

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S MESSAGE.

The Message came one day after our last issue, and has been printed in all the city dailies and weeklies for the last part of last week, and been seen by many of our readers; a brief abstract of its contents will therefore be quite as acceptable, and give us space for news and matter of much more value. The message is not remarkable for anything—exhibits, as usual, the stupidity and duplicity of the author, and has few points worthy of much criticism.

Foreign affairs are reasonably satisfactory, and nothing is said about them, generally. Mexico is a theatre of civil war, and we remain neutral. No mention is made of the fact that French bayonets have overthrown the republic and established a crown, with the tacit consent of Lincoln and Seward, to the destruction of the Monroe doctrine.

Reference is made to South American Republics, China, Japan and Egypt, but of no moment.

Telegraphic communication between America and Great Britain is believed to be probable.

The ports of Norfolk, Fernandina and Pensacola are open to trade, and it is suggested that foreign shippers had better confine their trade to these and other open ports, rather than continue blockade running.

Notice has been given to Great Britain that after six months we shall increase our naval force off the Canada border, if then deemed necessary.

Emigration is active, and should be encouraged as a means of replenishing the country from the ravages of war.

On revenue and taxation we quote his statement:

"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 first day of July, 1863, were \$1,394,798,007.62, and the aggregate disbursements upon the same basis were \$1,293,056,101.73. Deduct from these amounts the amount of the principal of the public debt redeemed, and the amount of issues in substitution thereof, and the actual cash operations of the Treasury were: receipts, \$884,076,646.77; disbursements, \$865,234,087.30, which leaves a cash balance in the Treasury of \$18,842,558.71. Of the receipts there were derived from customs, \$102,316,152.99; from lands, \$558,333.29; from direct taxes, \$475,646.96; from internal revenue, \$109,741,134.10; from miscellaneous sources, \$47,511,448.40; and from loans applied to actual expenditures, including former balance, \$47,443,929.13. There were disbursed for the civil service, \$27,505,599.46; for pensions and Indians, \$7,317,930.97; for the War Department, \$60,791,842.97; for the Navy Department, \$55,733,292.79; for interest of the public debt, \$53,685,421.89; making an aggregate of \$805,234,087.30."

Heavier taxation in future is advised. The public debt on record on the 1st of July was nearly one billion and three-fourths, and next July it will be about two and a quarter billions.

It is recommended that a law be passed allowing persons to invest money in bonds and have them exempt from levy or attachment for debt. A very dangerous expedient, calculated to lead men to evade payment of honest debts, and cheat their creditors.

He advises that the national banking system be made to swallow up all state banks; 534 of these banks are in operation. This is a widely extended and loosely conducted revival of the old snake that Andrew Jackson scotched when President. It was hoped that he had killed the serpent; but abolition shoddy has taken possession of the remains, and put 40 cents on the dollar life into it.

A mere reference is made to the war department; but no opinion is expressed as to whether results are satisfactory or otherwise. Of the navy he says results are highly satisfactory; but the country knows that in consequence of the dead head manager, our commerce is mostly driven from the ocean by a few rebel cruisers. Our navy consists of 371 vessels carrying 4,610 guns and 510,396 tons, and manned by about 51,000 men.

Our navy has captured during the year 324 vessels, and during the war 1,379, of which 267 are steamers. The gross value of prizes sold amounts to a million and a third of dollars. Nothing is said about vessels lost. The cost of the navy department is over two hundred and thirty-eight millions of dollars.

The revenue from the post office business for the year ending June 30, was nearly twelve millions and a half of dollars, and the expenses about two hundred thousand dollars more than the receipts.

Reference is made to the recent admission of the State of Nevada into the Union.

The territories are generally doing well. Idaho and Montana are but partly organized, owing to distance and Indian hostilities. Four and a quarter million acres of public lands were disposed of during the fifteen months ending with September; a million and a half of which were entered under the homestead law; the balance being located with military warrants, given to railroads, and sold for cash. Cash from sales something over a million dollars.

Over one hundred millions acres of surveyed land is now open to settlement. Satisfactory reference is made to progress of the Pacific telegraph and railway, and to the discoveries of precious metals

in that region. Further provisions are advised towards proper control of the Indian tribes.

Large additions have been made to the pension list; and we now have 22,737 army and 712 navy pensioners; besides widow and orphan pensioners to the number of 25,433 for the army, and 793 for the navy. For the past year the pension payments amount to over four and a half millions of dollars.

The interests of the district of Columbia are favorably recommended to Congress.

Success in the agricultural bureau is stated, and Congress should continue to foster the interests.

"The war continues," So says the message. All the important lines and positions held a year ago are maintained, and our armies have steadily advanced, so that some of the border States have "produced reasonably fair crops."

Reference is made to Sherman's trip to Georgia, but the result is not known, and conjecture therefore not indulged. He speaks of twelve thousand persons organizing loyal governments in Arkansas and Louisiana; says more extended but less definite movements of like nature exist in Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee.—Here he makes a sad mix. Congress refused to admit bogus members from the two first and last named States; while Missouri has had her members, and Kentucky was carried last year, as we were told, by the "Union party;" but as she this year, in a fair election, voted almost solid against Lincoln, he slanders her by counting her among rebel or bogus states. He boasts a little of the new abolition Constitution in Maryland—not mentioning that it was forced upon the people by federal bayonets, with a very small "vote."

He refers to the proposed amendment to the Constitution to abolish slavery in the whole country, says that although this Congress rejected the amendment last winter, he hopes that they will yield now, because it will pass next year, in the next Congress, anyhow. But this Congress will show him that his abolition amendment will not pass, for men, honest men we mean, will not yield principle, tho' defeated by any means. Abolition agitation tends to intensify and justify rebellion and render reunion more improbable, and should therefore be specially opposed by Congress.

Reference is made to the elections. All parties professed a desire to maintain the Union, and the elections passed off in good order. As the vote for President is a little larger than four years ago, he cunningly alleges that we can carry on the war forever, and still have more men! He conceals the fact that owing to there being four candidates running then, a full vote was not polled; while the natural increase, even over a full vote, should be much larger than it is over the light vote.

He states that no attempt will be made to negotiate for peace and union. He says there are some at the south who desire peace and reunion, and the number may increase. When the war began, as Lincoln then said, a majority of the southern people were then for the Union; but it is well known that his abolition war policy has nearly wiped out that feeling; how, then, can it revive until the abolition policy be abandoned? He says the south can have peace at any moment by laying down their arms and submitting to the Constitution! But this statement is false, because his emancipation proclamation pledges the army to liberate and keep free all slaves in the rebel States—therefore he would carry on the war while a negro was held in slavery, for a few sentences further on he says he will not withdraw the proclamation.

He refers to his offer of a general amnesty and pardon one year ago, upon specific terms, (which insisted that slavery should be given up) but says it may be withdrawn.

He again, as a year ago, affirms that he will not retract or modify his emancipation proclamation, which pledges him to continue the war until the liberty of all slaves, in rebel states, is obtained and maintained. He closes with these deceitful words:

"In stating a single condition of peace, I mean simply to say, that the war will cease on the part of the government whenever it shall have ceased on the part of those who began it."

This is falsehood; but under another President, it might and should be true. If he retract his emancipation proclamation, it could be true under him. But to carry that out, he would have to still use the army to free the slaves. He ought even yet to retract it; it might not affect rebel leaders, but it would rouse and restore a Union sentiment that would help overthrow Jeff. Davis. But now it is treason's right arm. To retract it by and by may be too late!

The issue between the Montrose papers about the Pryor report, is this: The Rep. adheres to an improbable and partly impossible yarn upon the statement of nobody—the well-known "last legs," liar.

The Dem. contradicts an apparently false mess of sensation stuff, on authority of the most reliable sources of intelligence.

"Several (nameless) gentlemen," and Mr. Pryor are not taken as evidence.

LINCOLN PHOTOGRAPHED.—The editor of the Bellefonte Press, in lecturing his shoddy friends for their poor support of the paper, says that he has

"Exhausted his means for the welfare and success of the Republican party; has spent time, money, and labor for unscrupulous, ambitious, rotten-hearted politicians, who respect their pledged word with no more consideration than the swine would the pearls cast before them."

General Sherman in Georgia.

It is at length definitely ascertained that Sherman, after effecting a junction of his two columns at Milledgeville, proceeded slowly eastward along the Macon and Savannah railroad to Millen. He was there on the 20th Nov. Some time previously he had sent out a cavalry expedition which proceeded from Milledgeville down the Oconee river to where it falls into the Altamaha. The cavalry went within 80 miles of the seacoast, and then turned northeast towards the Savannah River. The exact line of march of this cavalry is not known; but Dec. 1, it was about 40 miles northwest of Savannah. A reconnoitring party was sent from it towards Savannah, which penetrated to a point 6 miles out of town, and then returned to the main body, which returned to Sherman's camp.

On Dec. 1st, the rebels evacuated Millen, and Sherman entered it next day. Millen is 100 miles from the seacoast. On the 3d he is reported as having begun a slow march from Millen in a southern or south eastern direction, and more in direction of Darien or Brunswick, than Savannah. These towns are near the seacoast south of Savannah. A transport with mails for Sherman's army, left Washington on the 8th, with sealed orders. The large fleet of transports with food and ammunition for his army, which has been at anchor so long off Fortress Monroe, is also thought to have sailed. The administration only guesses at his destination, knowing nothing of his movements except what the public knows.

On motion of Mr. Dawes (Rep., Mass.) the resolution was tabled, by a vote of 61 yeas against 49 nays.

Dec. 6.—The message was read. Senate.—Senator Sumner (Rep., Mass.) by unanimous consent, introduced the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President be requested, if not incompatible with the public interests, the report make by Colonel Thomas M. Key of an interview between himself and General Howell Cobb, on the 18th day of June, 1862, on the banks of the Chickahominy, by the authority of the War Department, on the subject of the exchange of prisoners.

Mr. Washburne (Rep., Ill.) objected; so the subject lies over.

Mr. Cox (Dem., Ohio,) offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means, with a view to lessen the cost of the necessities of life, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the tariff upon coffee, sugar, tea, and similar articles, either by the payment of all customs in the paper currency of the government, instead of gold, or by the modification of the tariff so that an ad valorem and not a specific duty be laid upon said articles.

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Resolved, That the President be requested, if not inconsistent with the public interest, to furnish the Senate with any information in possession of the Department of State concerning any proposition or overture recently made by British subjects in aid of the rebellion.

(A Fair was opened at Liverpool for the benefit of southern prisoners of war, and £17,000 (equal to \$200,000 in greenbacks) was realized. Permission was solicited through minister Adams, to send this to the men, but our administration, in a sorry letter, (by Seward) forbids it.)

House.—Mr. Stevens (Rep., Pa.) in pursuance of notice, introduced a bill to prohibit the exportation of gold and silver coin also a bill to prevent gold and silver coin from being paid or accepted for a greater value than their real or current value, and for preventing any note or bill issued by the United States from being received for a smaller sum than is herein specified.

On motion of Mr. Spalding (Rep., O.), it was resolved that the Committee on the Conduct of the War inquire into the cause of the disastrous issue to the Red River campaign under Major General Banks, and to report at their earliest convenience.

Mr. Julian, of Indiana, introduced an act prescribing oath of loyalty to all persons practising law in the loyal States, etc.

Dec. 7.—The President pro tem, laid before the Senate a communication from Governor Hahn, of Louisiana, accompanied by the proceedings of the General Assembly of Louisiana in the election of Mr. King Cutler and Charles Smith, as Senators from that state.

Mr. Wade (Rep., Ohio,) presented a remonstrance numerously signed by citizens of Louisiana on the subject of the election of Messrs. Cutler and Smith as Senators from that state.

The documents were ordered to be printed for future consideration.

House.—Mr. Stevens' gold bill of yesterday was tabled—73 to 52.

Mr. English (Dem., Ct.), offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to report to the House what obstacles have prevented a full and early exchange of prisoners of war. Laid over.

Mr. Holman (Dem., Ind.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire what legislation is necessary to do justice to the soldiers who enlisted for unexpired terms, and who have been held for three years.

Mr. Cox (Dem., O.) offered a resolution, which lies over, calling, if compatible with the public interest, for copies of all communication not heretofore published, in relation to the exchange of prisoners.

Mr. Randall (Dem., Pa.) offered a resolution providing for a select committee to examine into the alleged frauds at the Philadelphia navy-yard. Defeated by the abolitionist sympathizers with the copper thieves.—73 to 52.

KIND WORDS.—Kind words! how cheap indeed, and yet how very dear. Kind words are Heaven's sweet Angel messengers. So is Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Salutaris earth's sweet messenger to all who love a good, nice, light, white Biscuit. You had better throw your flour away, and go hungry, rather than use any other. Call for Herrick Allen's, and have no other; it is as harmless as flour. Try it. Most every body sells it.

The accounts of the great Central Fair in Philadelphia are not yet closed; there being a considerable number of articles to be disposed of, most of which will be closed out this month! At the last report the amount received by the Treasurer of the Sanitary Commission in that city was over \$1,110,000. The probability is that our return will very nearly reach those of New York, which foot up \$1,150,000! 27.

If those who voted for the re-election of Abe Lincoln did so for the purpose of protecting the war indefinitely, they will perceive by his message that he proposes to carry out their views.

Thirty-Eighth Congress—2d Session.

Dec. 6.—The Speaker laid before the House the credentials of five gentlemen of Louisiana, signed by Michael Hahn, governor, purporting to be elected members of the house in pursuance of the recently adopted constitution of that state. Referred to the Committee.

Mr. Davis (Rep. Md.), presented a protest from Louisiana against their being admitted as members.

Mr. Pendleton (Dem., Ohio,) offered the following:

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate, if not incompatible with the public interests, the report make by Colonel Thomas M. Key of an interview between himself and General Howell Cobb, on the 18th day of June, 1862, on the banks of the Chickahominy, by the authority of the War Department, on the subject of the exchange of prisoners.

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Items of War News.

The most positive orders have been issued against any intercourse whatever with the enemy on any pretext whatever, and particularly against exchanging newspapers, and the men along the line have orders to shoot any one who attempts to pass outside the pickets.

A member of the Thirty-ninth New Jersey regiment was shot through the head yesterday while setting in his tent some half mile in the rear of our line.—Casualties occur there almost daily.

From the isthmus of Panama we have intelligence that the man who attempted to seize the California steamer some time since, are confined on board the ship Lancaster, at Panama. The Government of the State of Panama refuses to allow them to be taken across the isthmus and brought to the North, until the permission of the Government of the Colombian States for their extradition is first obtained.

The Government of Bolivia had issued an order prohibiting the entrance of the United States steamer Wachusett into any port of the empire.

The infamous Brigadier Gen. Paine, who robbed the people of Western Kentucky, and then murdered them, has resigned. It is disgraceful to accept the resignation of such a rascal. He ought to have been hanged. This is the man whose wife wrote him she did not want any more furniture, but to send plate, as she could more easily conceal it.

We are now receiving daily accounts, both from Northern and Southern sources, of Gen. Foster's unsuccessful attempt to cut the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. The Federal troops report their losses at from five hundred to a thousand in the battle of Grabamsville. The Confederates were entrenched and report their loss at about one hundred. They say that Foster left thirteen hundred dead and wounded on the field.

The navy Department has advices from Admiral Porter, of the capture and arrival at Hampton Roads, of the Confederate steamer *Armstrong*, of 630 tons measurement; a beautiful ship, very fast and quite new, captured by the gunboats *Cuyler* and *Gettysburg*, on December 4th. Her cargo was 450 bales of cotton, the largest portion of which was thrown overboard in the chase.

Before the election the *Tribune* labored to show that if Mr. Lincoln was elected, the rebels, despairing of their cause would soon submit.

The steamer *California*, from Hilton Head via, Folly Island on the 3d inst., reports that a side wheel blockade runner was sunk in Charleston harbor, on the night of the 1st inst., by our gunboats.—The captain and pilot escaped, but the rest of the crew were captured.

The Republicans say there will be no further call for white soldiers. That the intention is to free negroes and place them in the army in sufficient numbers to do away with the necessity of calling for more white men.

Sheridan has lately sent a cavalry expedition, under General Merritt, into the Loudon Valley, east of the Shenandoah. After an absence of one week the expedition returned with two thousand head of cattle. Merritt reports having "left the whole region over which he passed without hay or forage of any kind."

Gen. Lee has made a report of the result of Gen. Gregg's recent expedition to Stony Creek, on the Weldon Railroad.—Gregg burned the buildings at the station, and captured one hundred and twenty-five Confederate prisoners. On his retreat he was attacked and followed by the Confederates, who captured some of his men.—Several dead and wounded were abandoned in the road behind him as he marched.

From Petersburg we have the important intelligence, through private channels, that the construction of the Dutch Gap Canal has been abandoned. The Confederate artillerists have succeeded in breaking the enormous dredging machines that are employed in the execution of the canal, and now nothing can be done. The army is in winter quarters, however, and despite the many rumors of a new advance that reach us, it is scarcely probable that anything will be done.

The rebels have torn up the Orange and Alexandria Railroad from Manassas to Gordonsville, and removed the iron southward.

General Lee has made a report of Gen. Rosser's recent raid upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at New Creek. His loss was two killed and three wounded.—He captured seven hundred and fifty Federal prisoners, five cannon, fifteen hundred horses and mules, two hundred wagons, fifteen hundred head of cattle, and many small arms. A large amount of property was destroyed. Some of the cannon were siege guns, too heavy to be removed, and were spiked.

From Bermuda there is some intelligence of the Confederate vessel *Chickamauga*. She is now at sea, having left port on November 15th. She was named the *Edith*, and mounts three guns, a thirty-two and a twelve pounder, both rifled, and a twenty pounder Parrott. She musters one hundred and twenty officers and men.

The Confederates have recently made a raid into Western Virginia, Colonel Withers, the commander, reports, having captured one hundred horses, three hundred beef cattle, and one cannon. He burned three steamboats and two block houses, and destroyed three forts. He lost two men.

A Maine officer recently applied for a furlough, stating that if it was not granted, he would lose \$50,000. He said he was engaged to be married to a young lady worth \$50,000; that there was another fellow after her, and that she had written to him that if he did not come and marry her right way she would have the other man. He got his furlough.

Senator Graiz Brown and Col. Moss, editor of the *Missouri Radical*, have come out in favor of negro suffrage. Other Abolition leaders and papers are expected to chime in.

Since Lincoln made a "free state" in Maryland, a man was arrested in Baltimore for damning Lincoln. If that is to be the new policy, more marshals and more prisons will be needed.

Several New Jersey soldiers publish a statement showing that they were brutally treated, and some put in irons, for, mainly, cheering for McClellan.

The Secretary of the Navy promises that certain vessels will be finished in 1865; though they were to be finished in Feb. 1863. Welles, the head of the navy ought to cut off—for if not a dead-head, he is a great sleepy-head.

The cigar and the cup are very intimate acquaintances.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral For the rapid cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

No wife is the field of usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cure, that almost every section of territory in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate cases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over other expectorants is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. Many inferior remedies thrust upon the communities have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefit on the afflicted that can never be forgotten.

We can only assure the public that its quality is carefully kept up to the best ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all that it has ever done.

Great numbers of clergymen, physicians, statesmen, and eminent persons, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of this remedy. Agents here will not permit their insertion. The agents below named furnish gratis our American and Foreign Dispensaries, which are given with also full descriptions of the various ailments they cure.

Those who require an alternative medicine to purify the blood will find Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Ext. Sassafras, the remedy to use. Try it once, and you will know its value. Prepared by J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by ABEL TURRELL, Montrose, and all dealers in medicines everywhere. [dec20Sm]

The Confessions and Experience of an invalid, published for the benefit, and as a caution to young men and others, who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay of manhood, and other ailments, here will not permit their insertion. The agents below named furnish gratis our American and Foreign Dispensaries, which are given with also full descriptions of the various ailments they cure.

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