories of Dacotah, Nebraska, and part has been sustained by the destruction of pro- of Colorado, has above ten millions of people, the preceding year, for the fiscal year ending perty. The people of that State manifest and will have fifty millions within fifty years, much anxiety for the removal of the tribes if not prevented by any political folly or misbeyond the limits of the State, as a guarantee take. It contains more than one third of the Castoms : \$1,795,331 79 from the direct tax against future hostilities. The Commissioner country owned by the United States, certainof Indian Affairs will furnish full details. 1 ly more than one million of square miles, once cellaneous sources, \$931,787 64; from loans submit for your especial consideration whether half as populous as Massachusetts already is, in all forms, \$529,692,469 50. The remain- our Indian system shall not be remodeled .- it would have more than seventy five millions der. \$2.257,065 80, was the balance from last Many wise and good men have been impressed of people. A glance at the map shows, that with the belief that this can be profitably territorially speaking, it is the great body of the Republic. The other parts are but mar ginal borders to it-the magnificent region share the profits of dealing in them, sloping west from the Rocky Mountains to the | not be quite safe to say that the Soul in undeveloped resources in the production of continuence If, then, for a common of proceed from them, this great interior region that it be done at a common charge? is naturally one of the most important in the if with less money, or money more easily larging the capacities of the great canals in world. Ascertain from the statistics the small we can preserve the benefits of the Unio New York and Illinois, as being of vital and proportion of the region which has not yet this means than we can by the war alone. rapidly increasing importance to the whole bees brought into cultivation, and also the it not also economical to do it. Let us nation, and especially to the vast interior re large and rapidly increasing amount of its sider it then. Let us ascertain the south

The liberation of the slaves is the de tion of property-property acquired b scent or by purchase, the same as any property.

It is no less true for having been often that the people of the South are no mol sponsible for the original introduction (property than are the people of the N and when it is remembered how onhesits ly we use-all of use-cotton and sugar, been more responsible than the North for